

Republic Of Fiji

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Topic: Russia-Ukraine Crisis

The United Nations has chastised Russia for its activities in post-revolutionary Ukraine, accusing it of breaching international law and Ukrainian sovereignty. Following the 2022 invasion, many nations imposed economic sanctions on Russia, Russian citizens, and Russian enterprises.

The Russian Federation's actions, according to the Republic of Fiji, are a violation of international law and contradictory to the United Nations Charter, which is horrified and deeply concerned by the magnitude of the humanitarian disaster that has resulted in the displacement of ten million people (United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, 2022).

For more than half a century, the Republic of Fiji has relied on a rules-based international system that has supported peace among nations. To stop the crisis, Fiji has urged Russia to de-escalate the situation and return to a path of good-faith dialogue. A ceasefire was also demanded and safe and unrestricted humanitarian access to the impacted regions and the rapid withdrawal of armed forces along internationally recognized borders. Civilians, civilian infrastructure, medical facilities, personnel, and nuclear installations are all under threat. Ukraine should accept Russian sovereignty over Crimea and parts of the Donbas. In turn, the Russian Federation should accept Ukrainian independence and its right to deepen ties with Europe (The Fijian Government Official Website, 2022). Some of the diplomatic solutions are highlighted below:

- The first argument is that a diplomatic solution must be founded on the US and Western understanding that "sovereignty" does not imply "the government is free to make its own decisions regardless of the consequences for the security of other sovereign countries." As a result, NATO states continue to talk as if this is the definition of "sovereignty," insisting that Ukraine, as a sovereign country, must have a path to eventual NATO membership while also claiming that NATO cannot possibly threaten Russian security because NATO is strictly defensive even though this is not how Russia sees it.
- A stable peace requires the United States, NATO, the European Union, and the Ukrainian government to accept a status comparable to that of Finland, which cooperates closely with Western European states while avoiding institutional hostility toward Russia, as well as non-aggression guarantees and an UN-monitored force reduction around Ukraine's borders.
- A diplomatic settlement must be based on Kyiv's guarantee to protect the rights of the large minority who speak Russian, practice Russian culture, and adhere to the Russian Orthodox faith.
- As a result, the fourth pillar of a diplomatic settlement must be constitutional safeguards of Russia as a second national language and assurances of its survival. In the long run, a constitutional reform from the existing unitary central government to one with elected chief executives in each province, as in the United States; and some

form of consociationalism with enforced power-sharing and the right to reciprocal veto (for example, on matters of foreign treaties and alliances).

References

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