

## Unrecognized Nations and Peoples

List of the Unrecognized Nations and Peoples who are not adequately represented at the UN, enumerates those geo-political entities which lack general diplomatic recognition, but wish to be recognized as sovereign states.

Abkhazia

Aboriginals of Australia

Acheh

Ahwazi

Albanians in Macedonia

Antarcticland

Assyria

Bashkortostan

Batwa

Bougainville

Buffalo River Dene Nation

Buryatia

Cabinda

Chechen Republic of Ichkeria

Chin

Chittagong Hill Tracts

Chuvash

Circassia

Cordillera

Crimean Tatars

East Turkestan

Gagauzia

Greek Minority in Albania

Hmong

Hungarian Minority in Romania

Ingushetia

Inkeri

Inner Mongolia

Iranian Kurdistan

Iraqi Kurdistan

Iraqi Turkmen

Kalahui Hawaii

Karenni State

Khmer Krom

Komi

Kosova

Kumyk

Lakota Nation

Maasai

Maohi

Mapuche

Mari

Mon

Montagnards

Nagalim

Nahua Del Alto Balsas

Nuxalk

Ogoni

Oromo

Rehoboth Basters

Rusyn

Sanjak

Scania

Shan

Sindh

Somaliland

South Moluccas

Southern Azerbaijan

Southern Cameroons

Taiwan

Talysh

Tatarstan

Tibet

Tsimshian

Tuva

Udmurt

Vhavenda

West Balochistan

West Papua

Zanzibar Nations and Peoples

#### The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States

The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States was a treaty signed at Montevideo, Uruguay on December 26, 1933, at the Seventh International Conference of American States. At this conference, United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared the so-called Good Neighbor Policy, which opposed U.S. armed intervention in inter-American affairs. This was a diplomatic attempt by Franklin D. Roosevelt to reverse the perception of "Yankee imperialism," brought about by policies instituted (largely) by his predecessor, President Theodore Roosevelt. The convention was signed by 19 states, 3 with reservations (United States, Brazil and Peru).

The convention sets out the definition, rights and duties of statehood. Most well-known is article 1, which sets out the four criteria for statehood that have sometimes been recognized as an accurate statement of customary international law:

The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: (a) a permanent population; (b) a defined territory; (c) government; and (d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states.

Furthermore, the first sentence of article 3 explicitly states that "The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states." This is known as the declarative theory of statehood.

Switzerland adheres to the same principle, stating that "neither a political unit needs to be recognized to become a state, nor does a state have the obligation to recognize another one. At the same time, neither recognition is enough to create a state, nor does its absence abolish it."