

Draft Resolution GA/6/1.1

General Assembly Sixth Committee

Co-Sponsors: Republic of Chile, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Republic of Italy, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Republic of Serbia, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Togo, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, United States of America, Republic of Zambia, Republic of Zimbabwe

Topic: Diplomatic Protection: Diplomatic Protection is the right of every country to protect its citizens even when they are abroad.

Rethinking in 1758, Emmerich de Vattel, a Swiss philosopher stated, "Whoever ill treats a citizen indirectly injures the state, which must protect that citizen,"

Remembering in December 2007, the General Assembly passed a resolution that outlined the articles they proposed to define Diplomatic Protection,

Expressing appreciation about how Diplomatic Protection has been used on previous cases, such as the Barcelona Traction Case,

Noting with approval the way Omar Khadr used Diplomatic Protection to defend himself and sue Canada,

Observing the efforts and success of resolutions A/res71/142, A/62/451, A/res/62/67, and others in re-voting the past success of Diplomatic Protection, and establishing further boundaries,

Acknowledging the problem of Diplomatic Protection in resolutions 843(1766), 76(312), and 2002.5.13,

Fully aware that Diplomatic Protection cannot be the excuse for a murder,

Noting and convinced that Diplomatic Protection can be improved,

Realizing that all citizens do have Diplomatic Protection but not all governments choose to use it,

1. Recommending that reform is necessary to better organize Diplomatic Protection;
2. Affirming that codification is suggested to fully understand the laws enforced in this complex issue;
3. Bearing in mind within thirty days the offender should have already gone to trial unless the date was expanded;
4. Having adopted the idea for a peace treaty to keep the newly reformed laws;
5. Endorses diplomatic protection as a human right;
6. The means of Diplomatic Protection are diplomatic action or other means of peaceful settlement;
7. Diplomatic Protection is different from that of the Diplomatic immunity;
8. Diplomatic Protection services help their citizens negotiate with the local government and requests the international compensation;
9. Diplomatic protection shouldn't be abused and shouldn't be some countries excuse of plundering illegal benefits abroad;
10. Expresses gratitude towards the members of the UN for their participation in working towards eliminating slavery once and for all;
11. Agrees to create a convention on Diplomatic Protection to raise awareness;
12. Suggests that we broadcast to raise awareness in all ways possible;
13. Affirms restrictions of Diplomatic Protection to prevent any sinister uses of this important tool to invade other countries;
14. Recommits to the Calvo Doctrine so Diplomatic Protection does not create violence;
15. Agrees that different countries should confer with each other about how they can protect their citizens;
16. Agrees to create an NGO charity within the convention to help countries;
17. Countries should talk to their citizens about what they should do when they are abroad.