UN Resolution Category: Political Stability
Resolutions to restrict political freedoms in the interest of law and order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Rights and Duties of UN States</td>
<td>2004.02.24</td>
<td>15,083</td>
<td>3,395</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Defining Diplomat Immunity</td>
<td>2005.05.02</td>
<td>7,353</td>
<td>7,998</td>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Rights of Neutral States</td>
<td>2005.12.06</td>
<td>9,897</td>
<td>3,009</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Political Stability resolutions are classified by strength or degree to which political freedoms are restricted in the interest of greater stability. These strength-based sub-categories are:

- Mild (M)
- Significant (S)
- Strong (St)

Summary of Sub-Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>Repealed M-S-St</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights and Duties of UN States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defining Diplomat Immunity</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rights of Neutral States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>2-0</td>
<td>0-0</td>
<td>0-0-0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
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The following is taken from the NS United Nations [official statement on Political Stability proposals and resolutions]:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolutions</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Most Supported</th>
<th>Upper Quarter</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Lower Quarter</th>
<th>Least Supported</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS only</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION #49

Rights and Duties of UN States

A resolution to restrict political freedoms in the interest of law and order.

Category: Political Stability

Strength: Significant

Proposed by: Frisbeeteria

Description:

UN membership in NationStates is a choice, not a requirement. Those of us who chose to participate have certain responsibilities to ourselves, each other, and the entire NationStates community. At the same time, we as NationStates have certain rights and responsibilities that we do not willingly give up when we chose to join the UN. It is therefore vital to clearly delineate what constitutes sovereign law versus UN sanctioned international law. This document will attempt to enumerate those most basic of rights, as they exist within and as defined by the United Nations of NationStates.

A Declaration on Rights and Duties of UN States:

Section I: The Principle of National Sovereignty:

Article 1
§ Every UN Member State has the right to independence and hence to exercise freely, without dictation by any other NationState, all its legal powers, including the choice of its own form of government.

Article 2
§ Every UN Member State has the right to exercise jurisdiction over its territory and over all persons and things therein, subject to the immunities recognized by international law.

Article 3
§ Every UN Member State has the duty to refrain from unrequested intervention in the internal or external economic, political, religious, and social affairs of any other NationState, subject to the immunities recognized by international law.

Section II: The Art of War:

Article 4
§ Every UN Member State has the right of individual or collective self-defense against armed attack.

Article 5
§ War in the World of NationStates is defined as a consensual act between two or more NationStates. Any and all NationStates may, at their discretion, respond to declarations of war on NationStates who wish to avoid war. The recommended method is a barrage of I.G.N.O.R.E. Cannons.

Article 6
§ Every UN Member State has the duty to refrain from fomenting civil strife in the territory of another NationState, and to prevent the organization within its territory of activities calculated to foment such civil strife.

Article 7
§ Every UN Member State has the duty to refrain from giving assistance to any NationState which is acting in violation of Article 5, or against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.
Article 8
§ Every UN Member State has the duty to refrain from recognizing any territorial acquisition by another NationState acting in violation of Article 5.

Section III: The Role of the United Nations:

Article 9
§ Every UN Member State has the right to equality in law with every other UN Member State.

Article 10
§ Every UN Member State has the duty to carry out in good faith its obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law, and it may not invoke provisions in its constitution or its laws as an excuse for failure to perform this duty.

Article 11
§ Every UN Member State has the duty to conduct its relations with other NationStates in accordance with international law and with the principle that the sovereignty of each UN Member State is subject to the supremacy of international law.

Votes For: 15,083
Votes Against: 3,395
Implemented: Tue Feb 24 2004

UN Floor Debate:
Rights and Duties of UN States

UNA Notes:
This resolution was rather unique at its time, in that it attempted to formalize some of the standing UN rules in the form of a resolution. Prior to the adoption of this resolution UN members would at times request that there be a formal debate on a UN Charter.

From time to time, this UN resolution has been referenced by nations that favour less UN involvement in domestic policy making and nations that support greater UN involvement in domestic policy making.
UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION – FAILED

Defining Diplomat Immunity
A resolution to restrict political freedoms in the interest of law and order.

Category: Political Stability
Strength: Mild
Proposed by: Cobdenia

Description:
RECALLING Article 2 of the “Rights and Duties of UN States” and Article 5 of “Definition of Fair Trial”

REALISING that national law can restrict Diplomatic and Consular personnel (hereafter referred to as Diplomats) from carrying out their assignment

Section I
1. Diplomats are to be immune from arrest, prosecution and detention, and are exempt from taxation (excluding sales tax) within the host nation
2. The residence and property of Diplomats and Diplomatic missions are inviolable from seizure or search by the government or government agents, and are exempt from taxation within the host nation
3. Goods and documents in transit to or from a Diplomats and missions within a sealed ‘Diplomatic Bag’ are inviolable from seizure or search by the government or government agents, and exempt from customs and excise duties
4. Diplomats-on official business and presenting a Diplomatic Passport with a valid Diplomatic Visa-and their property are inviolable from search and seizure at the entry and exit points of the host nation
5. The security of Diplomats and Missions is the primary concern of the host nation

Section II
1. Diplomatic or Consular status and privileges are to be recognised only within the host nation
2. Diplomats are expected to provide their Credentials to the appropriate authority prior to receiving Diplomatic status in the host nation and prior to their being posted to the host nation; proof of acceptance is to be in the form of an Exequatur
3. The decision to bestow Diplomatic Immunity is that of the host nation
4. Diplomatic status may be bestowed upon any individual (including, but not limited to Heads of Government on official visits) at the host nation’s discretion, provided the individual is not a resident of the nation in question.
5. Diplomats are to be issued Diplomatic Passports by the base country containing a diplomatic visa from the base country
6. Diplomatic vehicles are expected to display Diplomatic registration numbers, ensigns, etc.
7. Diplomats are subject to the laws, edicts, and taxation (excluding sales tax) of the base nation
8. Diplomats are not immune to arrest, prosecution and detainment within the base nation
9. Diplomats are within the jurisdiction of the government agents of the base nation
10. The government of the host nation has the ability to declare any Diplomat persona non grata (PNG), which is the defined as the revocation of a Diplomat’s Diplomatic status. A Diplomat declared PNG may face prosecution within the host nation under the laws of the base country prior to deportation, where they may serve a punishment. Only a Diplomat, and not a Mission, nor the property of a Mission or Diplomat, can be declared PNG; thus the property of a Diplomat who has been declared PNG remains inviolable from search and seizure
11. The government of the base country has the right to rescind the immunity of any of its diplomats/missions, and they may be searched or tried by the host country for a crime committed whilst the diplomat had immunity. This must be invoked if as prescribed under international law or under a set of laws negotiated by the two nations in the absence of such laws
12. Governments are free to negotiate other circumstances between them under which article 10 must be used
13. Diplomats may be put under ‘house arrest’ for a 24-hour period if they pose a direct threat to the local populace (including, but not limited to, drink driving)

**Votes For:** 7,353  
**Votes Against:** 7,998  
**Voting Ended (Failed):** Mon May 2 2005

**UN Floor Debate:**  
[Defining Diplomat Immunity](#)

**Draft Proposal Discussions:**  
[Draft: Diplomatic Immunity](#)

**UNA Notes:**  
This resolution built upon the basic idea of the Rights and Duties of UN States resolution, which at this resolution reached the UN floor was the only previous time that a Political Stability resolution made it to the UN floor. Like many of the 2005 UN resolutions, this resolution started as a draft idea over a month before reaching the UN floor and had a fairly large participation in the discussion of the idea of diplomatic immunity. Though the subject of diplomatic immunity has been discussed in the UN in the past, this draft was made relatively independent of those earlier discussions.

Based upon the comments from the debate of this resolution Cobdenia revised this resolution and released a new resolution, Diplomatic Immunity, as a Furtherment of Democracy category in October 2005. This revised resolution was adopted with over 70% of the votes cast in favour.
UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION #134

Rights of Neutral States
A resolution to restrict political freedoms in the interest of law and order.

Category: Political Stability
Strength: Significant
Proposed by: Wolfish

Description:
RECOGNIZING that all sovereign states have the right to declare war and defend themselves from attack;

NOTING that nations may, from time to time, declare themselves neutral, and

DEFINING a "Neutral State" as one which has formally declared its neutrality with regard to a specific state of war or belligerency existing between two or more other nations, thus

AFFIRMING that it is the right of nations which are not belligerents in such a conflict to make a claim of neutrality;

ALSO AWARE that such states need the support and respect of the NationStates United Nations to maintain that neutrality;

THESE UNITED NATIONS DO HEREBY FIND AND DECLARE THAT a neutral state must abide by the following terms:

1. It must not knowingly harbour, aid, support or provide for any combatant nation, nor its forces nor military allies, nor any extra-national combatant force or militia, including but not limited to air forces, naval ships, land forces, agents, or those undertaking to procure the goods and supplies of war.

2. It must not actively or covertly act to hamper or assist any force or agents of an active combatant nation, nor the militarily allied force of another nation, nor any extra-national combatant force or militia, through either force of arms or other support.

3. It shall not conspire to influence the outcome of armed combat through overt or covert means, excepting efforts to mediate or negotiate a truce or end to the conflict.

4. It may allow and facilitate provision of humanitarian aid by neutral third parties to civilian populations and to military wounded, and may allow such organizations to operate from, travel through, or stage in neutral territory, for the express purpose of delivering said aid.

Violation of these terms shall render neutrality broken.

THESE UNITED NATIONS DO FURTHER DECLARE that

Any nation publicly declaring neutrality must be afforded the special rights stated herein for the period during which they maintain the obligations of a neutral state;

A neutral state shall not be invaded, occupied, or otherwise used by belligerents during time of war or conflict by any signatory to this treaty, and

Shall not be used for the internment of prisoners of war, treatment of wounded or storage of dead combatants, without the explicit and uncoerced consent of all parties;
No declared neutral state shall be used or traversed to facilitate the transportation of war materials, foodstuffs or supplies of any kind, including ammunition, personnel and armaments or agents of signatory states, excluding humanitarian aid noted above, and

At the sole discretion of individual governments, nations can use any or all measures deemed appropriate to deter non-UN nations from violating the terms of neutrality, including all diplomatic efforts and sanctions, economic and trade sanctions, economic and trade embargoes, declaration of hostile state status, and declaration of hostilities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having deposited their respective full powers, have signed the present Convention.

Votes For: 9,897  
Votes Against: 3,009  
Implemented: Tue Dec 6 2005

UN Floor Debate:  
Rights of Neutral States

UNA Notes:  
This is the second of the Wolfish Conventions. The government of Wolfish spent a number of years observing how the international community adopted the Wolfish Convention of POW prior to working on this resolution.