



NATIONAL YOUTH MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2018

____ FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT _____

DATE:

COUNTRY:

COMMITTEE:

NAME:

INSTITUTION:

AGENDA:

<p>COUNTRY FLAG</p>

A. DOES (YOUR COUNTRY) SUPPORT THE AGENDA?

B. WHAT HAS (YOUR COUNTRY) DONE TO SUPPORT OR CONDEMN THE AGENDA?

C. WHAT IS (YOUR COUNTRY) PLANNING TO DO TO SUPPORT OR CONDEMN THE AGENDA?

REFERENCES

POINTS TO NOTE

Research is key. Your topic breakdown must be complete to ensure that all aspects of the topic have been covered. However, the research required for your foreign policy statement still requires a relatively smaller portion of your overall research.

The following is a check list of essential points that are expected from an FPS:

- **Introduction into your country and its history concerning the topic and committee**
 - In the instance where your country may not have a direct impact, look into regional groups. For example, if you are Spain, EU policy would be relevant to you. If you are a BRICS country your policies may most probably be the same but not necessarily always. Always double check which regional policies are applicable to your foreign policy.
- **How your country is affected**
 - If in the past, within the same committee, and there have been resolutions passed, how your country reacted to such documentation.
 - You can also draw parallels between situations and your country's response to such a scenario. This comparison can then be used to help you build up your stance/ position on the topic.
- **Policies by your country past and present about the issue**
 - There are often action plans about certain topics, for example, there are monetary policies or disaster management policies. These policies you can find from your government website or in the case mentioned above about the EU
 - You can once again use plans by these relevant blocks but make sure that your country is for it. Just because Israel is in the Middle East it doesn't have the stance of the Middle Eastern countries. That's an obvious example but make sure that all policies you state are those that are supported by your country.
- **Statistics about the issue**
 - For example, if it's about human rights, you can quote number of deaths or number of human rights violations. If it's about the economy usually the deficits, gross national product and other such statistics can be used.
- **Actions taken by your country**
 - For example, if the topic is about trade of arms, you can describe any border control mechanisms undertaken by your nation, unilaterally or otherwise.
 - Your fps is about 60-75% made up of the actions past present and future.
- **Any UN conventions, treaties and other documentation to which your country is a part of**
- **Any UN actions supported or opposed by your country and why**
- **What your country plans should be done to address the issue**

- Sometimes there are plans published by governments but, most of the time, there are no such plans. In this case you have to formulate the solutions by keeping in mind the policies so far and you can possibly base them on **what you would like to accomplish in the resolution**
- **How other country's position affects your position**
 - For example, if UK tightens their immigration and emigration laws, your Foreign Service citizens would then decrease, resulting in less foreign income for your country. You'll be surprised to see how many things can be inter connected to affect your country.
- **Cite your information sources.** Take a look at the example below:

The number of people being killed in Somalia reached 2.3 million ⁽¹⁾ last year with the African forces not taking any action hence the USA believes that UN peace keeping forces should be sent to Somalia . The president stated that "We will do all it takes to keep peace and order". ⁽²⁾ Hence USA shows its greatest support towards the UN resolution SC/01/02 ⁽³⁾

At the bottom of the page once you finish theFPS.

1. www.stats.com
2. www.guardian.uk (as stated at a press release)
3. www.undocs.org

Please note that the above is only an example and is completely false so please don't use the above information :)

- Word limit is set as 750.
- Do not overburden yourself by using complicated language. Keep it simple and you will be able to get your point across
- Write in third person. You are writing from your country's perspective therefore no I's, you's and me's should be used, even when referring to the nation which you represent i.e. "the nation of China" as opposed to "my country"
- Make sure you stick to the above format for the FPS.
- Plagiarism is strictly prohibited. Any excessive copy pasting that has not been cited would be penalized heavily.
- FPS Deadline : 22nd of September 2018
- Font: Times New Roman, Size: 12

With all these points in mind, good luck for conference!

A sample foreign policy statement has been attached below for your reference :) Although the sample does not contain citations, it remains of top priority for all delegates attending NYMUN 2018.

SAMPLE FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

Date: 26th of August 2017

Country: People's Republic of China

Committee: Security Council

Name: Damiru Siriwardana

Institution: Private



Agenda: Question of Non- Proliferation concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A. DOES CHINA SUPPORT THE AGENDA?

Yes, China believes the situation in the Korean Peninsula has escalated to threaten a regional crisis and nuclear war, hence believes its discussion to be pertinent in the Security Council and resume peace and stability in the region.

B. WHAT HAS CHINA DONE TO SUPPORT OR CONDEMN THE AGENDA?

"It is objective, fair, reasonable and practical. We hope all relevant parties will work with the Chinese side, play their due roles, shoulder their due obligations and bring the Korean Peninsula issue back to the right track of peaceful dialogue"

– Geng Shuang, Foreign Ministry of China

First and foremost, China regrets the use of **sanctions** by the international community as a goal rather than a means of achieving peace, which has resulted in unprecedented humanitarian disasters, and is extremely disappointed by the latest US sanctions against five Russian and eleven Chinese companies and individuals on Wednesday, which paradox with calls for US-Chinese cooperation on the situation just the previous week. Understanding that entities on sovereign soil should only be dictated by the domestic laws of the respective state, the only sanctions recognized by international law are those imposed by the Security Council and the Chinese government considers these judgment calls made by Washington a blatant violation of such laws that has resulted in a substantial loss of good faith.

The People's Republic of China has always advocated for a **political solution** through dialogue and considers America's ploys at "preventive wars" and "preemptive strikes" suggesting regime change to be a complete undermining of the DPRK's sovereignty that will result in yet another catastrophic and unsubstantiated US military operation left unaccounted for. China was the head mediator in the Six Party Talks, which was the most successful multilateral approach in recent years that managed to find consensus on matters of mutual denuclearization, normalizing of relations and power and energy aid programs in favor of North Korea.

Furthermore, China believes any continual **military exercises** conducted by the United States and Republic of Korea within the Peninsula will only serve to agitate North Korea and undermine the successful conciliatory measures of the past three weeks, possibly coaxing retaliatory actions by the Northern regime, hence disapproves the Ulchi Freedom Guardian that have set to be in motion since Monday. However, it is worth noting that the Chinese government will proceed to **maintain neutrality** in the case of outright conflict initiated by the North Korean government.

Regarding the blatant **human rights allegations** brought up against the nation of DPRK, China does not believe and has repetitively condemned the Security Council to be the platform for discussion for such matters or even less for the politicization of the issue. Furthermore, China abides by the 1986 bilateral border protocol mechanisms which validate repatriation and other measures in dealing with illegal “economic migrants” from North Korea and does not believe the 1951 Refugee Convention applicable.

C. WHAT IS CHINA PLANNING TO DO TO SUPPORT OR CONDEMN THE AGENDA?

The Chinese government believes that resolution 2371 three weeks ago brought forth stringent sanctions in response to North Korea’s recent ballistic missile tests, following which there were no more exercises of the sort. Understanding that as of status quo tensions have reached a considerable low, even after the Guam threats, China believes that any **further Security Council actions would only negatively affect** the situation and should be deemed unnecessary until any confirmed provocations are made by the DPRK government. China will work to ensure such measures will not be put in motion. Furthermore, the Chinese government believes that any emphatic discussion on or restrictive actions taken with regards to North Korea’s alleged systematic human rights violations will only serve detrimentally in any denuclearization talks that may occur in the future hence urges nations to place their attention on the **bigger picture of international peace and security**, which is restabilizing the Korean Peninsula.

China also necessitates the **withdrawal of the THAAD systems** on South Korean soil as such activities not only incite further tensions but also persist a threat to Chinese and Russian interests. China further calls the US government to immediately **retract unilateral sanctions** if any cooperation whatsoever is to be expected and before the government takes appropriate punitive measures in response

Although the DPRK government continues to advocate that the nuclear deterrent will not be up for negotiation, it has been evidently clear that any military or economic threats continue to present no leveraging ability to North Korea as well. Hence China will continue to advocate for a **peaceful resolution** to the tensions at hand through necessary discussion between North Korea and the conflicting nations, particularly the United States of America, South Korea and Japan, and relentlessly pursues mutual denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula as the most viable and sustainable solution to the crisis at hand.