

KARMUN



SINCE 2005

Guide
to Writing a Policy Statement
— English —

What is a Policy Statement?

It is a document in which you assess your country's stance, policy and position on the issue at hand in a brief and concise manner. It is needed to suit you with the ability to organise the knowledge you acquire during the preparation process, thus helping not only yours, but also the other delegates' work in your committee during the debates.

Why is it useful?

- You can prepare for the debates prior to the conference
- You will gain a deeper knowledge about your country's values and policy, and it helps you adhering to them
- Other delegates will have an idea of your stance on the issue before the debates
 - You may find allies and supporters more easily
- It serves as a great draft for an opening speech

Structure:

1. Heading

- Country
- Committee
- Issue

2. First Paragraph

- The assessment of the background and major aspects of the problem in a few sentences, including mostly pieces of information which are important or relevant for your country
- The previous global measures taken related to the topic and greater events connected to these

IMPORTANT: You should not be lost in detail, the thorough inspection of the problem is the job of the Issue Description, here you really need to focus on the relevant connections and ties of your country to the problem, the information regarding your stance discussed in the next paragraphs is what should be mentioned.

3. Second Paragraph

- How does your country view the topic?
- What steps have they taken to address it (laws, bills, declarations) / Why do they not desire to fight against it?
- Cooperation with other countries, NGOs, the UN
- Possible successes achieved

4. Third Paragraph

- Your country's policy (meaning its objectives)
- Desired changes, innovations, ideas for solutions – briefly and '*mysteriously*'!
- You will strive to implement what is written here **during the debates!!**

EXAMPLE

People's Republic of China

First Committee – Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

Nuclear Weapons

Article II of the United Nations (UN) Charter encourages the General Assembly to discuss and consider principles for arms control and disarmament. However, despite the efforts of the UN, Nuclear Weapons States continue to keep nuclear weapons as part of their arsenal. Each one of these nations describes their nuclear arsenal as a "purely tactical" defensive and/or defence by deterrence mechanism. The UN has put into force and extended indefinitely the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This treaty banned the sale of nuclear weapons from nuclear to non-nuclear powers and called upon those states with non-nuclear capability not to develop or deploy nuclear weapons. Affirming its quest for nuclear non-proliferation, the UN is considering the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) of 1963. The NPT only banned above ground, outer space, or underwater testing, while the CTBT would prohibit all nuclear weapons testing around the world.

The People's Republic of China has continually stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons. It is due to historical circumstances that China was compelled to develop nuclear weapons. Since that time China has been in complete accordance with the NPT. China's Development of limited nuclear capacity is not aimed at threatening sovereign nations. but solely for self-defence. This self-defence is for the maintenance of China's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and ensuring the peaceful life of its people. China has declared that at no time under any circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons.

China is a peace-loving country and is in favour of reaching a comprehensive ban on nuclear test explosions. However, this treaty should not ban testing of peaceful nuclear explosions. Halting nuclear weapons testing is an important step towards nuclear disarmament. The Chinese government invites all countries, in particular, to implement the following: major nuclear weapon states should abandon their policy of nuclear deterrence; states with nuclear weapon arsenals should reduce their nuclear weapon stockpiles; and states with nuclear weapons deployed outside their borders should withdraw these weapons. Peaceful nuclear explosions for the betterment of mankind should not be prohibited. In addition, all nuclear weapons states should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time, under any circumstance, committing themselves unconditionally not to threaten or use nuclear weapons against nuclear or non-nuclear weapon states.