

## **LEAD Programme**

### **Summer Executive Programme in Leadership, Entrepreneurship & Diplomacy 18th July 2016 – 22nd July 2016**

**UN General Assembly Simulation on International Diplomacy and  
Role of Leadership, 22<sup>nd</sup> of July 2016  
Geneva, Switzerland**

**Instructor: Dr. Sameh Aboul Enein**



The Geneva School of Diplomacy, under the supervision of Ambassador Dr. Sameh Aboul Enein, conducted a simulation for a UN special session on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The simulation involved participants from various fields of work and academic backgrounds. The participating students represented countries and organizations that are most concerned with the topic. Represented countries and organization included the US, Russia, China, Egypt, Iran, and Israel, and several other states and organizations that are usually present around the negotiations table whenever a similar agenda is discussed

During the simulation, the students had the opportunity to represent the foreign policy stance of their respective states and to engage with their counterparts in formulating a draft resolution that is aimed towards solving the issue at hand. Students were able to experience what its like to be part of an international conference, and to become familiar with the working atmosphere and procedures in UN sessions.

## **SYLLABUS**

### **Topic: Leadership in Diplomacy**

**Thursday 21 July 2016, 14:00-15:30 / 15:45 – 17:15**

**Professor: Amb. Dr. Sameh Aboul Enein**

#### **Activities:**

This lecture explores the specificities of leadership in Foreign Policy Making and Diplomacy. The lecture will first give a theoretical perspective of leadership as a general concept, then with a more focus on leadership in global affairs. The instructor will then share case studies of role of prominent leaders in ME and Africa in addressing major conflicts/crises

#### **Questions and Discussions:**

How does Leadership and political leaders affect diplomacy and foreign policy making?  
What are the factors that make up for a good leader?

#### **Readings**

Renshon, Jonathan, and Stanley A. Renshon. "The Theory and Practice of Foreign Policy Decision Making." *Political Psychology* 29.4 (2008): 1- 29.

- Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20447142>

IAEA Former Director, Dr. Mohamed El Baradei, "Diplomacy and Leadership In a Turbulent World", Leaders in Dubai 2008 Business Forum

- Available at: <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/statements/diplomacy-and-leadership-turbulent-world>

### **Topic: Leadership in Diplomacy: Simulations**

**Friday 22 July 2016, 14:00-15:30 / 15:45 – 17:15**

**Professor: Amb. Dr. Sameh Aboul Enein**

#### **Activities:**

The professor will conduct simulation for participants on a UN special session on the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. In this formal session, each student representing a country is to be prepared to present his/her country's position on the setting. This will be followed by an interactive session during which Country / Organization representatives engage in cross exchanges on the topic in an informal session.

## Questions and Discussions:

What is the ground for the formal talks planned on elimination of nuclear weapons in the Middle East?

What are the available guidelines for nonproliferation in the Middle East?

## Readings

NPT 2015 Review Conference Report: <http://www.un.org/en/conf/npt/2015/>

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs: <http://disarmament.un.org>

A WMD Free Zone in the Middle East:

[http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/dp\\_2013-09.pdf](http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/dp_2013-09.pdf)

## Exercise Preparation

- Participants will be assigned roles for the session, and should read into their roles and be prepared to speak on their country's / organization's position.
- It is important that strict adherence is kept to time available.
- Take into consideration the UN Dress-Code: Formal suit/dress

## Simulation Setting

- This will be in the form of a conference called by the UN Secretary General.
- The aim is to prepare the ground for the NPT review conference
- The decision to hold this meeting has been prompted by the failure of the last NPT review conference in 2015, and as part of the efforts by the United Nations to establish grounds for productive talks.

## Conference

### Stage 1:

- In this formal session, each delegate representing a country is to be prepared to present his/her country's position on the Simulation topic.
- **Each student will have 10 minutes for the opening statement.**
- Countries with interest on the topic may wish to intervene in the discussions and students representing them should be prepared to do so.

### Stage 2:

- Interactive session during which Country / Organization representatives engage in cross exchanges on the topic in an informal session.
- **Each student will have 2 interventions in this stage to respond to other delegations, and each intervention should not exceed 5 minutes.**

### Stage 3:

The Conference President and the UN Secretary General's representative are to prepare two or three paragraphs on a resolution arising from the discussion. An attempt to achieve consensus through a drafting process will be exercised. Otherwise, there will be a call for vote.

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE SIMULATION**

- Practice in speaking in public
- Practice in the use of diplomatic language and the required protocol
- Importance of careful preparation before speaking and the accuracy of facts
- Need to keep diplomacy active, with no “closed doors”
- Realization of the dangers of becoming locked into positions and of stating preconditions before the commencement of negotiation
- The use of “ice-breakers” and “shared experiences” when appropriate to build trust

### **Brief on the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty**

Opened for signature in 1968, the Treaty entered into force in 1970. Since its entry into force, the NPT has been the cornerstone of global nuclear non-proliferation regime. With 190 States parties, including the five nuclear-weapon States, the Treaty is the most widely adhered to multilateral disarmament agreement.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty, particularly article VIII, paragraph 3, envisages a review of the operation of the Treaty every five years, a provision which was reaffirmed by the States parties at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

At the 2015 NPT Review Conference, States parties examined the implementation of the Treaty’s provisions since 2010. Despite intensive consultations, the Conference was not able to reach agreement on the substantive part of the draft Final Document.