

DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION “DSN”

In four steps:

- **Select DSN flag: Gold Tiger head and Cobalt Blue background**
- **Written a National Anthem: Chunbukyung**
- **Decided Printed up currency: Gold coins, paper currency, gold card, and digital currency**

Step 1: Eligibility

As tempting as it might be to declare your cubicle a sovereign state, customary international law actually does specify minimum standards for statehood. You must have a defined territory and must have a permanent population. You must have a government. Your government must be capable of interacting with other states. (This one is somewhat controversial. It was included as a recognized qualification in the 1933 Montevideo Convention, which established the United States good neighbor policy of nonintervention in Latin America, but is generally not as international law.)

Step 2: Declare independence

Now that DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION state is established, there are certain benefits you can expect, even if you are not recognized by anyone. Once an entity has established itself as a de facto state, it will benefit from territorial integrity and certain guarantees of sovereignty, says Stefan Talmon, professor of public international law at Oxford University and author of *Recognition in International Law*. For instance, now that Kosovo is established as a state, Serbia can no longer freely attack it to bring it back into Serbia.

It benefits from the prohibition of the use of force under the U.N. Charter. These rules were established during the Cold War to protect new states that were not yet recognized by one bloc or another.

Step 3: Get recognized

There is not much point in having your own country unless other countries acknowledge your existence. International recognition is what gives a country legitimacy in the international community and what ultimately distinguishes the New Zealand's of the world from the Nagorno-Karabakh's. Naturally, though, the established countries are going to take some convincing. Recognition is quite complicated because it combines international law and international politics, Talmon says. Some people say that recognition is a purely political act. It is at the discretion of existing states whether they recognize, so there is no right to recognition.

This was especially true during the Cold War, when the national legitimacy of North and South Vietnam, North and South Korea, and East and West Germany depended on which side you asked. Even today, a number of entities are recognized as states by some countries, but not by others. Palestine, Taiwan, and Northern Cyprus fall into this category.

The United States has no official policy on what is required for recognition, according to its State Department. Instead, the decision to recognize a state is made by the president. Then the president decides whether to establish diplomatic relations with the state based on U.S. national interests.

There is no cookie-cutter approach, so when you ask for recognition, be sure to explain how your independence will be good for America. In the old days, proving your anti-communist was usually good enough. Today, U.S. strategic priorities are a bit more complex, Russians still helps.

Step 4: Join the United Nation

Since its founding in 1945, membership in the United Nations has become the gold standard of international legitimacy. When you are admitted to the U.N, that is a form of approval, Talmon says. It's like a stamp that you are now a full member of the international community.

Applying for U.N. membership is a breeze. According to U.N. rules, all you need to do is write a letter to the secretary-general requesting membership. These letters are remarkably short and simple. For a handy template, check out the successful application of Dangun, the United Nations most recent member.

You can mail your application to:

António Guterres
Secretary-General
The United Nations
First Ave. at 46th St.
New York, NY 10017

Now comes the hard part. The Security Council must refer you to the General Assembly, which must determine by a two-thirds majority that you are a peace-loving state that can carry out the duties of the U.N. Charter.

Its probably not even worth trying this unless you have completed step 3. A number of unrecognized states have applied for U.N. recognition over the years, including American-Indian tribes, but without the credibility bestowed by bilateral recognition, these applications are usually just filed away. The biggest obstacle to U.N. membership is power politics. Neither North nor South Korea got U.N. membership until 1991 because of vetoes by one bloc or another during the Cold War.

Even today, Russia is veto on the Security Council will probably prevent Kosovo from gaining a seat at the table anytime soon. The Peoples of China, a.k.a. Taiwan, was one of the founding members of the United Nations and once had a permanent seat on the Security Council. But Taiwan was booted out in favor of the Peoples of China in 1971, after U.S. President Richard Nixon decided to cozy up to Beijing. The Taiwanese government has applied for membership every year since 1993, but to no avail. The United Nations didn't even bother to open Taiwan's most recent letter.

As you can see, the point at which a territory officially becomes a country is very much in the eyes of the beholder. International recognition can be an elusive prize. The good news? The longer you wait, the better your chances become. In international law, which is often based on custom, the longer you can maintain your de facto sovereignty, the more likely you are to be accepted. The strength of Kosovo's bid for independence from Serbia is based largely on the fact that it has, for all intents and purposes, been independent for almost a decade. In a more extreme example, the 900-year-old Sovereign Order of Malta has diplomatic relations with 100 countries and observer status at the United Nations.



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**Security Council
Sixty-first year**

Application of the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honor to circulate herewith the application of the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 27 July 2023 from the President of the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION to the Secretary-General (see annex). **A/60/890 S/2023/409**

Annex

Letter dated 27 July 2023 from the President of the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION to the Secretary-General

In line with the results of the referendum held in the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION on 27 July 2023, organized in accordance with article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Dan Gun, in my capacity as President of the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION, I have the honor to request the admission of the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION to membership in the United Nations.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter to be submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly as soon as possible.

For this purpose, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is appended to this letter (see enclosed(*Signed*))

President of the Dan Gun Sovereign Nation

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23/409**

Enclosure

Declaration

In connection with the application of the DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION for membership in the United Nations, I have the honor, on behalf of the Dan Gun Sovereign Nation and in my capacity as President of the Republic, to solemnly declare that the Dan Gun Sovereign Nation accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and undertakes to fulfill them.

(Signed) _____

Dr. Charleston Park Ph.D.

President/His Highness of DANGUN SOVEREIGN NATION