

Table of Contents

Position Paper Overview	2
What is a Position Paper?	2
What is the NMUN Position Paper Process?	2
Position Paper Guidelines	3
Researching Your Position Paper	4
Getting to Know Your Committee and Your Topics	4
Getting to Know Your Member State's or Observer's Positions	5
Writing Your Position Paper	7
Structuring Your Position Paper	7
Effective Strategies and Helpful Tips for Writing Your Position Paper	9
Position Paper Awards	11
Submitting Your Position Paper	12
Example Position Papers	13

Note: The volunteer National Model United Nations (NMUN) Secretariat updates this guide annually. The current Secretariat is grateful for the work of predecessors on which we try to improve, and hopes these materials continue to evolve to the benefit of delegate preparation and the NMUN Conference experience. © 2016 NMUN/NCCA

Position Paper Overview

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is what its name suggests – a paper in which a Member State, Observer State, or non-governmental organization (NGO) represents their position on a set of topics. For National Model United Nations (NMUN), delegates are asked to submit a position paper on the topics that are outlined in their Committee Background Guide. Although position papers are short – only two pages – they are a critical part of preparing for a NMUN conference.

As opposed to a working paper or a resolution, which are written during the conference and reflect the work and thoughts of several Member States and/or NGOs working together, a position paper is written previous to a conference and specifically reflects the position and actions of a single Member State or Observer. For each topic, the position paper should provide a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned Member State or Observer. You should establish what the key issues are for each topic and identify and address international and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and other precedence that are relevant to the topic, as well as what your country has done to address the topic thus far. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee in addressing the topic moving forward.

Your position paper must be comprised of entirely original writing. NMUN will not tolerate plagiarism, which includes copying directly from the Committee Background Guides provided to delegates. Violation of this policy may result in dismissal from the conference. In addition, although documentation of the United Nations is considered within the public domain, the conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents.

What is the NMUN Position Paper Process?

As you prepare for the conference, you will research each of the topics that are discussed in your specific committee's Background Guide. If you are attending NMUN•NY, your committee will have three topics; if you are attending NMUN•DC or an international NMUN conference, your committee will have two topics. In your research, you will look at the topics generally and also in relation to the specific Member State, Observer State, or NGO that you are representing. You will then write your position paper discussing each of the three topics, and within each topic will establish the context for the topic, explain international and national precedence on the topic, and give specific proposals on how your delegation feels the topic should be addressed going forward. Your position paper should incorporate each of these elements while explaining clearly the work of the international community and the positions of the Member State or Observer. All delegations, whether representing a Member State, Observer State, or NGO, will prepare position papers and are equally considered for position paper awards. You should only turn in one position paper per committee delegation – for example, if you have two delegates on the General Assembly First Committee representing Mexico, you will turn in a single position paper that represents Mexico on General Assembly First.

When submitting position papers, all position papers for each Member State or Observer should be submitted by one person, preferably a faculty advisor or head delegate, using the position paper submission process outlined on the respective Position Paper webpage for your NMUN conference. Once the position paper deadline has passed, the NMUN Volunteer Conference Staff – your committee Directors and Assistant Directors – will read your position papers to learn about your delegation's positions on the topics on your committee's agenda and to award Position Paper Awards. The NMUN Conference Staff will determine Position Paper Awards for each committee in accordance with the NCCA's Awards Policies and the NMUN Position Paper Guidelines. Those delegations receiving Position Paper Awards will be recognized within each committee at the end of the conference week.

After the position paper deadline passes, NMUN will post the position papers submitted for your conference online, so you have the option to read the proposals of your fellow delegates on your committee previous to the conference. This allows you to start learning about the positions of your fellow Member States, Observer States, and NGOs, and you can identify delegations who have similar ideas to your own that you may be interested in working with at the conference.

Position Paper Guidelines

NMUN has set standards for the format of position papers. Position papers submitted for NMUN should adhere to the following:

- Length must not exceed two pages; any position papers over two pages will only have the first two pages considered.
- Margins: 1 inch or 2.54 cm for the whole paper.
- Font: Times New Roman, between 10 pt and 12 pt.
- Justify the text of your paragraphs so both the right and left sides have straight edges.
- List “**Delegation from / [Member State/Observer Name]**” in bold on the top left of the first page, and “**Represented by / [School Name]**” in bold on the top right of the first page. This should not be listed on the second page.

Example:

***Delegation from
Canada***

***Represented by
University of Jupiter***

- Underneath the “**Delegation from**” and “**Represented by**” lines at the top of the first page, include in bold and italics, ***Position Paper for the [Committee]***.

Example:

Position Paper for the Commission on the Status of Women

- Include a short introductory paragraph at the beginning of your position paper that introduces the topics on committee’s agenda and your Member State’s / Observer’s commitment to addressing these topics. (See the example position papers at the end of this guide for an illustration of the introductory paragraph.)
- For the remainder of the paper, address the three topics before your committee, in the order as they appear within your Committee Background Guide. Label each separate topic, with the name of the topic bold and centered.

Example:

I. Women’s Empowerment and the Link to Sustainable Development

- For each topic, address the global/regional context of the topic (including relevant statistics and information); what the international/regional community and your Member State or Observer have previously done to address the topic; and provide both broad and specific action that your committee and the international community can take to address the topic going forward (while also acting in line with your Member State’s or Observer’s positions and policies).
- Avoid the use of national symbols (flags, headers, etc.), as they are deemed inappropriate for NMUN position papers.
- Submit your position paper in PDF format.

Unlike most academic papers, **you should not include citations** in your position paper. This is because the position paper is written as though it is a policy statement from the foreign ministry. Accordingly, please avoid using footnotes, endnotes, or in-text parenthetical citations in your position paper.

Researching Your Position Paper

Getting to Know Your Committee and Your Topics

Your Committee

Each delegate should have a thorough understanding of their committee. Your committee's Background Guide and Update serve as starting points for the rest of your research. Delegates need to understand the history; governance, structure, and membership; mandate, functions, and powers; and recent sessions and current priorities of the committee. Excellent resources for learning more about your committee include your committee's website, other UN resources including the UN System Chart, and books and scholarly articles. Important past decisions or resolutions of your committee often shed important light on its powers, the types of actions it takes, and the methods by which it acts. In addition, you may consider contacting the headquarters of your committee and request specific information on your topics.

In order to accurately and effectively simulate the committee and understand your role within it, a clear understanding of the mandate of the body, or what your committee was established to accomplish and what it realistically can do, is essential. This will also make the work of the committee easier, as the work of the committee will be naturally limited in scope according to the mandate. Delegates must ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the following:

- Foundational documents of the committee (the resolution(s) that established the body, and its foundational governing document, such as a charter or treaty);
- Evolution and changes in the mandate over time;
- Other key international documents that underpin the mandate.

Your Committee's Topics

In addition, each delegate should understand all the topics on their committee's agenda. Researching the topics before your committee allows you to learn about the key points of each topic; what has been done internationally, nationally, regionally, and locally to address the topics; and what should be done going forward on each topic (which you can understand from both reading about proposals that others have suggested in relation to a topic and also by forming your own innovative solutions to the issues at hand).

The Committee Background Guide and Update should serve as starting points for your research. When reading your committee's Background Guide and Update, note the key points for each topic. Asking yourself the following questions can also be beneficial as you read those materials:

- What essential questions are being raised in each topic?
- What important documents are essential to your research?
- What actions have various international bodies taken in the past regarding these issues?
- In your opinion as a diplomat, why are these issues important?
- Why do you believe these issues remain unresolved?
- What actions are currently being taken, and/or what committees or entities exist to address these issues?
- What should be done from the perspective of your Member State or Observer to resolve these issues?

Each Background Guide and Update has an annotated bibliography and a bibliography, which list many important resources in relation to your topic that you can use in researching each topic further. In addition, look to research your topics using other reputable sources in order to understand the key issues within each topic, what has been done to address each topic, and effective proposals that may be beneficial in addressing each topic in the future. Effective resources include:

- Your committee's website, to see how your committee has discussed each topic at hand in its own work –

- What resolutions/reports has it published on the topic?
- What conferences or events has it held to address the topic?
- What are recent news items on the committee’s website in relation to the topic?
- Websites and other resources from other UN bodies that may have approached each topic; for example, topics related to population may have been addressed by the Commission on Population and Development and the UN Population Fund (as well as other UN bodies), while topics related to gender equality may have recently been addressed by UN-Women, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the General Assembly Third Committee (as well as other UN bodies);
- The [UN News Centre](#), which publishes information regarding recent UN efforts on different topics, and so you can search for key words regarding your topic to determine recent UN events or publications related to your topic;
- The UN’s [Meetings Coverage and Press Releases](#) website, which provides UN press releases and information regarding UN meetings;
- Research into what other intergovernmental organizations, regional or local organizations, and NGOs have done to discuss this topic and what they propose as effective strategies to approach the topic going forward;
- Books and scholarly articles on the topic from reputable sources (often professors, scientists, NGOs, or think tanks);
- Research into how your topic may be addressed on different levels of the international community – how is it addressed on the international level? How is it addressed on the regional level? How is it addressed on the local level?

Researching a topic is a complex process that calls for determining what various bodies within and related to the UN system have done previously to address the matter, what is currently in place, and what is planned for the future. It is also important to examine successes and failures, and to attempt to determine why those approaches have succeeded or failed and how we can learn from such situations.

Many topics on the UN agenda are extremely vast and complex, and there are several topics that can be discussed in more than one organ within the UN system. Therefore, it is important to understand how the topics on your committee’s agenda are discussed specifically in your committee. Look to the mandate of your committee, which will give you an idea of the tone and type of work done within your committee. This will help you effectively determine approaches in your position paper and in your work in committee that realistically match what your committee can do in relation to each topic.

Getting to Know Your Member State’s or Observer’s Positions

In addition to researching into what your committee can do and has done and into your topics generally, you will also want to research the Member State or Observer that you are representing, as well as into the specific positions of your Member State or Observer on the topics that your committee is addressing.

Researching Your Member State or Observer Generally

If you have been assigned a country or an Observer State, you may wish to begin by researching its political structure, economic conditions, religion(s), history, and culture. Since all of these factors shape a state’s foreign policy, familiarity with these areas will assist you in forming a consistent foreign policy. Some other categories to initially research as you become familiar with your Member State:

- Population and demographics;
- Geography;
- Ethnic and religious minorities;
- Development;
- Healthcare;

- Educational access;
- Division of wealth and poverty;
- Environmental policies;
- Freedom of the press;
- Key domestic policies;
- Key foreign policies;
- Your state's allies and Member States it may not regularly work with (for various reasons).

If you are representing an NGO, researching an NGO is very similar to researching a state. If you have been assigned an NGO, you may wish to begin by researching its history, mission, structure, funding, values, purposes, and goals. Since all of these factors shape the way an NGO will interact with states, familiarity with these areas will assist you in forming a consistent approach to the issues at hand and a consistent style of interaction.

Researching Your Member State's or Observer's Positions on Your Topics

The majority of your preparation time for the conference will be spent researching your committee's topics and your country's position on those topics. Once your delegation is assigned a country, your faculty advisor or head delegate will decide which students (no more than two per committee) will be on each of the assigned committees. Carefully consult the committee matrix so you do not prepare for a committee of which your assigned country is not a member.

In researching the specific positions of your Member State or Observer on each topic, look for resources that share what your country has already done in relation to the topic, what it proposes to be done on the topic, and/or its national policies on issues related to the topic. Some Member States may have a lot of information available on the topics being discussed; others may not have a lot of information available, and you may need to infer how your Member State would approach a given topic based upon what you have learned about your Member State generally. The following are helpful strategies in researching your Member State's or Observer's positions:

- Search for speeches made by your country on the topic and important resolutions discussed and passed in your committee that were supported or not supported by your Member State;
- Check voting records via [UNBISNET](#) or [Member States on the Record](#) (a valuable resource managed by the UN) to see whether your country supported the latest resolutions on a specific item;
- Research national laws and discussions on each topic within your Member State or Observer;
- Look at reports published by regional organizations, NGOs, and think tanks about your Member State in relation to the issues at hand.

Part of the benefit of Model UN is learning and advocating the interests of a Member State or Observer assigned to you, even if you do not necessarily agree with their positions. This is the reality of the work of professional diplomats, who advocate what is in the best interests of their government. It is what makes Model UN different from a simulation of a congress or parliament where the individuals are members, rather than Member States. This approach will form the basis of the position paper all delegates must write, which outlines your Member State's or Observer's policies toward the agenda topics. Preparing for committee session at NMUN also includes identifying blocs of states that may share the same perspectives and priorities and which may collaborate with you in committee sessions (this is also an important task for NGOs). For these reasons and others, it is important to thoroughly research your delegation's positions on your committee's topics.

Writing Your Position Paper

Structuring Your Position Paper

When writing your position paper, you can use your position paper structure as a way to effectively share your ideas. The structure of your position paper is important, because the way that you structure your thoughts within your position paper can make it easier for your reader to understand what your Member State's positions are on your committee's topics. Each position paper should begin with a brief introduction, and the position paper will then be split into two or three topical sections, one for each topic on your committee's agenda. (If you are attending NMUN•NY, your committee will be discussing three topics; if you are attending another NMUN conference such as NMUN•DC or an international conference, your committee may be discussing two topics.) You will want to list these topical sections in the same order that the topics appear in your Background Guide, so the first topic discussed in your position paper should be Topic I in your committee's Background Guide, the second topic discussed should be Topic II in your committee's Background Guide, and the third topic discussed should be Topic III in your committee's Background Guide. The following provides information about structuring your position paper.

Introduction

Within the **introduction** of your position paper, you will provide a very simple overall introduction to the topics that your committee is discussing and your Member State's or Observer's interest in discussing those topics at the upcoming conference. This introduction only needs to be brief, approximately 2-3 sentences long. In this introduction, tell us 1) What the topics are that your committee is discussing; and 2) Your Member State's or Observer's feelings on discussing these topics and participating in the committee's work at the conference.

Example:

The topics before the General Assembly Second Committee are: Promoting Access to Renewable and Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development; Financing for Development; and World Commodity Trends and Prospects. Lao People's Democratic Republic believes that these topics have significance within the international community and looks forward to discussing them at the upcoming meeting of the Second Committee.

Topics

Following your position paper's introduction, the remainder of your position paper will discuss the **topics on your committee's agenda in the order that they are presented in your committee's Background Guide**. At the beginning of each topic, you will list the full title of the topic as found in the Background Guide, bold and centered. Following this, you will address the topic, looking to give context on the topic (why it is important to discuss), what the international community and your specific Member State or Observer have done to address the topic, and what your Member State or Observer proposes to do in addressing the topic going forward.

As you write your position paper, **consider using multiple paragraphs within each topic**. This allows you to divide the information you provide in an easy-to-read format, and allows you to organize your positions on that topic. For example, you could have three paragraphs for each topic, the first paragraph for each topic establishing the context and importance of the topic, the second paragraph for each topic discussing what the international community and your Member State or Observer have done on your topic, and the third paragraph for each topic giving specific recommendations in addressing the topic going forward. When using multiple paragraphs within a topic, there is no need to indent the beginning of each paragraph; you can simply do a hard enter in between each paragraph (as is done here in this guide and in the example position papers).

In addressing the following three sections within each topic, be sure that within your position paper you address each topic in the Background Guide order (Topics I, II, III or I, II) and that your position paper does not exceed 2 pages in length total.

Establish the Importance of the Topic (Give the Topic's Context)

At the beginning of each topic, you can briefly set the stage for that topic and tell us what the current global situation is in relation to your topic. What is the “problem” in relation to the topic that needs to be addressed? What is the current state of this topic globally, regionally, and/or locally? Effective ways for establishing the importance of the topic and giving the topic's context include providing statistics on the topic, listing some of the real issues that global citizens face in relation to the topic, and telling the reader why it is important to address this topic. This will help your reader understand why the topic is significant and will provide good context for the rest of your discussion on the topic.

Example:

Within the global population, a majority of the one billion individuals living in extreme poverty are women. Women often have unequal access to employment – in 2013, 72% of men were employed, compared to 47.1% of women – and women are paid 60% to 75% of what men are paid, although women in developing countries often work longer hours and in more vulnerable jobs than men. In addition, women are more likely to engage in informal and unpaid care positions. Conversely, the further involvement of women in the labor force not only improves the economic situations of women, but also the individual economies of Member States and the global economy as a whole. Accordingly, while much has been done to increase the participation of women in the labor force in recent years, it is important to continue to address equal and equitable access to employment for women in order to promote economic development and further improve the status of women worldwide.

Tell Us About the International and National Precedence

Once you've established the importance of the topic, then tell us for each topic about the international and national precedence in relation to the topic. In Model UN, “precedence” is what has been done before to discuss a topic. How has the international community address this topic thus far? What are key international documents, conferences, conventions, resolutions, treaties, etc. that the UN, regional organizations, and/or your committee have created on the topic, and what are key efforts previously done to address this topic internationally? In addition, what has your Member State or Observer done to address this topic? You can provide specific examples of program, documents, laws, civil society and NGO work, and other efforts that your specific Member State or Observer has made in relation to this issue, to illustrate your Member State's or Observer's previous efforts in discussing the topic.

Example:

As noted by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) during their recent session, Member States and the United Nations (UN) have looked to improve gender equality and address poverty in recent years, including during the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, the UN Millennium Summit in New York in 2000, and the post-2015 development agenda planning process that culminated in the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. Furthermore, at its recent 60th session in 2016, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) discussed the topic of “Women's empowerment and its link to sustainable development;” Mexico participated in these discussions. Nationally, in 2002, Mexico hosted the UN International Conference on Financing for Development, and continues to affirm its support of the financial strategies within the *Monterrey Consensus*. Mexico has implemented many social and governmental programs to address gender equality and poverty reduction. One example of Mexico's successful financial strategies for empowering women citizens, microcredit loans, was first discussed at the International Women's Congress held in Mexico City in 1975; within the last decade, the government has supplied 1.3 million microcredit loans, allowing Mexico to address SDG 1 on eradicating poverty.

Propose Solutions and Recommendations

While each aspect of your position paper is important, proposing solutions to the topic is perhaps the most significant, as it allows you to show that your delegation has researched the topics and can offer thoughtful and creative solutions to address the topic going forward. This will also allow your fellow delegates, as well as your Committee Director and Assistant Director, to see previous to the conference some of the ideas that you have for talking about the topic and what you may be interested in accomplishing during the conference.

In this section of your topic, the solutions that you propose can be both general and specific. Some solutions may be more general in order to encourage overall directions where additional action can occur in line with your Member

State's or Observer's positions, and/or to point out larger areas that would be good to be further addressed now or further in time. In many solutions, however, look to provide specific details, and describe the who, what, where, when, and why in order to make it something that feasibly could be put into action. You can look at what has been successful in your own Member State or region, or another Member State or region, and use those ideas to spark thoughts on solutions to propose going forward. You don't have to give us every single detail at this point – you will flesh things out more fully in writing your working papers with fellow delegations at the conference! However, look to give specific details that help your Committee Staff and fellow Member States understand your ideas and what you would like to happen, and how your creative ideas will solve potential issues and address the topic going forward.

As you propose solutions, make sure also that solutions are within the mandate of the committee – what the committee can realistically do in its work. This includes what your committee has the power to do and not do, who it can tell what to do and who it cannot, what it can discuss, and in what ways it can work. For example, a subsidiary body of ECOSOC could not tell ECOSOC that it has to form a new committee, but would only be able to suggest that ECOSOC consider action; similarly, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean could not tell the Security Council to write a report on the topic of peace and security in the Middle East and North Africa, but would instead work within its own mandate to discuss topics related to economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. You can find your committee's mandate from its founding documents and/or on its website. As you propose solutions, also check to make sure they are in line with your Member State's policies (as much as you are able to determine).

When proposing solutions, also consider where there are existing entities that you can work with rather than creating a brand new committee or organization for each recommendation – whenever creating something new, you have to consider how it will be created, who will oversee it, how it will be financed, etc. Due to this, through research you can often find an existing committee or organization that you can propose to work within for your new campaign, fund, and so on, rather than creating a new entity.

Example:

The United Kingdom believes that crisis prevention and recovery situations must include gender equality and the participation of women in order to be fully effective in addressing conflict. The United Kingdom urges Member States to continue aid during times of conflict and to specifically provide aid that will directly help by financing gender equality in areas of conflict. Member States should work together with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to explicitly address the conditions of women in conflict; this should be done at the regional, national, and local levels. Member States who have committed to providing international development assistance, such as Official Development Assistance (ODA), should remain committed to providing aid, and Member States should support the efforts of UN entities such as UN-Women in order to assure that the assistance given appropriately addresses empowerment and gender equality. In addition, the United Kingdom supports the creation of an UN Programme on Financing for Gender Equality During Times of Conflict. This program will focus on financing opportunities for women in order to increase empowerment, and will be facilitated through existing UN-Women efforts. Women's participation in the settling of national and international conflict directly decreases the occurrences and effects of conflict, and the United Kingdom believes that gender-specific financing that explicitly offers aid for the empowerment of women will create greater gender equality and ultimately increase Member States' abilities to address conflict.

Effective Strategies and Helpful Tips for Writing Your Position Paper

The following are additional strategies and tips that you can employ as you write your position paper:

- Use topic sentences at the beginning of each paragraph, as a way to provide information to your reader about what you will be discussing within that paragraph, and to transition from paragraph to paragraph. A topic sentence summarizes the key idea or ideas that will be discussed within that paragraph. At the end of each paragraph, also look to provide conclusion sentences; it is particularly effective to include a conclusion sentence at the end of each topic to summarize the position of your Member State or Observer on the topic, and to emphasize the continuing need for the international community to address the topic.
- Whenever using an acronym, give its full name in your first mention, and then immediately afterwards include the acronym in parentheses. For all subsequent references, simply use the acronym. For example, the first mention of the Economic and Social Council in your position paper would be, “the Economic and

Social Council (ECOSOC)”, and then your subsequent references throughout your position paper would simply be, “ECOSOC”.

- Look to use the third person, instead of the first person, throughout your position paper. For example, rather than saying, “We believe that it is important to address this topic,” say, “Germany believes that it is important to address this topic.”
- When citing UN resolutions in your position paper, list the UN entity who produced the resolution, the resolution number, and the year that it is from, rather than simply giving the document code. For example, cite A/RES/70/1 as “General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015),” or E/RES/2008/8 as “Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/8.”
- UN resolutions often include “RES” in their document title – for example, A/RES/70/1 or E/RES/2008/8. If a UN source does not have a “RES” in its title – such as E/2015/7 – it may be a report rather than a resolution. You can check the front page of the document to see what type of source it is, and can then cite it as “ECOSOC report 2015/7,” etc.
- It is often best to use the term “Member States” (with each word capitalized) rather than “countries” or “nations,” since in most cases you’ll specifically be referring to countries who are Member States of the United Nations. (Some exceptions to this include terms such as “developing countries” and “landlocked developing countries.”)
- When mentioning important documents of international or regional precedence, such as major conventions, declarations, and treaties, please italicize the title of these documents – *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*. When discussing reports or other types of documents, you do not have to italicize these but can put them in quotes – “The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015.” When mentioning the names of UN organizations, you do not need to italicize or put these in quotes, but can just write them out – The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the World Health Organization (WHO).
- If you are interested in citing a short quote as a part of your position paper, please be sure to include the quote in quote marks, and provide contextual information on the quote within the larger sentence where you give the quote. For example: “United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated at the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ‘The new agenda is a promise by leaders to all people everywhere.’” It is good to use quotes sparingly, as not having a lot of quotes gives extra emphasis to the quotes that you include, and allows you to tell the reader your country’s positions in your own words.
- As you write your position paper, be very careful when summarizing ideas that you found during your research, to make sure that your position paper is completely in your own words. When summarizing an idea from another source, think about what the main points are in that source and then resummarize those main points using your own words. Once you have summarized something, it is good to read over it again and compare it to the original source, to make sure that you do not use any of the same main words or phrases as the original source. All wording within your position paper that is the same as the original source should be in quotes.
- In your research, you can search for examples of successful programs that have been conducted in your Member State or around the world, and in your proposals and recommendations suggest a new program or campaign based upon the previously successful programs. For example, you may find an example of a program that your country or another country enacted that was successful in addressing the topic, which could serve as a model for a new effort in addressing the topic in another Member State, regionally, or internationally.
- Look to fill all or most of the two pages you have for your position paper (while being careful to not go over two pages). If your position paper is only one-and-a-half pages, that means that you have an unused half-page that you could have used to further share what your Member State has done on the topic and what it wants to do in the future! Using all or most of the space allowed for your position paper gives you the opportunity to fully represent the views of your Member State and address the topics in good detail.

Position Paper Awards

Position papers are a critical part of delegate preparation. They require delegates to illustrate their knowledge of the agenda topics at hand, affirm the positions their country takes on these topics, and recommend courses of action to effectively address contemporary global problems. For the Conference Staff, position papers provide an effective indication of which issues capture delegates' interest, and they help Directors and Assistant Directors design a strategy for the facilitation of committee debate. In addition, position papers often identify which delegates are best prepared for the conference and are most likely to take a strong leadership role in committee sessions.

The National Collegiate Conference Association Board of Directors will grant separate Position Paper Awards in recognition of outstanding pre-conference preparation. While the NCCA emphasizes the educational significance of delegate participation, the organization also looks to recognize delegates who have put exceptional work into their preparation for the conference, as seen through the position papers. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, delegations must have met the submission deadline. Position Paper Awards will be announced during the last committee session of the conference.

The following criteria are used by the conference staff to evaluate position papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper formatting, grammar, etc.;
- Citation of relevant international, regional, and national resolutions / documents;
- General consistency with bloc / geopolitical positions and constraints;
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations;
- Analysis of issues and the use of original research, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide.

Submitting Your Position Paper

Once all position papers are complete for your delegation, one person, preferably the faculty advisor or head delegate, should submit all papers from your delegation. For NMUN•NY, you will submit one form per country / Observer assignment; accordingly, if your school is representing two different countries, you will submit two forms, one for each country. NMUN•NY position papers MUST be submitted using the submission form; position papers for the New York conference will not be accepted via email. For other NMUN conferences, information on position paper submission will be made available on the NMUN webpage for that conference.

NMUN•NY position papers are due 1 March, by 11:59 pm Eastern. For other NMUN conferences, please consult your conference's page on nmun.org for the position paper deadline and submission process.

Position papers must be submitted in PDF format. All position papers must follow the following format for position paper filenames: Committee_Country_Week. Any position papers submitted without this filename format will be returned for correction.

Examples: ECOSOC_Japan_A
GA1_Cuba_B
SC-A_Chad_A

For NMUN•NY, if you are on one of the three Security Councils, please designate which Security Council (SC-A, SC-B, SC-C) you are on in the filename. Any files without this distinction will be returned for correction. For those assigned to SC-B and SC-C, you will submit your SC position papers via a separate form (SC-A position papers can be submitted with the main country submission form).

A position paper should be submitted for each **assigned** committee; do not submit papers for committees not assigned to your country / Observer. If you have two delegates representing a country within a committee (for example, if there are two delegates representing Norway in CSW), you will submit one position paper **jointly** representing the position of your country assignment, rather than submitting separate position papers from each individual delegate.

In order to be considered for awards, position papers MUST be received by the position paper deadline; however, you may still submit position papers following the deadline to be distributed to Committee Staff and posted online, up until the conference's posting deadline previous to the conference.

If you are arranging a Mission Briefing, we encourage you to submit a copy of your position papers to the permanent mission of your assigned country or to your NGO's headquarters, along with an explanation of the conference.

If you have any questions regarding the position paper submission process or about position papers, please email the Deputy Secretary-General for your conference, and they will be happy to assist you with your question. The email address for your conference's DSG should be found on the webpage for your conference at nmun.org. For those who are attending NMUN•NY, please email the DSG for your week with questions: [Conf. A](#) or [Conf. B](#). Writing your position paper is an excellent opportunity to prepare for your upcoming NMUN conference and to more fully understand the work of your committee, the issues related to your committee's topics, and the positions of your Member State or Observer.

Example Position Papers

On the following pages are two position paper examples that illustrate the Position Paper Guidelines and which address the importance of each topic (establishing its context); the international and national precedence for each topic; and proposals and recommendations to address the topic going forward.

The first position paper provided is an example for a NMUN•NY position paper, which has **three topics**.

The second position paper provided is an example of a position paper for NMUN•DC or an international conference, as it has **two topics**.

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme

The topics before the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP) are: Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Justice; Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation; and Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Social and Economic Development. The Federative Republic of Brazil looks forward to working multilaterally with Member States in addressing these issues at the upcoming conference.

I. Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Justice

Democratic governance and justice are important themes in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and poor access to justice is a key factor in inadequate democratic representation and stagnating development. Access to justice is of significant concern to the international community and is an important factor in development; according to the UN Department of Public Information (DPI), the rule of law and development are closely connected to one another. However, much remains to be accomplished: more than two-thirds of the world's population lacks legal documentation; 1 trillion dollars is spent in bribes yearly; and justice systems often fail to take action when vulnerable groups are threatened. Brazil considers functioning democratic systems to be a necessary part of sustainable development, and emphasizes that access to justice is crucial to the protection of human rights.

Brazil pledges support to UNDP's work, including its *Strategic Plan: 2014-2017* and the promotion of access to justice and the rule of law. Also important is the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ); its efforts to combat crime and develop criminal justice administrative systems have helped secure more equal and sustainable access to justice. Furthermore, General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/288 has recommended expanding access to justice at the regional, national, and sub-national levels, something which is further encouraged within SDG 16's emphasis on ensuring "access to justice for all" and creating "effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." The Federative Republic of Brazil's national policies support this by promoting access to justice and services to empower vulnerable groups, including women and children. Its 1988 Federal Constitution aims to guarantee access to justice for less privileged groups in Brazilian society with public provision of legal assistance regardless of origin, sex, creed, political affiliation, or race, thereby expanding access to justice for all.

Brazil acknowledges the strong connection between justice and development, and considers access to justice an issue of sufficient import to merit inclusion in international efforts. Currently, a comprehensive, data-supported profile of access to justice throughout the world is not available; such information is necessary to direct policy efforts in the pursuit of international goals. Brazil recommends that UNDP should conduct a year-long study of access to justice in all Member States, focusing on legal outcomes with respect to age, gender, and socioeconomic status; access to legal counsel in urban and rural areas; percentage of population with correct legal documentation; and indicators of corruption. Brazil also calls for Member States to work in conjunction with UNDP and CCPCJ to conduct voluntary, credible investigations within Member States. The investigations will collect the testimonies of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators, and will address country-specific human rights violations. The findings from the investigations, with results from the study, will contribute to a comprehensive report and will drive efforts to pursue policies that foster access to justice for all and thereby further build democratic governance.

II. Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation

Developing countries are disproportionately affected by climate change. For example, a 2°C rise in global temperature would cost about 1% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP); the cost for African Member States would be about 4%. By 2030, the effects of climate change could lead to 90 million more cases of malaria in Africa alone. Ten of the 15 largest cities in developing countries are located in coastal areas, which are vulnerable to climate-related natural disasters. While the estimated cost of adaptation for least developed countries (LDCs) is 75 billion dollars per year, only 1 billion dollars is currently available. Unified goals to aid affected Member States with climate change adaptation are imperative in order to protect the lives that will be affected by climate change.

Brazil strongly supports the efforts of UNDP to promote climate-resilient development and sustainable livelihoods in relation to climate change. In addition, the 1992 *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), the 1997

Kyoto Protocol, the 2015 *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, and the 2015 *Paris Agreement* urge all to consider adaptation to address the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, GA resolution 67/266 demonstrates the international community's dedication to capacity building. Several SDGs are connected to and affected by climate change, including SDG 13, "urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts." Brazil has responded by implementing a National Energy Plan (PNE 2030), which aims to continue expanding the country's electricity supply by 95,000 megawatts, with 45.8% of its energy coming from renewables. Furthermore, Brazil has adapted agricultural practices to include changes in planting and sowing periods, the use of irrigation-saving technologies, and increased nitrogen fertilization, in order to strengthen the resiliency of its sectors in light of climate change.

The Federative Republic of Brazil recommends accentuating the use of public-private partnerships (PPPs). The combination of public and private support will expedite the implementation of sustainable technologies in sectors like domestic transportation, energy, construction, and other private and public sectors in developing countries and LDCs. These partnerships can improve the efficiency of the production and distribution of energy resources, as well as jointly researching solutions which are both cost effective and environmentally sound. Furthermore, Brazil invites Member States to foster integration by deepening regional interconnections, which increases the security of the energy supply and other systems, especially in relation to climate change, at a reduced cost for all. It is also important to ensure that Member States incorporate governance and data collection as means for effective climate change adaptation. Brazil is confident these initiatives and others will improve developing countries' capacities for climate change adaptation and lead to more sustainable development.

III. Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Social and Economic Development

Water, a basic human right, is still not available to all. Globally, 769 million people lack access to water; about 82% of these individuals are living in rural areas. In total, about 2.6 billion people lack access to improved sanitation facilities, while 1 billion people engage in open defecation. More than 80% of global wastewater is not collected or treated. Poor sanitation and low water quality leads to 80% of infectious diseases, and diarrhea resultant to these problems causes an estimated 842,000 yearly deaths globally. Conversely, increased access to water and sanitation are closely tied to social and economic development, including reducing poverty, increasing access to education, and addressing hunger. In a global community focused on human rights and sustainable development, efforts must be made to improve access to water and sanitation.

Brazil supports the work of the UN Inter-Agency Mechanism on All Freshwater Related Issues, Including Sanitation (UN-Water) and UNDP's focus on water governance. UNDP is currently promoting water resource management, improving water and sanitation accessibility, and building partnerships that enhance global cooperation efforts on water issues, such as the Water Governance Facility (WGF). In addition, GA resolution 64/292 on "The human right to water and sanitation" affirmed the international right to water and sanitation as basic human rights, and SDG 6 focuses on water and sanitation. The international community has also sought to expand awareness of water issues by declaring World Water Day on 22 March of each year. Regionally, the Organization of American States (OAS) is working to enhance water governance capabilities through intra-state technology transfer and information sharing. Nationally, water is a key element of Brazil's strategy to promote sustainable growth. Brazil's achievements in social and economic development are linked to its commitment to the improvement of its water situation – 91% of Brazil's population has sustainable access to drinking water, while 77% of the population has access to improved sanitation – and Brazil continues to work on further improving access to water and sanitation.

Brazil strongly urges Member States to uphold the water and sanitation goals found in the SDGs and other international efforts. Potential ways to improve access to water and sanitation include collecting and treating 70% of wastewater; recycling half of that wastewater for human use; and establishing access to drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Brazil consequently recommends coordination between UN and Member States in an effort to expand water resources and develop water collection and treatment infrastructures of LDCs, and Brazil encourages the construction of wastewater treatment plants in the 10 most water-stressed LDCs. The water treated at these facilities will be used to supply water banks, which will distribute drinking water to the local community. Control of these facilities will be by local governments, with policy recommendations to be supplied by the WGF on their funding and operation. Brazil also urges Member States to establish PPPs at all levels of governance for the construction of desalination plants in water-stressed Member States. These initiatives will help ensure the most basic of human rights for the global community, and will more fully encourage social and economic development through access to water and sanitation.

Position Paper for the Human Rights Council

The topics before the Human Rights Council (HRC) are: Access to Safe Drinking Water as a Fundamental Human Right; and Preventing Discrimination and Violence Against Persons with Disabilities. The Republic of Poland recognizes the need for strong international cooperation to monitor and implement access to vital human rights, and looks forward to discussing these topics at the upcoming conference.

I. Access to Safe Drinking Water as a Fundamental Human Right

A lack of access to safe drinking water affects a large proportion of the world's population. According to the United Nations (UN) World Health Organization (WHO), over 1 billion people throughout the world are in need of access to clean drinking water. WHO and the UN Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation has stated that the water that 1.8 billion people drink has fecal contamination. The deprivation of the fundamental right to safe drinking water particularly afflicts the most marginalized members of global society, including women, displaced persons, persons with disabilities, the impoverished, and children. Those without access to safe drinking water often also suffer from economic and social disadvantages, including medical conditions, lack of access to education, and lack of employment. The Republic of Poland is dedicated to aiding Member States and to the continued improvement of infrastructure for the protection and propagation of the exercise of this right.

Access to safe drinking water as a basic human right has been discussed extensively on the international level. While the foundational *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) of 1948 does not explicitly discuss water, it established that there are basic human rights, including "the right to life, liberty and security of persons," and to "a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being" of individuals. In 1977, the *Mar del Plata Action Plan* from the UN Water Conference held in Argentina first recognized water as a human right. In 2010, the UN General Assembly (GA) acknowledged the right of all humans to water in GA resolution 64/292, which also discussed the connection between access to safe drinking water and the achievement of all other human rights. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation. Poland supports HRC resolution 15/9, where the importance of global cooperation and Member State support of human rights programs pertaining to access to safe drinking water was stressed, and also applauds the adoption of HRC resolution 18/1, which calls for transparency, diligent analysis, and prioritized action for populations most in need. Poland upholds the creation and continued work of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, as well as the UN Inter-Agency Mechanism on all Freshwater Related Issues, Including Sanitation (UN-Water). Regionally, the European Union (EU) has emphasized that effective water management is an important element for all EU countries. Nationally, Poland is proud of the work within its own borders and throughout the world by its government and by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Poland is a country considered to have less available in-country water resources than many other European countries; however, 99% of urban citizens and nearly 97% of rural citizens have access to an improved drinking water source. In Poland, a minister has been appointed to consider issues related to water management, and in June 2015, Poland hosted a National Water Forum to discuss access to water in Poland, which encouraged the sharing of ideas through public consultations towards updated Water Management Plans. In September 2015, Andrzej Duda, the President of Poland, emphasized in his speech at the UN Sustainable Development Summit the continued need of the international community to address access to water.

Poland stresses the need for Member States to take initiative in effectively leading and coordinating efforts to help developing countries. Poland affirms that a Member State-led approach that is mindful of the needs of individuals and communities is needed to solve the severe problem of poor access to safe drinking water. As such, Poland recommends the international implementation of measures proposed by the Special Rapporteur. These proposals would require legislative and social changes within individual Member States and should contain legal consequences for discriminatory practices in water distribution and access in regards to a person's ethnicity, nationality, gender, or social status. Other considerations should include support such as food aid, medical assistance, and access to water sources. Furthermore, additional changes should include increased support by NGOs, national governments, and the international community for community infrastructures such as plumbing fixtures and water connections. It is important that voluntary financial support is made available to assist Member States in improving drinking water infrastructure in order to ensure that all have access to it. In addition, regional and international cooperation is

significant, as such allows for each Member State to more fully achieve access to safe drinking water. As such practices are implemented, more communities will obtain a higher standard of living through access to safe drinking water, and the human rights of global citizens can be more fully realized.

II. Preventing Discrimination and Violence Against Persons with Disabilities

As stated by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, it is estimated that over 1 billion of the world's population has a disability, and 80% of persons with disabilities are from developing countries. Despite the UN's efforts for more than 60 years to improve the lives of persons with disabilities, many still face violence, discrimination, social exclusion, increased poverty, and a myriad of other human rights concerns. One in five women has a disability, and women can experience discrimination due to both their gender and their disability and are often more affected by gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict situations. Adults with disabilities have an increased probability – 1.5 times – of experiencing violence compared to adults without a disability, and children with disabilities are almost four times more likely to experience violence than children without disabilities. Poland is deeply concerned for the conditions often faced by persons with disabilities and hopes that all efforts can be taken to prevent discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities.

There are many important international documents related to the topic of preventing discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities, including the 1975 *Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons*, the 1979 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*, the 1989 *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, and the 2006 *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)*. Since 1992, the UN has celebrated the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December of each year. In addition, the SDGs explicitly mention disability 11 times, including in SDGs 4, 8, 10, 11, and 17; Poland agrees with the statement of the Secretariat for the CRPD, UN Enable, that the SDGs hold “a deep promise for persons with disabilities.” The HRC has engaged in important efforts to address specific issues related to discrimination against persons with disabilities, including HRC resolution 19/11, which discusses the utilization of aid in ensuring that persons with disabilities are directly benefited, and HRC resolution 19/36, which reaffirms the right of persons with disabilities to participate in political processes. Poland has taken action to support individuals with disabilities. Within Poland, a Government Plenipotentiary for Disabled Persons was appointed to supervise the Vocational and Social Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons program. In 1997, Poland adopted a *Charter of Rights for Persons with Disabilities*. Poland continues to ensure that national legislation drafted since CRPD is in direct accordance with the framework established, including the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities. Poland has also established an Expert Committee on People with Disabilities, which monitors and promotes the exercise of rights of persons with disabilities.

To combat discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities, the Republic of Poland proposes change on local, national, and international levels. Poland recommends the formulation of international policies that will further promote the human rights of persons with disabilities. Through international standards, the global community can better protect the rights of these persons without distinction regarding state of origin or economic status. Poland recommends that educational institutions provide access to learning tools that will enhance the experience of children with disabilities in school, and more fully enable children with disabilities to attend school. This will help prevent victimization and discrimination through improved opportunities to gain academic and vocational skills. Furthermore, Poland urges each Member State to adopt a national strategy or action plan that will secure the rights of people with disabilities. Such action plans could include a focus on independent living, supporting families with children who have disabilities, and making support available for persons with disabilities so they can actively participate in the work of their communities. Member States should also include disability in policies and funding and should ensure that persons with disabilities, including women, can engage in decision-making on the local, national, and regional levels. Through established national visions and objectives, Member States can guide general attitudes towards non-violence and equality. It is important that Member States work together with civil society, such as with NGOs, in addressing the needs of persons with disabilities. Finally, Poland emphasizes that Member States and the international community must actively include persons with disabilities within SDGs efforts, in order to meet the SDGs fully for all members of the global community. The Republic of Poland recognizes the important opportunity to empower persons with disabilities through international efforts, and believes that increased efforts will further prevent discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities worldwide.