



POSITION PAPER

Heading

1. On the upper left corner:
 - a. Committee: Complete name, no abbreviations
 - b. Topic
 - c. Delegation (Official Name)
 - d. Delegate's name

2. On the upper right corner: Country's flag

The position paper must include 3 paragraphs:

Paragraph 1- Introduction and background

Paragraph 2- Impact of the problem / official position of your country.

Paragraph 3- Possible Solutions (Propose 3 solutions)

a. Paragraph 1: Introduction and background

Introduce the topic; explain its background and its importance.

Use the following prompts as guidance.

Currently, the international community / world is facing __(your topic)__. This issue started __(briefly explain how, when, where, why the problem started)__. It is affecting __(who, what, where, why)__. As a result, we must consider how to solve the problem of __(your topic)_____

b. Paragraph 2: Impact of the problem and the official position of your country

Explain the impact of the problem in your country, its position, and what it has done to help solve it. If it has not impacted your country, just include its position. To help understand your country's position, find the answer to the following questions.

- What is my country doing right now?
- How has my country dealt with such issues in the past? Or with similar issues?
- Usually, does my country take a stand with controversial issues or choose to remain neutral?
- What are my allies' positions?

Use the following prompts as guidance.

The government of (the country you are representing) is (aware of, dealing with, or concerned about) the issue of (your topic). This has affected (explain how your country has been affected OR how other countries have been affected. You can include statistics, facts,). The government of (your country) has helped solve this issue by (give examples of what your country has done. Include when, how, what). The United Nations (has or has not) helped with (give examples of how the UN has helped solve this problem).

c. Paragraph 3: Possible Solutions

Propose three solutions to solve the problem. Remember that the proposed solutions need to be viable and following your country's position. Write our solutions in a paragraph – no bullet points!

Use the following prompts as guidance.

The government of (the country you are representing) proposes the following solutions. First, (write your first solution). Also, (write your second solution). Finally, (write your third and final solution).

d. Sources

Write your sources in APA.

EXAMPLES OF POSITION PAPERS

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic A: Civil war in South Sudan and Territorial Dispute with Sudan.

Delegation: Russian Federation

Delegates: Elías Borovoy and Jorge Puszkas



The territorial dispute between South Sudan and Sudan is a war that is called the Heglig Crisis. The South Sudanese invaded and occupied for a short period of time the small town of Heglig. Right after this happened, the Sudanese army pushed them right back where they came from. The civil war in South Sudan is another ongoing problem in the same region. It consists of the rebels fighting the government, with allies on both parties.

Although the Russian Federation has decided to stay neutral in this topic, it will intervene in favor of Sudan in case it is needed. Russia's relations with Sudan go a long way, and Russia will not hesitate to back the country of Sudan in any way, in case Sudan needs them. Russia looks for a peaceful solution, in which for the damage done to Sudan and its borders it receives lucrative reimbursement. The Russian Federation demands that not only does the border between both countries be fixed immediately by South Sudan, but South Sudan issues an apology for trying to attack and invade its neighbor country for no apparent reason.

Finally, the Russian Federation would like to reiterate that it is absolutely looking for peace, but will intervene if needed. Therefore, by showing its peaceful remarks, Russia would like to state that it believes that the attacks and failed attempt of invading, done by South Sudan was uncalled for and it should be punished by the UN. Since Russia has stated everything that it will do for this topic in particular, it proposes the following solutions. First, the country of South Sudan is punished for their failed attempt of invasion and for the damage done in the border between both.

Also, the country of Russia will be the mediator between both delegations, in order for them to make a peace agreement. Finally, and this is only if the delegation of South Sudan is not in favor of a peaceful solution, Russia will use force in favor of Sudan.

Sources

- Plichta, M. (2019, March 29). Why Russia Is Standing By Sudan's Bashir. Retrieved from <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/insights/27714/why-russia-is-standing-by-sudan-s-bashir>.
- Emory Globe. (2012, October 16). Territorial Disputes: The Republic of Sudan and South Sudan. Retrieved from <http://www.emoryglobe.com/blog/2012/10/16/territorial-border-disputes-the-republic-of-sudan-and-south-sudan>.
- Samms, A. (2018, September 10). The South Sudanese Civil War (2013 -). Retrieved from <https://www.blackpast.org/global-african-history/south-sudanese-civil-war-2013/>

Committee: UNICEF

Topic: Education for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Delegation: Republic of Chad

Delegate: Stephanie Grossman



Good morning honorable chair and fellow delegates.

Gender equality is a conflict that has been debated and fought over for many years. For almost 70 years, the UN has tried willingly to eradicate inequality but has not succeeded. There are many organizations that have as an objective to consider every person as a human being with the same rights, regardless of their gender. In places such as Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia, over 129 million girls and women do not have access to education, while their male counterparts have this opportunity. Gender equality should be considered a basic human right. As a result, we must find ways to solve this issue.

Currently, in Chad, there exists inequality in education and literacy between boys and girls. The lower rates among girls were likely due to child marriage which used to be legal at the age of 15. About 73% of girls would marry before the age of 18 which means girls would drop out of school to get married. The government has now made the legal age 18 for marriage, an effort that should lead to better education among girls. Despite the complicated current socio-economic situation of the country, women in Chad suffer on a daily basis, around 18% of women have suffered forms of sexual or abusive assault, they have the right to defend themselves, this being a law, many women are unaware that rape or any type of assault is a crime. Women in Chad have full voting rights same as any man but lack the knowledge of certain laws. Chad's government has implemented laws that aim to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and has progressed thru the years. In addition, Chad receives large amounts of support from UNICEF and its initiatives.

The delegation of Chad proposes the following solutions to eliminate all forms of gender inequality and to promote women empowerment. First of all, to create organizations to help promote women empowerment and spread awareness of gender inequality. The key to stopping gender inequality is empowering women to defend their beliefs and rights, calling this being a feminist. The second viable solution, implementing laws where the salary for women and men must be the same. Finally, with the help of countries who have the resources to do so, further the UNICEF solutions which aim to give and access to education for everyone.

Sources

- Project, B. (2019, October 19). *Women's empowerment in Chad*. The Borgen Project. Retrieved November 28, 2021, from <https://borgenproject.org/tag/womens-empowerment-in-chad/>
- Project, B. (2019, October 20). *Girls' education in Chad progresses after outlaw of Child marriage*. The Borgen Project. Retrieved November 28, 2021, from <https://borgenproject.org/girls-education-in-chad-progresses-after-outlaw-of-child-marriage/>
- *Chad: UN experts say poverty and culture cannot justify discrimination against women*. OHCHR. (n.d.). Retrieved November 28, 2021, from <https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22536&LangID=E>