

Eighth Annual
SBIMUN

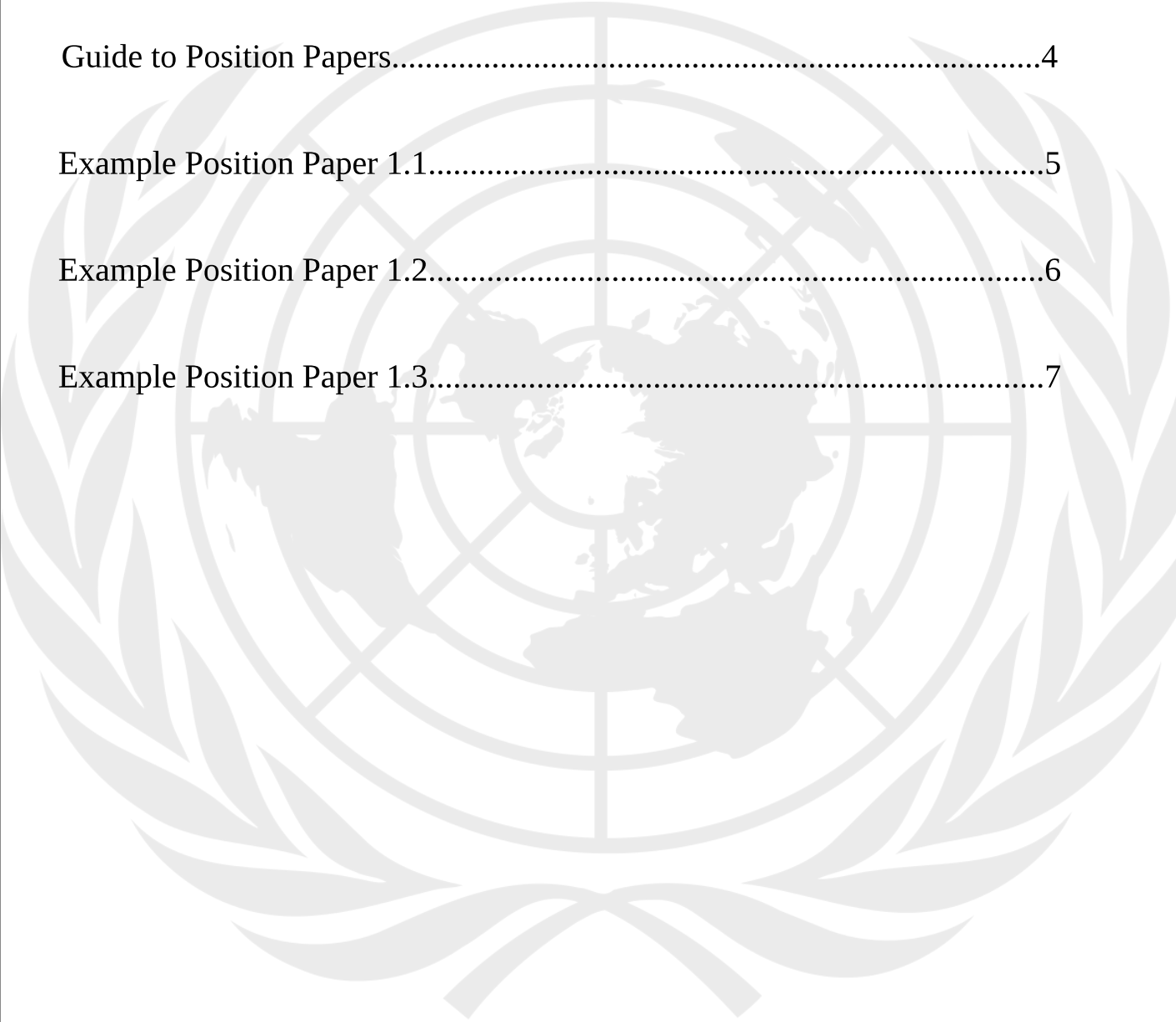


Preparation Materials for Delegates

Position Papers

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SBMUN Secretariat

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Under Secretary-General, Travel Training
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POSITION PAPERS

This guide will serve as a format (mainly for the traditional committees at SBIMUN) to help you understand how to present your research within the scope of the Position Paper. **They should be emailed no later than by Friday, November 10th, 2017 by 11:59pm and be no longer than one page per topic, single-spaced.** Position Papers are required to be emailed to the committee emails found in the Background Guides and **delegates who do not submit their position papers on time are ineligible for awards.** ****NOTE:** Crisis and Specialized committees at SBIMUN 2017 will often have unique position paper formats that can be found in the respective background guides.

Below are a series of examples that reflect the quality of content that is expected to make up the Position Papers submitted to the Dais of each committee. These are solely examples of content so please keep in mind when writing that the logistical requirements above must still be followed.

If you have any questions or concerns as you write your Position Papers, we encourage you to contact your respective Dias or our Secretariat at secretariat@sbumun.org.

Committee Name:
Topic:
Country Full Name:
Represented By:

I. Introduction

A. Background of the Topic

1. Historical background and causes of the problem
2. What nations are directly involved with or affected by the issue?
3. What effect does this problem have on the international community?

II. United Nations/International Involvement

A. How is the UN involved? How did it originally become involved and what actions has the UN taken on this issue (i.e. resolutions, conferences, aid contributed, etc.)?

B. Organs, NGOs and other UN affiliated groups, which are involved in the situation

III. Country Policy and Proposed Solutions

****This should be by far the longest section.**

- A. Your nation's involvement (if any) with the topic
- B. Your nation's position and policy on the topic and opinion on the UN's actions regarding the topic
- C. Your nation's past actions regarding the topic (i.e. voting records, resolutions, etc.)
- D. Your nation's proposals or plans in dealing with the issue.

EXAMPLE POSITION PAPER 1.1

Committee: International Labor Organization

Topic: Globalization and Development

Country: Romania

Represented By: Joe Gauchó (University of California, Santa Barbara)

In the past two decades the rapidly growing world trend has been toward globalization. With the emergence of the Internet as a means of communication and the increasing accessibility of international trade physical barriers are not the only barriers withering away. Protective tariffs are plummeting and free trade agreements are becoming more prevalent. Romania appreciates that globalization creates favorable situations for expansion of commercial as well as economic assets. In the past year Romania has seen a foreign direct investment (FDI) increase of 199%. Inward FDI increased from EURO 234 million in 2005 to EURO 699 million in 2006. However, Romania realizes that increased globalization does not automatically produce more equality.

Globalization and Development can contribute to the advancement of the overall international human condition; however, the delegation of Romania recognizes that without proper regulation the potential for advancement will remain limited to an elite few individuals, businesses, and nations. Unless checked and aimed toward the common good, globalization cannot effectively serve the global community. Crucial in dealing with the complexities of globalization, good governance must act with solidarity and responsibility. Romania believes that in involving people in globalization we must promote moral values, democratic principals, inclusive global political culture, institutions that safeguard both individual civil rights and inherent freedoms, and the common good. In addition, coping with the influx of information from globalization governments must act with solidarity and insight. Access to digital education will undoubtedly result in the confidence of citizens in their respective administrations and allow for a greater degree of transparency, and therefore a lesser degree of corruption.

Romania believes the multinational business community has the ability and the obligation to support pertinent values in human rights, labor standards, and environmental preservation. As stated by the president, Mr. Traion Basescu, Romania feels a "heartfelt attachment to multilateralism, as an effective instrument designed to identify the adequate answers to the challenges brought by globalization."

Romania is party to the majority of multilateral treaties and conventions identified as such by the Secretary General in the context of the Millennium Summit in 2001. Romania has always supported innovative and effective ways of establishing cooperation within and between regional organizations. As one of the newest members of the European Union, Romania is an active member of the World Trade Organization, and looks forward to offering its support to the redirection of globalization to best benefit the global community.

**This sample position paper was submitted by the delegation of Romania at the 2007 UNA-USA Model UN Conference in New York City.*

EXAMPLE POSITION PAPER 1.2

Committee: GA-4 (SPECPOL)

Topic: Refugees, Immigrants and Racism in South Africa

Country: Liberia

Represented by: Joe Gaucho (University of California, Santa Barbara)

The African continent has long standing issues regarding immigration, refugees, and racism. While we may dwell on the long strides towards justice, underlying roots of racism continue to live on. The May 11, 2008 atrocities in South Africa underscore the deep seeded racism still present in today's society. While it is disappointing that it took two weeks of violence, more than 50 slain, and over 30,000 displaced from their homes to readdress this issue, the International Community must act swiftly and decisively on multiple fronts to avoid this type of injustice and cruelty to continue. While recognizing the legitimate inequalities that exist within South Africa, the Republic of Liberia believes that issues pertaining to education, border control, immigration reform, and job creation are some of the most important in combatting these issues.

The Republic of Liberia was born out of the aspirations of freed American slaves. From slavery to civil war to a democratic government, built with equality and universal suffrage, Liberia understands racism and mistrust. Liberia also recognizes the many issues pertaining to refugees as it houses 12,600 refugees from Cote d'Ivoire. Liberia also entrusts many of its citizens to neighboring countries such as Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Ghana who fled during Liberia's Civil War. While Liberia has continued to progress under the democratic leadership of President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Liberia still recognizes that to reconstruct its infrastructure and revive its economy it will need the generous financial and technical assistance from other countries and their foreign investment.

President Johnson Sirleaf is dedicated to universal education and the elimination of illiteracy. In her trips abroad she has engaged foreign governments and respective NGO's to work in Liberia and has helped foster an environment where NGO's such as the Liberian Education Trust (LET) can grow. On issues of border control Liberia has continually engaged its neighbors, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Cote d'Ivoire, to coordinate and strengthen border control. Being the birthplace of the Organization of African Unity, Liberia recognizes the need to lend a hand to our neighbors. Liberia has continually opened its doors to refugees or neighboring countries and thanks its neighbors for doing the same when in a time of need. Regarding job creation Liberia, with the UN, has targeted ex-combatants in an attempt to re-integrate them into the workforce through infrastructure development projects. Liberia has been through issues pertaining to refugees, immigrants, and racism. Liberia recognizes the roots of these issues and has been combatting them through cooperation and development. Liberia is willing to share the work needed to help combat these issues in the hopes of avoiding another atrocity such as the one witnessed on May, 11 2008.

Liberia supports a program of education regarding the rights and freedoms of refugees, while also targeting South African nationals to explain the benefits of having such refugees in the country. Liberia would also support the South African army's reintegration into border control as it has been shown that the police are unable to control the border. This influx of illegal immigration lies at the heart of the explosion of violence. Toward that end Liberia would support a review of South African immigration law with a view to reforming it to allow more work visas to be offered. Recognizing the Department of Home Affairs in South Africa's need for immigration equipment, Liberia would support a donor country with technical ability to assist South Africa in enhancing their immigration and border control techniques. Finally, Liberia would support a review and revamped effort of implementing the Expanded Public Work Programme. However, we must remember that lasting solutions to this issue lie outside South Africa. Addressing poverty and instability in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Somalia, Sudan and any country who has refugees fleeing for South Africa will be the only way to create long term solutions to the issues facing South Africa.

EXAMPLE POSITION PAPER 1.3

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Topic: The Implementation and Revision of a Post-2015 Development Framework

Country: Kingdom of Norway

Represented by: Joe Gaucho (University of California, Santa Barbara)

This delegation speaks on behalf of the Kingdom of Norway on the topic of Revision and Implementation of a Post-2015 Development Framework. Norway is dedicated to achieving the post 2015 Development Framework plan as well as creating our national plan.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have proven to be an excellent roadmap in mobilizing global development effort. The global society should build on the success and experience of the MDGs to make an even stronger framework for sustainable development in the 21st century. Remarkable achievements have been made since the implementation of the MDGs. By generating political will and action, the MDGs have contributed to: extreme poverty being halved; 45 million more children attending primary school; more women in parliament than ever before; child mortality has reduced by 47 percent; maternal mortality nearly halved; HIV infections reduced by 20 percent; over 1 million deaths of malaria averted; over two million people gaining access to better water sources and successful global partnership making a real difference.

The precedence in the resolution 66/288 allowed for the existence of the conference, “The Future we want. “This document focuses on poverty eradication and the need for implementation with regard to bridging the gap between developed and developing countries. The conference resulted in increased partnerships and led to further calls to action. In order to achieve this, an Open Working Group (OWG) was established with the goal to develop a set of sustainable development targets for consideration.

The kingdom of Norway stresses the need to continue the work to reverse the increasing gap between rich and poor, the continuing environmental degradation and the consequences of climate change that are affecting the most vulnerable people and ecosystems of the world. While the MDGs were able to offer guidance for a development plan, it is important to keep in mind that the MDGs have been criticized for diverting resources from important causes not included in the MDGs such as natural disaster relief and military aid. This delegation encourages the general assembly to learn from the MDGs mistakes and to include solutions to the problems in the MDGs in the post 2015 framework plan.

Norway’s involvement in co-leading the intergovernmental consultations in preparation for the third international conference on financing for development, places Norway at an influential position in shaping the global support of the sustainable development agenda.

This delegation puts good governance as our top priority. Through transparent and effective institutions, independent justice systems, democratic participation and decision-making then Norway believes the eradication of poverty and ensuring sustainable development is possible. The Norwegian government will raise international focus on: Equality, gender equality, energy, health, sexual and reproductive health and rights, biological diversity, social protection and education, including a human rights-based approach to the new development goals. Norway will continue the high level of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and have a strong focus on contribution of regular resources to the UN system as well as push innovation in fundraising for the new Post-2015 Development Agenda.