



## POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Note: *Delegates of the Soviet Military Administration Council, the Emergency Meeting of the Council of Ministers and the National Guard of Cyprus, 1974 and Global Press Summit do not have to submit a position paper.*

### **What is a position paper?**

A position paper is a document describing your country's position, and possible solutions on a given agenda. It is important to write a position paper because it will help you gain insight on the issue and prepare you for the conference. Writing a good position paper not only requires research skills, but also involves the ability to critically analyse the information you gather through your research.

A position paper should include four sections, outlined below:

#### *A. Background of the Topic*

- i) What are the main elements of the problem?
- ii) What are the causes of those elements?

#### *B. Position taken by your country*

- i) What are your national interests in the situation?
- ii) What are your nation's policies on the topic?

#### *C. Proposed Solutions*

What does your nation believe needs to be done to solve the problem?

#### *D. Conclusion*

Your position paper should be single spaced, font Times New Roman, size 12 and should not exceed two pages. The top of the position paper should have your country/portfolio name, committee and agenda. It should either be in Microsoft word or PDF format.

The last day to submit your position paper is the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2021. The email id on which you have to mail them are as follows:

UNSC- [unscjmun21@gmail.com](mailto:unscjmun21@gmail.com)  
 UNHRC- [unhrcjmun21@gmail.com](mailto:unhrcjmun21@gmail.com)  
 UNGA- [ungajmun2021@gmail.com](mailto:ungajmun2021@gmail.com)  
 Rajya Sabha- [rajyasabhajmun2021@gmail.com](mailto:rajyasabhajmun2021@gmail.com)  
 SMAC- [smacjmun2021@gmail.com](mailto:smacjmun2021@gmail.com)  
 EMC- [cyprusjmun2021@gmail.com](mailto:cyprusjmun2021@gmail.com)  
 WHO- [whojmun2021@gmail.com](mailto:whojmun2021@gmail.com)  
 GPS- [gpsjmun2021@gmail.com](mailto:gpsjmun2021@gmail.com)

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Please find a sample position paper below.

*Jaipuria Model United Nations 2021*

### Sample Position Paper

COMMITTEE: Disarmament and International Security Committee

COUNTRY: The Republic of Niger

AGENDA: Light Missiles and Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPGs)

The problem that illicit small arms and light weapons constitute is well known. There is no question that Africa is the most affected region when considering the devastation that small arms aided conflicts have wreaked on communities, societies and states.

Private arms merchants as well as weak and corrupt political and law enforcement forces have played a particularly negative role in supplying weapons to areas of actual or potential conflict, simultaneously creating a black market channel. Moreover some states give permission to civilians to bear these arms. Missiles and grenades are reasonably priced thus, making them easily accessible. The unmonitored disposal of stockpiles increases the chances of these weapons coming in the wrong hands. Moreover lack of state imposed security induces civilians to possess these weapons for self-protection.

Niger as such faces no threat within the country from the misuse of RPGs and light missiles. However the frequent clashes in the northern border and the use of these weapons in our neighboring countries increases the possibility Niger becoming a transit point for these weapons. Thus Niger feels it necessary, particularly in our case, to strengthen the border security and to ensure that no illegal inter-state transactions, involving these weapons, are allowed. Niger also supports production and distribution of these weapons only by the state.

#### SOLUTIONS:

1. Helping countries assemble and destroy illicit weapons in post conflict situations. Collection of weapons and destruction, combined with public awareness campaigns to prove that collected guns are.
2. Instead of merely asking people to turn in a weapon for cash that can then easily be used to purchase a new one, provide jobs, security and assistance.
3. In order to assist countries to control the illicit flow of small arms we must promote security sector reforms that can better train customs agents, police and other government agencies in regulating small arms, clearly linked to broader governance programs that build strong legislative safeguards and institutions capable of upholding them, are essential to broader peace-building efforts.
4. Transfers to non-state actors or unauthorized entities are the catalyst for violence. An international norm against such transfers is therefore essential and timely.
5. State border as well as port security must be strengthened to ensure that the illegal transactions involving these weapons are disabled.

6. Production and distribution of these weapons must be state controlled. Civilians must not be allowed to carry these arms and its possession must be confined only to the state's military.

CONCLUSION: The global nature of the problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons requires global cooperation to eradicate it. The only cornerstone for successful implementation of the plan of action is international co-operation so as to constitute a common face to come to end from this threat.

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