

Position Paper Guide

Dear delegates of **ALL SINDH MODEL UNITED NATIONS** the professionalism is the most important key aspect in everything we all do.

For beginners the research and the preparation of the position papers are two very important steps or hurdle before attending any MUNs event with high standards.

We always recommend to our delegates to learn as much as they can about their country direct from the source and visit the representative missions of their country or any cultural institute or organization.

From technical point of view, here are important tips for you to write the best position paper, better than a UN Delegation itself.

Background on Topic

- Clear description of the topic
- Previous UN documents and resolutions with regarded topic with dates
- Prominent actors and victims
- Citable statistics and facts
- Previous events

Policy

- Designated country's stance on current agenda.
- Include (2-4) quotes from officials, i.e. committee officials, government officials, Armed forces personnel, and UN.
- Reference with quotes to reputable documents (1-2)
- Statistics on agenda/ topic (1-3)

Suggested Resolutions

- Current functioning strategies in place.
- New strategies based on previous strategies that are nonfunctional.
- Ways to improve or address the issue based on country's wishes.

Format Page

- Length: 1-2 pages with 1 inch margins.
- Font size 12pt, double spaced.
- Three in-text citations with Works Cited MLA style.
- Proper heading: Country, committee, topic, etc.

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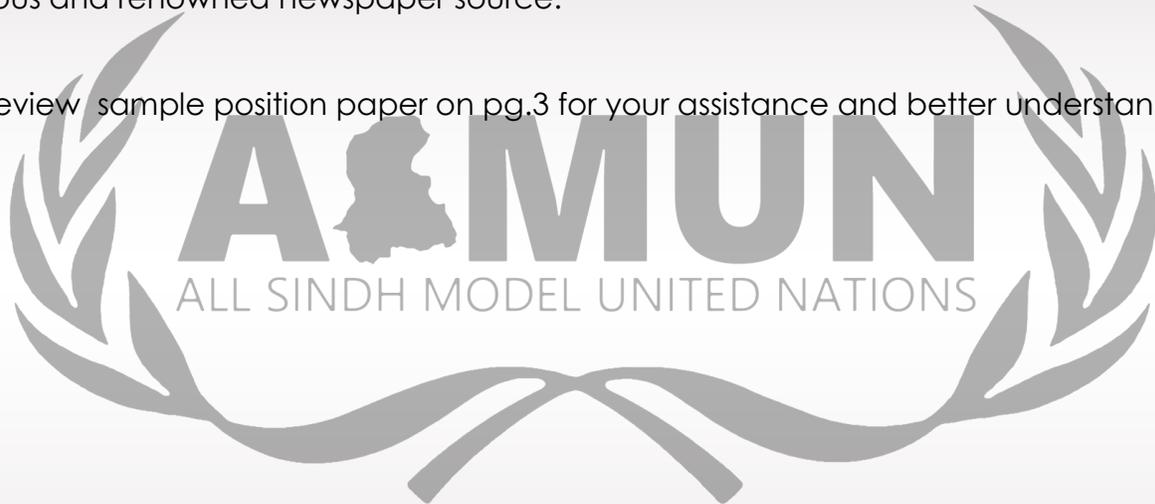
Grammar and Punctuation

- Use correct tense.
- Capitalization.
- Punctuation.
- Correct spelling.

Sources of Research

- Official website of Governments.
- UN Official website.
- Famous and renowned newspaper source.

Please review sample position paper on pg.3 for your assistance and better understanding.



Sample Position Paper

Topic: Free Trade

Country: Oman

Committee: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)

The tumultuous conflict surrounding the issue of free trade and its variegated ramifications has been a moot point ever since the creation of the modern state. While exponents of free trade argue that comparative advantage and the development of economies of scale outweigh the associated detriments of a free market economy, their adversaries purport that smaller, national economies that are inundated with cheaper international goods from free trade begins to flounder and lose self-sustainability. Those in opposition to free trade, also make reference to the exponentially rising human rights and environmental violations that are a direct consequence of burgeoning global market.

Oman is perched in the putatively lofty position of an oil-exporting nation. However, this appraisal is a mere simulacrum of our actual situation. Oman relies on entities such as the World Trade Organization to help facilitate the purchasing and exchange of good across the global market, thus enabling essential goods to disseminate across our land. Prior to the admission of the Sultanate of Oman into the WTO, the country was involved at an economic level with the nations of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), although Oman was never a member. In spite of this, Oman generally adheres to their collective mandate in order to fix oil prices and protects the special interests of this conglomerate.

Oman joined the WTO in order to voice its support for the continuing liberalization of world markets. Furthermore, Oman believes that this unique amalgamation acts as a vehicle for increased prosperity by raising the amount of Foreign Direct Investment and domestic stimulation. Oman, due to its new position in the WTO, has now broadened trade with Western nations, and hopes for this trend to continue. However, Oman also recognizes that in order for the economic infrastructure of not only Oman, but also other developing countries to remain stable, the steps of tariff reduction, and all-encompassing globalization must be gradual, lest there be recurrences of strife, as initially seen in the Former Yugoslavia and the Russian Federation. The WTO must also take further steps to impose a universal human rights and environmental standards operating code, which must be enforced uniformly. With the need for international cooperation has come the desire for regional association. This chain of motivation for many a nation has manifested itself in the formation of Regional Trading Associations. Although this arrangement ostensibly accommodates both desires, it actually results in alliances whose members are common enough in geographic similarity to have some consensus, but diverse enough to yield almost unremitting disapprobation from some of the parties on any given issue. Therefore, these theoretical constructs when applied in reality are far from seamless and are not the definitive solutions to conflicting national agenda.

In Oman's specific scenario, the aforementioned generalization holds true. Consequently, Oman is not a member of OPEC. In addition, not only do there exist the problems inherent to RTA's, but also the members of OPEC lack significant economic diversity in various industrial and resource sectors to make such a pact mutually pragmatic. Rather, this specific concern is ignored in light of the prodigious matter of oil, which takes the forefront in any discussions of world trade. Oman believes that the benefits of comparative advantage, economies of scale, and specialization outweigh the problems associated with a world abiding by principles of increasing economic globalization and free trade. This being said, Oman pushes for the continued expansion of such policies while urging organizations such as the WTO to refine specific clauses so that the exploitation of labor and the environment does not go unchecked.