

For Model United Nations (MUN), a position paper is a crucial document that outlines a country's stance on the topics to be discussed in a committee. Here's a standard structure for an MUN position paper:

## Introduction

- Briefly introduce the topic and its importance
- State your country's general position on the issue

## Background and Current Situation

- Provide context on the topic, including relevant statistics and information
- Discuss past and current international actions taken to address the issue

## Country's Position

- Clearly state your country's specific stance on the topic
- Explain your country's national interests and policies related to the issue
- Discuss any relevant actions your country has taken domestically or internationally

## Proposed Solutions

- Present specific, actionable proposals your country advocates for
- Explain how these solutions align with your country's position and international goals

## Conclusion

- Summarize your country's stance and main proposals
- Reaffirm your commitment to addressing the issue through international cooperation

Remember to:

- Keep the paper concise, typically 1-2 pages in length
- Use formal language and proper citations
- Follow any specific formatting guidelines provided by your conference

By following this structure, you'll create a comprehensive position paper that effectively communicates your country's stance and proposed solutions for the MUN conference.

### **POSITION PAPER SAMPLE**

**Committee:** The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

**Topic:** Protecting natural habitats and resources in conflict zones.

**Country:** United States of America

**School:** Future International School

Throughout the years, the relationship between war and environmental destruction has become well-established. Armed conflicts have been discovered to be a cause of habitat destruction, loss of natural resources, and forest depletion. The extensive use of explosive weapons like landmines and barrel bombs in the Syrian armed conflict is a real-time example of this which has led to the loss of many important resources and the depletion of forests. This has harmed the local environment and has compromised the livelihoods of local communities that depend on these resources. The munitions and chemical agents used in these conflicts exert both immediate and residual, direct and indirect, effects on resources and habitats. The overharvesting of wildlife and vegetation in conflict zones limits citizens' access to natural resources, threatening the resource base and the livelihoods of local communities that are dependent on these resources.

The United States is party to several treaties that provide varying degrees of specific, general, or incidental protections to the natural environment, in addition to this, the United States has taken several steps to combat the loss of resources and habitat. The United States is party to the Hague Convention, and Article 23(g) of the Regulations Annexed to the 1907 Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land (Hague Regulations) provides a foundational safeguard for the environment by forbidding parties "to destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war".

The United States recognizes the detrimental effect that armed conflicts, interstate or intrastate, have on the planet's resources and ecosystems, and it strongly urges all present members to take all steps necessary to minimize and eradicate the damage done to the environment in conflicts. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports the conservation of wildlife and critical ecosystems in over 60 countries. In 2021, USAID invested \$319.5 million to conserve biodiversity, reduce wildlife trafficking and other nature crimes, and support the resilience of vulnerable and marginalized communities that depend on biodiversity and healthy ecosystems for food, jobs, and security. The United States is also

working with its government to preserve habitats and resources both nationally and internationally.