

How to write Position Paper?

The Structure of the Position Paper

*The Flag of the country of
delegates' representation
(If possible)*

Country: *Country's name*

Committee: *The name of the Committee*

Delegate: *Delegate's full name*

Agenda: *The committee's set agenda*

Position Paper

- 1st paragraph: greetings to the Delegates and Chairmen; may be used as a “hook” paragraph (“Dear Chairmen and fellow Delegates...”; the hot news, statistics that are connected to the Agenda can be shown here);
- 2nd paragraph: should show the importance of the set Agenda and its good/bad effects on the whole world’s development (the hot news, statistics that are connected to the Agenda can be shown here; could be combined with the 1st paragraph);
- 3rd paragraph: the historical background of delegate’s country according the set Agenda, country’s experience in resolving this problem (what were the main projects/strategies in order to solve an appeared problematic topic in the past? Did delegate’s country face this crisis situation in the past? => How did it get through?);
- 4th paragraph: the nowadays country’s “inside” policy and position regarding the set Agenda (What are the main projects/strategies, direction of growth in this sphere inside the country nowadays?);
- 5th paragraph: the nowadays country’s “outside” policy and position regarding the set Agenda (Co-operational projects with the other countries in order to solve an appeared critical issue; country’s charity activities, work with the International Organizations (UN and others) in this sphere);
- 6th paragraph: recommendations for action (The most interesting part: should include suggestions from the delegate regarding next questions: What recommendations would your country like to see the international community take to address the problem? What role would your country like to see the international community take to address this issue?);
- 7th paragraph: conclusion; may be used as a “hook” paragraph (urge all the delegates to take solid and relevant actions; some quotes regarding the set Agenda could be included)

The Samples of the Position Paper

Sample 1

Country: Australia

Committee: General Assembly

Agenda: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Delegate: Kabidenov Dzhafar

Position Paper

Honorable Chair and delegates, 1.1 billion people around the world lack access to electricity, 2.8 people lack access to clean cooking facilities, 2.8 premature deaths per year are a direct result of household air pollution. Access to modern energy is essential for better education, health and lives. In 2015, 193 Member States of the United Nations agreed as part of the Sustainable Development Goals on SDG 7, a specific goal to “ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy for all by 2030” – universal access to electricity and clean cooking, but we are far from in track to meeting that goal.

Australia is transitioning to a new energy future. As our energy system transitions, the Australian Government’s priority is affordable electricity for all Australian households and businesses and ensuring there is enough electricity generation to reliably supply households and businesses. A major package of measures was announced on 23 October 2018 to save Australian families hundreds of dollars a year off their power bills, through a new 'price safety net' action to stop customers being ripped off by energy retailers and by improving competition. The Government is implementing the *Competition and Consumer (Industry Code – Electricity Retail) Regulations 2019* (the Code) to bring down electricity prices. The Code will set a price cap on standing offer prices in electricity distribution regions. Australia achieves New support for reliable power by requiring energy companies to sign contracts guaranteeing enough energy to meet demand, introducing legislation to implement a strong regime to crack down on poor market practices, attract new investment in reliable generation to increase competition, reduce electricity prices and improve reliability and security. Tesla with support from the South Australian Government is developing a network of up to 50,000 home solar PV and Powerwall battery systems across South Australia – all working together to form the world’s largest virtual power plant. The new virtual power plant of potentially 250 megawatts, is designed to: lower energy prices, increase grid stability, provide protection during a grid outage, increase customers’ visibility of their energy use and support South Australia’s transition to a renewables-based economy.

Australia improves access to reliable electricity for communities in Andhra Pradesh, India. Australia’s aid investments in Cambodia’s infrastructure

include programs to support the private sector to connect rural households to electricity. Led by the Asian Development Bank, this project aims to increase access to affordable and reliable energy for rural communities. It will directly expand supply of reliable grid electricity for up to 8,000 households in Svay Rieng province. Furthermore, Australia is one of the main players in achieving goal «7 targets» while being an active member of UN organization.

Australia wants all the countries to assist commercial and industrial customers to access affordable energy supply arrangements, improve reliability and security by increasing the level of firm and firmed capacity in the system, minimise costs to electricity consumers and taxpayers. The challenge is far from being solved and there needs to be more access to clean fuel and technology and more progress needs to be made regarding integrating renewable energy into end-use applications in buildings, transport and industry.

Sample 2

Country: United Kingdom

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Education as a tool to prevent extremism

Speaker: Kabidenov Dzhafar

Position Paper

Dear Chair and honorable delegates, on December 31, 2018, a 25-year-old man with a kitchen knife attacked a couple in their 50s at a train station in Manchester, wounding three, including one of the police officers who tackled the attacker. The assailant was arrested under the Mental Health Act and authorities did not immediately release his identity. That is one of the significant examples of an extremism.

Nowadays, the topic of extremism is one of the most widespread problem among all the countries that participate in today's conference. The most quantity of violent extremist actions is made by young people (acts are generally committed by young males aged 15 to 25). A lot of quiet and peaceful citizens of your countries, honorable delegates, become victims of extremist motions. United Kingdom is not an exception. In 2017 United Kingdom lived through several terrorist attacks: on 22 of March Halid Masud ran over pedestrians on Westminster's Bridge; on 22 of May a bomber blew himself up on the concert of Ariana Grande and etcetera. The main causes of that acts are the incorrect and poor upbringing of future extremists and their inadequate education. United Kingdom is looking forward the cooperation from other countries for solving this problem by widely discussing today conference's topic. The British government and intelligence branches take extremist threats to the United Kingdom very seriously. The Security Service (MI5), Britain's national domestic intelligence agency, rates the threat from international terrorism as "severe" and the probability of an attack as "highly likely." The British government believes that Islamic terrorism, and ISIS in particular, present the largest security threat to the United Kingdom. British government has a special «Prevent» strategy that has three objectives: Challenging the ideology that supports terrorism and those who promote it; Protecting vulnerable people; Supporting sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalization. Government has funded sports activities, leadership development forums, discussions on current affairs, and other programs to boost communal engagement in combating extremism. The government of United Kingdom also coordinates with more than 2,790 institutions—including schools, universities, and religious organizations—to reach almost 50,000 people. These relationships resulted in 130 community projects—more than half of which were in schools—in 2015 with more than 25,000 participants. Teachers monitor their

students for signs of radicalization and refer cases to police for follow up and possible referral to Channel, a multi-agency system of panels across England and Wales that assesses potentially at-risk individuals and provides “support before their vulnerabilities are exploited by those that would want them to embrace terrorism.”

The United Kingdom plays a key role in overseas military activities, and remains an active and leading participant in international coalition efforts to thwart extremism and terrorism globally. Due to its military commitments in the Middle East and Central Asia, as well as its strong alliance with the U.S., British soldiers and U.K. interests overseas have also been targeted by extremist entities, most notably the Taliban in Afghanistan during the long-running intervention that finally ended with British withdrawal in late 2014.

Security is always one of the first steps to curbing violent extremism, but it is not a long term and great solution. The education is a prevention that tackles the roots of violent extremism. It can redress inequalities that fuel violent extremism. It also helps learners to make right decisions and engage responsibly. United Kingdom wants all the countries to act at all levels of education to develop an effective preventing strategy. The educational institutions of all around the world should introduce that main factors in their educational programs: inclusion: for students to develop a sense of respect for diversity; resilience: to build students’ capacities and overcome hardships and challenges; safety and well-being: in schools so all learners feel safe and supported; procedures: to appropriately respond to the needs of persons at risk and a great partnership between education institutions and the community for effective and comprehensive interventions.

As educators, we have a key role to play to prevent violent extremism, let us not miss this opportunity to make a difference.

All of the Position Papers have to be sent to the E-Mail addresses of your Chairmen!

E-Mail Addresses:

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