



Position paper Guide

The elaboration of a Position paper is of great importance in a Model United Nations since, it helps us to obtain knowledge about our country and to understand more deeply its position.

The Position paper requires a thorough investigation of the topics assigned in each Committee. It is essential to master in depth each of these topics, in order to achieve the objective of the trial by achieving an effective and well structured solution to the problem.

1. General description of the problem (first paragraph)

The first paragraph will be based on a brief explanation of the historical developments of the issue, in addition to the progress it has made. The disclosure of figures, statistics and data is of great importance to show the veracity of the essay.

2. Description of the country's position (second paragraph)

The second paragraph will consist of an explanatory and clear description of the role of the nation represented in the problem. The collaboration and/or position of your country should be highlighted by means of numerous quotations and thus, the actions recommended by your country towards the conflict to be dealt with in the Committee should be noted.

In this section it is recommended to quote:

- a) Articles of the Charter of the United Nations.
- b) Laws issued by the represented country.
- c) Agreements or treaties ratified by the represented delegation.
- d) Previously approved resolutions and the participation of its delegation in them.
- e) Any other document with official validity.

3. Conclusion (third paragraph)

The third paragraph will address the conclusion resulting from the investigation, consider the actions that your delegation is prepared to undertake and take into account the future benefits of such a solution, in line with the possible risks that it might have.



4. Bibliographical references section

The presence of the section of bibliographical references is of great relevance for the Position paper. The plagiarism of any type is completely prohibited and will be sanctioned, any delegate who does not accredit where the information comes from or who appropriates another person's work, will not be worthy of being awarded for his or her Essay on Posture. In order to avoid this infraction at all costs, it is reminded that the citation must be exclusively in APA format.

5. General Reminders for the Position paper

- a) **August 10, 2020** is the deadline for submission of each participant's Position Paper, send to the email of fielsc@outlook.com with the subject of the country you represent and the committee you belong.
- b) The wording should always be in the third person (we, our delegation, the Mexican delegation, Mexico, etc.).
- c) The types of font allowed will be Arial, Calibri and Times New Roman.
- d) The font size allowed will be: 12 point.
- e) The maximum line spacing will be: 1.5 lines.
- f) The name of the Delegate must be in **bold**.
- g) The name of the school must be in **bold**.
- h) The name of the Committee must be in **bold**.
- i) The name of the country must be in **bold**.
- j) The name of the theme must be in **bold** and *italics*.
- k) The minimum length per topic will be 250 words (not applicable on behalf of the Delegate, school, Committee, country and topic).
- l) The maximum length per topic will be 500 words (not applicable on behalf of the Delegate, school, Committee, country and topic).

AN EXAMPLE OF A POSITION PAPER IS ATTACHED ON THE NEXT PAGE



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SCHOOL: Universidad de Sonora

COMMITTEE: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

Topic 1: Reducing child labour in industrial developing countries.

The United Kingdom, being one of the countries that contributed in 1919 to the Labour Commission together with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour (AFL) for the fulfilment of the constitution of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), believes that it is of great importance that the member states of the ILO, comply with Convention 138 that focuses on the protection of minors in which they have a minimum working age and Convention 182 that aims to eliminate abusive child labour, so it is essential the continuity and prevalence of the statutes that govern them.

In the United Kingdom we have legislation that allows us to have an organized economy of the country, based on the Chancellor of the Treasury of the United Kingdom, who is in charge of the economic and financial affairs of the country, also the Bank of England that is in charge of dictating the monetary policy through its Committee of Monetary Policy. Child labour is an issue that we have seen for decades and it is not new to know that this is increasingly generated, since poverty is increasing worldwide and governments do not give much to the education of children. Poverty is the main factor in the fact that tens of millions of children suffer from hunger, do not receive an education or are forced into child labour. In order to solidify and benefit children who do not study, each country with a large economic framework should contribute 0.7% of its GDP annually, this monetary contribution would be of immense support for children.

The United Kingdom, through the International Labor Organization (ILO), in accordance with the established conventions, through those delegations that are willing to support the reduction of child labor, cordially invites all delegations, in order to end abusive and exploitative work of children. His delegation was prepared to reformulate the law that protected and safeguarded the rights of children in the country, setting a minimum age for work that would ensure that children had a good future and more opportunities to prosper in life and give them inner peace, as reflected in the United Nations motto.



Topic 2: Monitoring child soldiers, reducing their recruitment, and reintegrating them.

The United Kingdom trades in firearms through the trade treaties and conventions signed in the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) regulating the international trade in conventional arms, which entered into force on 24 December 2014. This economic activity leaves a benefit to the country, since it allows it to obtain profits from the war industry, which are invested in supporting the UK society, causing as a consequence that the goods of the society are increased, benefiting the society and allowing it a better standard of living. However, we agree to support initiatives aimed at eliminating child soldiers for their protection. It is a reality that the availability of firearms affects infants notoriously, since they are used as war machines for execution. UK legislation on firearms control includes the Firearms Act which prohibits the right to carry firearms for all ages, giving as the maximum penalty 10 years imprisonment for illegal possession of firearms, depending on the type of weapon.

With the establishment of a formal programme for the demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration of child soldiers in Sierra Leone, it was one of the central elements of the Lomé Peace Agreement, signed in July 1999. UNICEF has been the lead child protection agency involved in the process, which lasted from 1998 to 2001. The United Kingdom, having seen the outcome of the coalition to end the use of child soldiers, calls on all delegations to block and implement this approach in order to reduce child recruitment and reintegrate children into society with a beneficial education. In the United Kingdom we will focus on promoting the education of children by providing for their education and training, so that they can excel in every area of their lives and above all be free and independent people.



Bibliographic References

Topic 1: Reducimiento del trabajo infantil en países en desarrollo industrial

- Organización Internacional Del Trabajo. (s/f) Convenios y Recomendaciones De La OIT Sobre Trabajo Infantil. Obtenido de: www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/ILOconventionsonchildlabour/lang--es/index.htm
- Organización Internacional Del Trabajo. (s/f) Medir los progresos en la lucha contra el trabajo infantil. Obtenido de: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_221514/lang--es/index.htm

Topic 2: El monitoreo de niños soldados, la reducción de su reclutamiento, y su reintegración

- UNICEF. (2014) Guía del protocolo facultativo sobre la participación de niños y niñas en los conflictos armados. Coalición para acabar con la utilización de niños soldados. Obtenido de: <https://www.unicef.org/spanish/sowc06/pdfs/SPANISHnw.pdf>
- Naciones Unidas. (s/f) El Tratado sobre el Comercio de Armas. Oficina de Asuntos de Desarme de las Naciones Unidas (UNODA). Obtenido de: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/es/el-tratado-sobre-el-comercio-de-armas/>