



GOMUN

GOMUN 2020 OFFICIAL DOCUMENT Position Paper Guide

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INTRODUCTION

Hello, dear delegates. If you are in a hurry right now to write a position paper for your committee but don't know how you have just the right document on your screens. Here we will quickly explain what a position paper is and how to write it well. Let's get started!

What is a position paper?

It is a medium length (150 words minimum) document which states the delegate's (and thereby his or her country's) policy on the given issue. It can also include a brief summary of the problem itself but that is not required.

How do I write one?

A position paper should offer either a solution to the debated problem or present an option how to preserve the status quo. Whichever of these the delegate's policy dictates, it should not be too brief and should go in depth and touch all the relevant nuances. The delegate doesn't need to reveal all of their policy if they do not wish to do so for strategic reasons but the information given in the position paper ought to be complete enough so that it gives a sufficient understanding of the delegate's most probable political conduct in the committee and therefore allows the delegate's colleagues to prepare for the delegate's political stance and adjust their policies applied in the committee accordingly.

Structure

A position paper for the GOMUN 2020 conference should always start with a Header including the official name of the delegate's state (e.g. Russian Federation) and name of the committee in which the delegate is. If the committee has two topics, then it would be preferable that the text is structured into two paragraphs each titled with the question upon which it elaborates (e.g. The Issue of Deforestation).

Any further structuring is up to the delegate's own preferences. A traditional intro, solution and conclusion is, as always, the most recommended form of structuring the text.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER (ONE-TOPIC COMMITTEE)

SUBMITTED BY: People's Republic of China

COMMITTEE: The Security Council

TOPIC: The Crisis in Venezuela

After the unfortunate drop in oil prices in late-2014, Venezuela fell into a brutal crisis that has afflicted the country to date. Unfortunately, the country's efforts to revive its economy have been unsuccessful so far and Venezuela's president Nicolás Maduro is now facing a threat of further economic sanctions being imposed on his country by the United States. Another danger to the fragile situation is Mr. Guaidó, a man backed by the USA and other countries, who would like to seize power in the country.

When it comes to the current economic state of Venezuela, we agree that it is the right time to call a Security Council meeting. We should finally negotiate a common course of action that would lead Venezuela out of the years-long crisis and, at the end of the day, be profitable to the global economy and international security. China is going to do everything in its power to leave the conference shoulder to shoulder with the United States, Russian Federation, South American countries, Europe, and other interested parties while having achieved an agreement and having warded off a potentially dangerous conflict. China will lobby mainly for a joint programme to revive Venezuela's economy (e.g. revitalisation of its oil industry and making its income sources more diverse) and will support all proposals with the aim to stabilise the country.

As already mentioned, we support the current democratically elected president Maduro and are not willing to observe a switch of powers in the country as it would most probably lead to a brutal civil war with thousands of victims, many being innocent Venezuelans. All countries which currently support Mr. Guaidó should revise their stance as it is clear that he would only allow the United States to ravage Venezuelan oil reserves, which would only be profitable for him and the USA. After crippling Venezuela, the USA would only leave the country powerless the way it left Libya, Iraq, Syria, Panama, and other countries which would lead to further destabilisation of the whole South American continent and necessitate more sacrifices to be made by its people. Any such occurrence is unacceptable for People's Republic of China.

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