

JMMUN 2024 Position Paper Guidelines

The aim of a Position Paper is to show chairs that your delegation is well researched and have turned facts into country-specific cases. A good Position Paper should not only be about the country you are representing, but should also mention what you have researched about other countries' and the UN's actions.

Submission of Position Papers is not mandatory, but delegates are strongly encouraged to submit. It will be of great help throughout the preparation period as well as the conference itself.

Structure

A Position Paper should outline the following content:

1. The background of the topic, including current situations and past actions (議題の背景-現状、過去の行動など)
2. The country's position on the topic (議題に対する国の立場)
3. Proposed solutions(解決案)

There is no set length for each section, but delegates are generally advised to write the most in the "Proposed solutions" section, where delegates can outline their unique proposals and understanding of the situation and is therefore an important section.

Delegates should also be careful not to use personal pronouns in the Position Paper, as delegates should represent the country, not themselves.

Format

1. All Position Papers must be **one page** in length (excluding the Works Cited), and single spaced.
2. Position Papers must be in **12-point Times New Roman** font and include a header with the **delegate name(s), country name, committee, and school**.
3. Position Papers must be in **MLA** formatting, including a **Works Cited** section (Note: Works Cited do not count in the one page requirement.)

Submission

The Position Paper for JMMUN 2024 is due on **March 11th, 2024**.

Please submit it as a .pdf through this [form](#), along with your Video and Photography Release Form.

Awards

Best Position Paper awards will be given out in every committee.

Any submission after the due date or any papers with plagiarism or use of AI will not be eligible for the awards.

Sample Position Paper

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: Provision of Advanced Warfare Equipment in Ongoing Conflicts

Country: The Kingdom of Thailand

School: Senzoku Gakuen

Name: Senzoku Smith

1. Current situation and past actions

The alignment of warfare with technology began in earnest with the First World War. We now live in a technologically advanced world in which advanced weapons are even available to non-state actors, as shown in the recent Israel-Hamas war. Regarding the proliferation of such weapons, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), a multilateral treaty that regulates the international trade of conventional weapons, became open for signature in June 2013. Thailand signed the ATT in 2014, joining over 130 signatories including major nations such as China, Japan, and the United Kingdom. As ongoing conflicts spread through countries such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Turkey, it complicates the prevention of illicit arms trade in the Middle East and parts of Africa. Countries with persistently large illicit arms markets are the results of political instability and conflict within the nation or between other nations, and foreign major countries such as the United States continue to provide weapons to such regions. The Myanmar military also continues to import advanced warfare equipment from nearby nations, raising humanitarian concerns. Furthermore, major arms-exporting countries such as Russia are not a part of the ATT, and some nations have refrained from joining, expressing concerns that the ATT undermines national sovereignty and individual rights to armed defence.

2. Country position

As a member of treaties such as the ATT and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (ROCA), as well as ASEAN, Thailand is in favour of strengthening such treaties and organisations that are committed to the non-proliferation of weapons, especially through illegitimate means. Furthermore, as a nation that is involved in both the import and export of arms, Thailand advocates for countries to report arms transfers to achieve transparency and ultimately contribute to arms reduction. Thailand also supports embargoes, authorised by the UN Security Council, to non-state actors or insurgent groups that import, export, or use arms illicitly or excessively.

3. Proposed solutions

Taking into consideration the recent events including the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Hamas war, the Kingdom of Thailand supports the strengthening of existing treaties, including the ATT, and encourages nations to ratify such agreements. As ASEAN promotes the full implementation of eradicating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all aspects along with the disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Thailand believes in implementing similar laws in international treaties to prevent violations occurring in the private sector. The Kingdom of Thailand also calls on nations to submit a report of monthly numbers of arms imports and exports to enforce full transparency in the arms trade business and illicit arms market internationally. As the Myanmar military is currently receiving arms shipments from private sectors in countries such as Singapore, China, and Thailand and causing rights violations in Myanmar, the Kingdom of Thailand urges nations to support international sanctions and suppress private entities that are involved by expressing policies to ban arms exports to the Myanmar military like Singapore has. The Kingdom of Thailand strongly urges all nations to work towards the eradication of illicit arms trade and the prevention of disastrous conflicts that could shift society as they have in the past.

Works Cited

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