YONSEI MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Guidelines for Substantive Materials:

Position Paper

<January 5-7, 2027>

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1. What is a Position Paper?

- A statement where the delegate sets out its delegation's position on the agenda and suggests the direction of discussion.

2. Submission Guideline

- DUE DATE : 31st December, 2026, 11:59pm

  ** Late submissions will result in a penalty regarding Position Paper grading and Award Considerations

- SUBMISSION: Via committee email
  - UNHCR: ymun2027unhcr@gmail.com
  - CSTD: ymun2027cstd@gmail.com
  - IMF: ymun2027imf@gmail.com
  - DISEC: ymun2027disec@gmail.com
  - ECOSOC: ymun2027ecosoc@gmail.com
  - Crisis: ymun2027crisis@gmail.com
  - UNSC: ymun2027unsc@gmail.com

3. Format

- Title of the Document: [Position Paper_COMMITTEE_Delegation]

  ex) Position Paper_ECOSOC_USA

- PDF format

- Times New Roman, 12pt, Double Space / One ~ two page per agenda

- Example header on the first page:

  Delegation from United States of America

  Position Paper from the United Nations Economics and Social Council

- Usage of first or second person pronouns, informal languages, or languages other than English is prohibited.

- Provide a separate Bibliography page in MLA format. Plagiarism of any form is strictly prohibited in YMUN 2027.

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4. Contents & Structure

- Introduction
    - Formal Greetings Phrase - **ex) Honourable chairs and fellow delegates**
    - 2-3 sentences to clarify the agenda that the committee is discussing and the delegate's interest in discussing the agenda.
- Status Quo
    - Overview of current status regarding the agenda - include key statistics or milestone events that would illustrate the status quo and establish the importance of the agenda.
    - International precedents in relation to the agenda - ex) international documents, conferences, conventions, resolutions, treaties, organisations, programs.
- Country Stance
    - This section should be the main part of the position paper.
    - National precedents in relation to the agenda or its participation in international discourses - policies, programs, documents, laws, civil society, NGO work.
    - Current country stance on the agenda.
- Possible Solution
    - Proposals can be either general or specific.
    - Refer to the Past Actions and the Possible Solutions section of the Chair Report.
    - Look into successful precedents from your delegation or region.
    - Make sure to consider the committee's capabilities and feasibility of the proposal.

5. Research Tips!

- Start your research by thoroughly analysing the Chair Report of each committee and revisiting sources listed in the Bibliography.
- Visit your committee website and UN websites such as UN Digital Library (https://digitallibrary.un.org/) or UN News Center (https://news.un.org/en/)
- Understanding the general information about the assigned delegation is also important - make sure to look into basic factors such as demographics, geography, religion, development, and political structure of the country.
- When analysing the country stance, look into the national laws and policies, speeches made by the country representative, or voting records on previous resolutions (Member States on the Record: https://www.un.org/en/library/unms)
- During the research, make sure to address issues proposed in the Questions to Consider section of the Chair Report. They are carefully devised by the Chairs to guide the discussion.

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[SAMPLE POSITION PAPER]

Delegation from Ethiopia

Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme

Agenda A: Developing a global framework to achieve sustainable development goals of economic recovery and growth

Honourable chairs and fellow delegates,

As more and more nations reach rapid economic development, the gap between developing and developed nations seems to be larger than ever, the problem of international economic disparity recently rising as a severe issue. The lack of international guidance on achieving economic growth continuously leads to Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) failing to recover or build upon their economy, leaving them in an economically vulnerable state. In this status quo, the international society places emphasis on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for all nations to work together to eradicate poverty and promote economic recovery and growth. The establishment of a global framework concerning the SDGs would be crucial for achieving equal economic development on a global scale. Ethiopia has been continuously working on the achievement of the SDGs, keeping its focus on economic growth and sustainability. In 2015, Ethiopia successfully implemented the SDGs along with the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II). Ethiopia has also volunteered to participate in the 2017 Voluntary National Review (VNR). The government of Ethiopia is currently drafting a 10-year perspective development plan for the next decade which is fully based on the SDGs. The government of the FDRE also follows the UN declaration on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), continuously working to increase national capacity to mobilise and utilise its domestic resources. Due to the implementation of such consecutive economic development plans, the Ethiopian economy showed an annual average growth rate of 10.8% in the past 13 years. Under the slogan Leaving No One Behind, Ethiopia marked a significant increase in per capita GDP, national poverty headcount declining by more than 20%. An increased level of education led to reducing poverty levels, with access to national health access increasing as well. Through implementing its plans, the FDRE focuses on eliminating poverty by addressing the needs of the socially underprivileged.

Upon discussing the solution for this agenda, Ethiopia believes that multilateral cooperation should be encouraged to share ideas on building economic frameworks, to promote a sense of unity among nations aiming economic development, and to give a practical guideline to nations on achieving economic growth. Ensuring a sense of equality in the process of employing and in the workplace should be one of the matters taken seriously into account. Ways to ensure business transparency should also be discussed upon, on methods to ensure the rights of the workers. Education is one of the key factors that should be elaborated in the general debate, as investments in education often lead to a stabilised economic recovery and growth. Finally, implementing international labour standards in adherence to the 2030 Agenda should be acknowledged.

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