

In order to be considered for an award, BosMUN XI requires that delegates submit position papers that meet the requirements outlined in this document. Position papers must be emailed to committee-specific email addresses (eg. disec@bosmun.org, available under each committee page on bosmun.org) by the end of **Friday, February 17th** to be eligible for position paper awards. Delegates may also hand in **printed versions** of their position papers to their chair at the **start of the first committee session** of BosMUN XI in order to remain eligible for all other awards.

For committees in which delegates represent individual people rather than countries (as in most Specialized Agencies and Crisis Committees) delegates should write position papers from the perspective they feel their individual person would take.

Position Paper Guidelines:

Position Papers are the published work of a delegation outlining country specific information related to the topic area at hand and an official position and plan toward resolving the problem. As such, each delegate should send **one paper on each topic**. In most cases, this means each delegate will need to write one paper on Topic A and one paper on Topic B. If a committee only has one topic, please write a 1-2 page single-spaced position paper about the topic at hand.

Position papers should

- utilize size 12 Times New Roman font
- be in black print only
- have the Committee, Topic Area, Country, and Delegate headings in the upper left corner of the page
- appear untitled
- be one page in length (single spaced)
- be formatted as either a Microsoft Word file, a .pdf, or as plain text in the body of an email.

As a stylistic suggestion, refer to what your country or position hopes to achieve and not you, the delegate. For instance:

“Her Majesty’s Government desires...,” “The Director of Internal Security would like to see...,” or “The Kingdom of Spain believes...,”

would be appropriate in place of:

“I want...,” “We feel...”

Position Papers should follow the formatting guidelines stipulated by the Secretariat. However, with regards to content, delegates have considerable freedom. Most Position Papers are organized in a fashion similar to that outlined below, though this is certainly not required.

- Paragraph 1 – Background of the topic with relation to the Member State
- Paragraph 2 – Official position of the Member State
- Paragraph 3 – Solutions to the problem that are amenable to the Member State

A sample position paper for one topic follows. Remember that delegates must submit a position paper for each topic.

Committee: United Nations Climate Change Conference 2009- Copenhagen
Topic A: Global Warming and Energy Efficiency
Country: Japan
Delegate: Katrina Trost

The choices of today's leaders and consumers are quickly determining the future of our planet. Scientists agree that a general warming of the planet, resulting from human emissions is changing the geographical landscape of today and tomorrow. Industrialization and modernization have swept the world, and undeniably changed the modes of production and how they are powered. Fossil fuels, while wildly useful, have created a dependency that is harming the atmosphere by unseen proportions. It is imperative that the international community act and embark on a true path for change. Standards and protocols are no longer enough- it is time for change.

Energy security is a prevailing concern of today's leaders. In the volatile environment of contemporary times, energy supply is no longer a matter of convenience, but a matter of national security. As a country that relies on fossil fuels for 66% of energy used, but with few natural resources of our own, Japan acutely feels the need for action. Japan is fully committed to developing new energy strategies in an international community where no country is at a disadvantage for developing in a sustainable manner. Therefore, Japan strongly supports the development of nuclear energy- an energy that is severely underutilized, but incredibly beneficial. The world has monitoring systems in place that ensure peaceful development of such energies, and when the international community works within this framework, energy efficiency is attainable. A significant consequence of global warming is geographical change, and the international community must take action. Japan sees two clear options in this matter- make pollution more expensive, or make energy efficiency and innovation more affordable.

Japan whole-heartedly supports Emission Trading Schemes. This has been displayed through our leadership and development in schemes that meet standards determined by the Kyoto Protocol. Schemes supported include Japan's own Voluntary Emissions trading scheme of 2005 and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Trading Scheme. Such programs ensure voluntary involvement where members pledge to reduce their carbon emissions to a more sustainable level. A global carbon market must be just that- global. Japan recently (in September 2009) pledged a 25 percent cut in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 1990 levels by 2020. Clearly, we show strong leadership in such initiatives, but we must reiterate that any cap and trade scheme must be participated in by all countries to ensure true change.

A fully energy efficient existence is entirely possible, but to reach the level of maturation needed, Japan calls upon all countries to support greater research, development and innovation. It will require a global effort with strong leadership to make sustainable energy affordable and accessible. Utilizing the funds of the GEF and encouraging the World Bank to embark on a new effort towards the encouragement of alternative development will ensure the world moves towards a cleaner world. Nuclear energy is a severely underutilized source of power, and Japan is proud to be a leader in yet another important sector of addressing global energy efficiency.