

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

APPLICABLE FOR MUNLawS 2026 POLITICAL COMMITTEES

- HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HIGH SCHOOL)
- GENERAL ASSEMBLY (HIGH SCHOOL)
- SECURITY COUNCIL (HIGH SCHOOL)
- GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
- NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL
- COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
- SECURITY COUNCIL (UNIVERSITY)



UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA
Faculty of Law



MUNLawS 2026

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

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1. PURPOSE OF THE POSITION PAPER

Writing a Position paper enables Delegates to conduct independent research into the key issues of the Committee's topics that have been addressed in the Study Guide, identify the official position and national priorities of the country they represent, and summarise their findings in a concise, structured document. Position papers allow Delegates to familiarise themselves with the positions of the countries represented in their Committee ahead of the Conference. Furthermore, they provide the Chairpersons with an initial basis for assessing each Delegate's level of preparation, critical thinking, understanding of their assigned country, and ability to apply their knowledge to the topics at hand.

2. FORMAT OF THE POSITION PAPER

Position papers must **not exceed one page per topic** discussed in the Committee.

Position papers must be written in **Times New Roman** font, **size 11**, with **1.5 line spacing** and **justified alignment**. All margins (top, bottom, left, and right) must be set to 2.54 cm using the '**Normal**' setting in Word.

Position papers start with a **header** stating the Committee, the Topic and the Delegation represented by the Delegate in the respective Committee. The content of the position papers shall be divided into **three paragraphs**.

Failure to comply with the formatting requirements shall negatively affect the position paper's grading.

3. CONTENT OF THE POSITION PAPER

The **first paragraph** of the position paper shall outline the **country's general position** on the topic. It should explain how the topic affects the country and identify the key priorities that guide its approach to the issue.

The **second paragraph** of the position paper shall outline **specific projects, initiatives, and other measures** the country has implemented in relation to the topic. It should refer to relevant national documents adopted by the country, as well as its participation in relevant international agreements, conventions, and cooperation frameworks. The paragraph

should highlight the country's past and ongoing efforts to address the issue, demonstrating its commitment to tackling the topic at both the national and international levels.

The **third paragraph** of the position paper shall conclude the paper by presenting **concrete solutions and proposals** addressing the key issues outlined in the Committee's Study Guide. These proposals should reflect the country's official position and build upon its existing policies and initiatives. The proposed measures should be realistic, clearly defined, and feasible to implement, while taking into account the specific challenges and circumstances surrounding the topic.

4. USE OF SOURCES

All sources shall be cited in accordance with the **APA 7th edition guidelines**, using **in-text citations** throughout the position paper. Furthermore, all sources cited in the text shall be **included in the Bibliography**, arranged in alphabetical order and formatted **according to APA 7th edition guidelines** for reference lists.

5. USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND PLAGIARISM

The submission of position papers written by generative artificial intelligence (AI) is prohibited. Presenting another person's ideas, arguments, or written work as one's own without proper acknowledgment or citation of the original source, is also prohibited.

In accordance with Article 1.11(C) of the 2026 Rules of Procedure for Political Committees, the Chairpersons and the Secretariat reserve the right to examine all submitted position papers with plagiarism detection software and AI-content assessment tools.

Plagiarized papers, as well as papers receiving an AI-generated content score exceeding 30%, shall be disqualified. In such cases, the Delegate shall be graded as if no position paper had been submitted.

6. DESIGN OF THE POSITION PAPER

Position papers may include the national flag, official seal or coat of arms representing the country on the position paper. Such visual elements should be appropriately placed and sized to maintain the document's professional appearance and ensure the readability of

the text. The use of these elements is optional and should not interfere with the content or overall formatting of the position paper.

7. SUBMISSION OF THE POSITION PAPER

Delegates must write a separate position paper for each of the two Committee's topics. However, **both position papers must be merged into a single file** rather than submitted as two separate documents.

Position papers must be **submitted in Portable Document Format (PDF) format**. The maximum upload capacity of the file is **limited to 11MB**. Position papers must be titled in the following manner: *Name of the represented Country - Name of the Committee (University / High School) – Position paper*. As certain Committees at the Conference will operate at both the University and High School levels, Delegates must clearly indicate the relevant level in the file name.

Position papers shall be **submitted through the official MUNLawS 2026 website** (<https://www.munlaws.com/>) by navigating to the relevant Committee's page via the '2026 Committees' tab. Should any technical difficulties arise during submission, position papers may **alternatively be sent by email to:** academics@munlaws.com. A position paper shall be considered submitted once it has been successfully received in the website's database or in the designated email inbox.

The deadline for the submission of position papers is 14 November 2026 at 23:59 Central European Time (UTC+1). Failure to submit a paper by this deadline shall result in the discard of the paper and the Delegate shall be graded as if they have not submitted a paper. **Delegates who fail to submit a position paper shall not be eligible to receive any award at the 2026 MUNLawS Conference.**

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER



Committee: United Nations Security Council (University)

Topic: Strengthening Global Cooperation for Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Delegation: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Identification
requirement

General position of the country
on the topic

The UK is committed to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which serves as a cornerstone of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. As a responsible nuclear-weapon state (NWS), the UK promotes progress across all three pillars of the NPT, including disarmament (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 2017). Since the end of the Cold War, it has reduced its stockpile, making it the smallest among the NPT NWS (Mills, 2025, p. 10). However, given the complexity of the current security environment, the UK considers its minimum credible nuclear deterrent to be essential for ensuring its own security and that of its NATO allies (United Kingdom, 2025). Moreover, NATO's nuclear arrangements have always been in conformity with the NPT (Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre, 2021, p. 9).

Specific projects, initiatives, national and international documents
related to the topic

As the UK considers the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguards regime to be an essential part of the global nuclear non-proliferation architecture, it has negotiated a bilateral Voluntary Offer Agreement and Additional Protocol (AP) with the IAEA (Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre, 2021, p. 18). The 2018 Nuclear Safeguards Act ensures national-level implementation, carried out by the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) (Harrington, 2018). Since leaving the EU, the UK has also transposed EU Dual-Use Regulation 428/2009 into UK law. (Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre, 2021, p. 20). Moreover, to ensure transparency, the UK voluntarily publishes information on holdings of highly enriched uranium and depleted natural and low-enriched uranium in its civil nuclear cycle on the ONR's website (Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre, 2021, p. 19). The UK considers that IAEA's Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and an AP supplementing it should be regarded as the universal verification standard (Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre, 2021, p. 19). The UK provides technical support to the IAEA's Department of Safeguards through its Support Programme to IAEA Safeguards (UKSP) (United Kingdom National Nuclear Laboratory, 2025, p. 3). The UK has also played an active role in addressing nuclear proliferation crises in the Middle East and Asia (Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre, 2021, p. 18).

Concrete solutions and
recommendations on the key points of
the resolution to be negotiated by the
Committee

The UK believes that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through gradual multilateral disarmament negotiations. To this end, the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and successful negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament should be top priorities (Foreign & Commonwealth Office, 2017). Furthermore, to ensure non-proliferation through the application of national export controls, efforts should be made to increase the participation of states in the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Zangger Committee (Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre, 2021, p. 20).

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Counter Proliferation & Arms Control Centre. (2021, November 1). *National report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pursuant to actions 5, 20 and 21 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference 2010 for the 10th NPT Review Conference.* UK Government.
<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/617b0205e90e07198018fa32/UK-national-report-non-proliferation-of-nuclear-weapons-10th-review-conference.pdf>
2. Foreign & Commonwealth Office. (2017, July 8). *UK statement on treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons.* GOV.UK. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-statement-on-treaty-prohibiting-nuclear-weapons>
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7. United Kingdom National Nuclear Laboratory. (2025, January 21). *The United Kingdom support programme to IAEA safeguards: 2021–2024.* GOV.UK. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-nuclear-safeguards-support-programme-report-on-activities-and-progress-2021-to-2024>

