

## POSITION PAPER GUIDE

A position paper is a document presented by each delegate in which they portray 3 main things:

1. An introduction to the topic.
2. The position their delegation has regarding the topic
3. A proposal to address the issue based on their country's/delegation's position.

It is built in 3 paragraphs + works cited.

In the first paragraph, the following questions should be answered:

- What is the topic?
- Why is the topic important or relevant to the international community?
- Has this topic been addressed so far by the international community? How?

In the second paragraph, there should be a focus in their particular country, regarding the topic:

- Is your country involved or affected by the topic? How?
- What has your country done so far to address this topic? Internally and internationally.

In the third paragraph, delegates should use their creativity and analytical skills to present a proposal to address the topic from an international perspective, while keeping in mind the position their country holds within the topic.

A few things to keep in mind:

- During MUN, delegates represent a country/delegation, therefore they should avoid the use of personal pronouns when they express themselves.
  - For example: instead of saying: "I think, I propose, I consider...." it should be substituted with: "My delegation thinks, The Russian Federation proposes, The Republic of France considers.."
- Students should try to use their country's official name.

These links contain helpful information about researching and writing a position paper:

<https://bestdelegate.com/how-to-write-a-winning-position-paper/>

<https://bestdelegate.com/researchmap/>

\*All students must write an additional short speech summarizing their position paper to recite in the speaker's list since all delegates will participate in it.

**Committee:** ECOSOC

**Delegation:** Russian Federation

**Topic:** Economic Inclusion of Refugees

**School:** American School of Durango

**Delegate:** Oscar Uriel Rodríguez Reyes

There have been many refugee conventions in the latest years, their objective is to promote the help and embrace of refugees in asylum countries. In 2020 there are still great complications for refugees who seek to work in their asylum country. Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, Australia, France, Canada, Spain, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States are some of the countries that accept the most refugees in the world. Countries with the largest asylum admissions are the most troubled regarding refugees' rights to work, as it significantly impacts the country's economy and job opportunities. Refugees need to have the right to work not only to feel accepted in their asylum countries but to contribute to society, support their families and rebuild their lives.

The Russian Federation has fewer years of accepting refugees than other countries, having had the largest acceptance rate in 2014. Russia is seeking to include refugees within the nation and it is continuing to improve laws and regulations to comply with refugees' needs. Most asylum seekers that come to Russia are themselves Russian, they are internally displaced people, who escaped from one area of the country to another within the borders. This provokes a demographic and economic fluctuation as they continue to displace themselves seeking an opportunity to settle. Russia may be in absence of the economic possibility to cover every request of asylum seekers, but grants the most it can and it believes its flaw is its IDP asylum seekers.

Compliance with refugees' needs is of utmost importance. The Kremlin proposes as a solution to firstly, regularize the status of genuine refugees. Frequently, asylum seekers are missing personal identification or information, for which the best approach is to ensure a worldwide identification system that is given on birth and is completely permanent. The Russian Federation finally proposes to include refugees in each country's workforce where there is the highest demand for workers; through those areas, refugees will become a part of development and governments will provide the means necessary to eventually become legal citizens.

## Work Cite

“Mexico Banned GMOs. What Are the next Steps?” *Greenpeace International*,  
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“Refugees' Right to Work: Necessary but Insufficient for Formal Employment of Refugees.” *World Bank Blogs*,  
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“Asylum & the Rights of Refugees.” *International Justice Resource Center*, 2 Aug. 2019,  
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Green, Lord Andrew. “Asylum Seekers and the Right to Work in the European Economic Area.” *Migration Watch UK*, [www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/4.24](http://www.migrationwatchuk.org/briefing-paper/4.24).

“10 Countries That Take the Most Immigrants.” *U.S. News & World Report*, U.S. News & World Report, [www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/slideshows/10-countries-that-take-the-most-immigrants?slide=11](http://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/slideshows/10-countries-that-take-the-most-immigrants?slide=11).

Jan Cienski. “Refugees Magazine Issue 98 (After the Soviet Union) - Chilly Reception for Refugees in Russia.” *UNHCR*, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [www.unhcr.org/uk/publications/refugeemag/3b54109e4/refugees-magazine-issue-98-soviet-union-chilly-reception-refugees-russia.html](http://www.unhcr.org/uk/publications/refugeemag/3b54109e4/refugees-magazine-issue-98-soviet-union-chilly-reception-refugees-russia.html).

United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, *U.S. Committee for Refugees World Refugee Survey 2000 - Russian Federation*, 1 June 2000, available at <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a8cf60.html> [accessed 11 November 2020]<x

“The Impact of Registration of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.” *RUSSIAN FEDERATION*, [www.hrw.org/reports/1997/russia/Russia-04.htm](http://www.hrw.org/reports/1997/russia/Russia-04.htm).