

All BosMUN committees will require submission of position papers, due by **the beginning of the first session, on August 7st, 2026.**

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 page single-spaced position paper about the topic at hand.

Position papers should:

- use 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)

As a stylistic suggestion, refer to what your country 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.

- 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.

Committee: Security Council

Topic Area A: The Situation in the Middle East

Country: Peru

Delegate: Mr. Samuel Sherman

The Conflict in the Middle East has escalated and has become an issue of worldwide concern, especially since 9/11. One of the principal causes of terrorism is the resentment of the Arab world toward the West, especially the United States. This resentment can be seen in terrorist attacks directed to western countries and the lack of cooperation of Arab countries toward the Israeli-Palestine conflict. Instability in the region is a major world problem and an immediate solution is required.

Peru, as a country that has suffered from internal conflicts, war and authoritarian government, and knows the necessity of the international forces in peace dialogues. Peru, as a democratic nation, believes that multinational cooperation is required for solving this problem. Financial aid and investment in social development should be given to Palestine and its refugees. Developed nations should mediate dialogues between Israel and Palestine. Peru does not believe that a regime change is necessary, and recognizes Palestinian government as legitimate. Also, Peru believes that Jerusalem should remain as a separate sovereign entity.

Peru is a developing nation that has suffered from social problems and poverty; for that reason, it can understand the desperate situation of Palestine for international aid. Social problems are the origin of authoritarian regimes, underdevelopment and terrorism. Palestine needs humanitarian intervention to deal with the problem of refugees, investment for education and social changes, peacekeeping forces that guarantee its society a safe environment where it can develop, and aid for the construction of aqueducts in order to have access to clean water.

Peru strongly believes that Palestine does not require the presence of foreign troops inside its countries or developed nations fighting for their own interests inside its borders. Peru asks the United Nations and international organizations to be the ones in charge of Palestinian development. Peru considers it necessary that Syria and Lebanon comprise to maintain peace with Israel. This will make Israel feel more secure and will relax the control of its borders. Arab countries surrounding the region should compromise to act as peace keeping force, so Palestinians do not feel the constant threat of a powerful Israel. With the help of other Arab countries to preserve security, Palestinians will be more flexible in accepting Israel peace conditions. Finally, refugees should be allowed to go back to their territories inside Israel in exchange of no more terrorist attacks to Israel.

For the solution of this problem, the United States and the countries participating in the war of terror should refocus their objectives. The principal concern of this war should be to eliminate the causes of terrorism rather than armed intervention. The war of terror should promote social development and understanding between the nations in the Middle East. This will not only bring stability to the region, but will decrease the sentiment against Israel. The Arab world resentment is one of the principal causes of terrorism and of the prolongation of the Israeli-Palestine conflict. The US should remove part of its troops to demonstrate and Iran should be allowed to give help. Peru is aware that the solution of this conflict requires times and multinational efforts; for that reason, it looks forward to help the international community in what it can.