



The aim of a position paper is to summarise your country's stance and proposed solutions, showing chairs that your delegation is well researched and allowing them to understand your stance in advance. A good position paper should show that you have good knowledge on not just the country that you are representing but also the background of the topic and the conflicts surrounding it as well as past actions taken by other countries and the UN.

Submission of position papers is not mandatory but strongly recommended as it will be of great help throughout the preparation period as well as the conference itself.

Format

1. All position papers must be one page in length (excluding the Works Cited section) and single spaced.
2. Position papers must be in 12-point Times New Roman font and include a header with the country, committee, school name, and delegate name(s).
3. Position papers must be in MLA formatting, including a Works Cited section (Note: the Works Cited section does not count in the one page requirement.)

Structure

A position paper should contain the following content:

1. The background of the topic and the current situation
2. The country's position on the topic, including past actions
3. Proposed solutions

There is no set length for each section, but delegates are generally advised to write the most in the "Proposed solutions" section, where delegates can outline their unique proposals.

Submission

The position paper for OKIMUN 2026 is due on **June 3rd, 2026**.

Please submit it as a pdf on mymun along with your Video and Photography Release Form.

Awards

A Best Position Paper award will be given in each committee.

Any position papers submitted after the due date or any papers with plagiarism or the use of AI will not be eligible for awards.

Sample Position Paper

Country: Republic of Philippines

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

School: Senzoku Gakuen

Name: Hanako Senzoku

It is estimated that the Philippines has the tenth largest number of victims of modern slavery, with about 750,000 victims, with human trafficking being the most common form. Moreover, child exploitation is a huge problem in the Philippines, with 50,000 Filipino children employed as domestic workers. In total, estimates say that between 60,000 and 100,000 Filipino children are impacted by labor trafficking or sex trafficking. Especially in recent years, with the amount of tourism increasing, sex tourism is as common as ever. Many of the sex tourists that come to the Philippines come from wealthy developed countries and are often convicted or charged sex offenders in their home countries. Moreover, the recruitment of child soldiers also remains a huge issue in the Philippines, in particular on the southern island of Mindanao where radical separatist groups operate.

As the constitution states, the Philippines believes that modern slavery is a dire problem that is occurring around the world that must be solved immediately. The government of the Philippines has established acts such as the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 and the Act on Crimes Against International Humanitarian Law, Genocides, and Other Crimes Against Humanity. Moreover, the United Nations has taken action in order to end modern slavery such as improving and enforcing laws and labor inspections, creating stronger measures to combat forced labor and trafficking in business and supply chains, extending social protection, and raising the legal age of marriage to 18 without exception. However, due to poverty, these efforts have been largely ineffective.

In order to propose effective solutions that will lead to the eradication of modern slavery, the committee must first focus on eradicating extreme poverty in developing countries. Therefore, the Philippines proposes the creation of a programme that will allow organizations, especially NPOs to teach citizens in rural areas about the basics of the primary industries. Currently, the reason why citizens in rural areas are prone to being victims of modern slavery is because they are not paid the appropriate amount for their labor. However, this is happening because farmers do not have enough knowledge on the appropriate price, and therefore cannot negotiate with their buyers. Moreover, farmers do not have the knowledge of producing high-quality products, resulting in an extremely low income. By creating this programme, even without education when they were young, farmers can learn the necessary skills in order to produce high-quality products and the necessary knowledge in order to receive the appropriate income for their labor. They will then be able to give their children an opportunity to receive education, and they will be able to stop the negative loop of poverty. Moreover, this programme will allow people to stop relying on sex trafficking as their only source of income. Secondly, the Philippines proposes the creation of the WSTMO (World Sex-Tourism Monitoring Organization) in order to reduce the number of sex tourists. Many sex tourists join tours to gain access to full time commercial sex workers in destination countries. The Philippines believes that putting an end to these tours will result in significant reduction of sex tourism, and therefore will be a significant step towards the eradication of human trafficking.

The Republic of the Philippines strongly urges all nations to cooperate and take action towards the issue of modern slavery in order to protect potential victims and prevent further harm.

Works Cited

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