HFS MUN

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POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

HFSMUN 2023

Position paper format and guidelines

The format of position papers are designed to elicit answers from the delegates that give a clear indication of a country's stance on the topic in question. We believe that by offering a position paper, instead of just repeating passages from the Background Guide, delegates will be able to show that they have a thorough understanding of the policies and interests of their nation.

Please limit each topic area to one single-spaced typed page, in Times New Roman size 12, with 1 inch margins.

If requested by your committee, the position paper should be emailed to the committee e-mail address by August 2nd in a pdf format.

A position paper should include three sections, outlined below:

1. Background of the Topic -
In your country's opinion, what are the main elements of the problem? What are the roots of those elements?
2. Position taken by your delegation-
What are your national interests in the situation? What are your nation's policies on the topic? What steps would you like to see taken to deal with the problem?
3. Proposed Solutions-
What does your nation believe needs to be done to solve the problem? What do you predict will be the main opposition to your proposals?

Position papers should roughly adhere to the following form, with the Country, the Committee, and the Topic included at the top. It is also recommended to cite all your sources in MLA format at the end of your position paper.

Sample position paper

Committee : Economic and Financial
Topic : The Impossible Trinity
Country : State of Libya
School : Hiranandani Foundation School

A. The 'Impossible Trinity' or the 'Trilemma' has been a hotly debated topic and rightly so, with each option having its own pros and cons. An interesting part in the topic is that there have been some radical changes in the choices of a few countries, with changes in time and the situation. From the 1930s, a time wherever country exercised monetary policy autonomy to a time where countries adopted the Bretton Woods System in 1944 in which countries party to the system gave up monetary policy autonomy for a fixed exchange rate regime. After the fall of the above system in 1971, a lot countries took another colossal step by freely floating their currencies.

B. Libya strongly endorses its own two choices i.e. independent monetary policy and stable exchange rates. These choices allow the government to exercise control over the market and the currency and make changes beneficial for the economy of the country. Libya did not choose floating exchange rates or free capital inflows aka hot money inflows because of the shear volatility and uncertainty that they bring to the economy, the last things that the State of Libya requires given its current economic scenario. But, once the economic situation stabilises and the economy is back on track, the government might consider easing capital controls. As of now though, Libya will be sticking with the current set of choices.

C. Libya believes that for countries undergoing economic severity, capital controls and fixed exchange rates are the best possible choices as hot money inflows increases the volatility of the market, risking an economic collapse. But, stringent capital controls even in economically stable conditions limits progress. Therefore countries should be using capital controls and stable exchange rates to kickstart recovery and once recovered, should gradually ease capital inflow restrictions. But the State of Libya is of the opinion that every country, no matter the size of it's economy and its economic condition, should retain monetary policy autonomy as this equips the government to intervene in the market to prevent any economic setback or crisis. As seen very clearly in the Greek Crisis, independent monetary policy, in this case the absence of it, played a major role in the damage done to the Greek economy. Though the above will not go well with other members of the Euro Zone, its time Greece takes a decision. Not just Greece, other countries such as Spain and Italy need to rethink their position in the Euro Zone as well. Monetary Policy autonomy is essential to solve the problems we face today. Along with that, as mentioned in the paper before, countries should choose between capital controls and stable exchange rates depending on the economic scenario of the country.