

BRAMUN Policy Statement Guide



BRAMUN 2021, 19th Edition

What is a Policy Statement?

Considering all of the extra screen time students have been witnessing because of COVID-19, we have made a few changes to delegate's position paper requirements with the purpose of supporting them. This year, instead of submitting three position papers (one for each topic) to be eligible for awards, students will be required to turn in one policy statement per topic discussed in the committee. These are brief explanations that outline a nation's position regarding a topic or issue.

A policy statement usually includes:

- ❖ A brief description of the issue at hand
- ❖ A summary of recent events that pertain to the issue
- ❖ A description of the nation's position on the issue with references to its past actions or documents
- ❖ A few suggestions on possible solutions to the issue

Guidelines

The heading should include the delegation, the committee and the topic being discussed. The statement is composed of 3 or 4 short paragraphs; its main goal is to quickly convey to other delegations the country's position and summarize the issue.

The formatting is as follows:

- Times New Roman, 12

- Double spaced
- Bold heading
- Documents/resolutions mentioned should be underlined
- Should be between **180 - 250 words**
- No need for formal citation of sources (MLA, APA, etc)

Submission

All three policy statements shall be compiled to one document and submitted to the Chairs through Google Classroom by March 22nd. If delegates wish to receive feedback before turning their final work in, the Early Deadline is March 17th. Please keep in mind that turning in all of the three Policy Statements on time is a requirement to be eligible for awards. Below are samples of Policy Statements to serve as guidelines

Samples

Extracted from THIMUN Qatar

SAMPLE 1

Delegation: UNIFEM

Commission: ECOSOC

The Question of Implementation of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), including Elimination of the Trafficking in Women and Girls

Discrimination against women takes many forms whether it be in the workplace, at home, or in society at large. Increasingly, and at an alarming rate, the crime of trafficking in women and girls has grown in practice. The multilateral conventions that have been agreed to by the majority of Member States and in many cases, universally, provide all the legitimate means of states to implement and enforce measures that will end discrimination and, in severe cases, end the persecution that crosses from exploitation to slavery.

Particular conventions include the most important 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, more commonly referred to as CEDAW and the agreements reached at the 1995 follow-up Conference on Women held in Beijing.

UNIFEM supports all efforts at implementation and especially supports these efforts in countries with poor economies where the integration of women into the workplace and society as a whole will not only create equity but will also help to increase economic productivity.

UNIFEM urges all member states to cooperate in measures to eliminate the worst forms of discrimination by sharing resources to end human trafficking.

SAMPLE 2

Delegation: Iran

Commission: Disarmament

The Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs)

Despite general views of the western world about Iran's development of nuclear technology, Iran believes it is vital for peaceful coexistence that we encourage the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in various regions of the world as we hope that such efforts will lead to the total denuclearization of the world.

As defined in previous General Assembly resolutions, nuclear weapon-free zones shall be any zone, recognized as such by the General Assembly, established by any group of states in the free exercise of their sovereignty, under a treaty or convention which:

- Defines the status of complete absence of nuclear weapons to which the zone shall be subject;
- Establishes an international system of verification and control to guarantee compliance with the obligations derived from this status.

Until such time as regional associations or any genuine multilateral efforts are organized into fair and verifiable regimes allowing for each state's development of technology for legitimate needs, and until such time as denuclearization of weapons follows a global plan of implementation, Iran reserves its right to develop means to meet the energy needs of its people and to defend itself against the threat of nuclear states.

In the spirit of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 58/59 ("A Path to the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons"), Iran recommends the creation of a multilateral arm of the IAEA that will propose and monitor a verifiable plan for nuclear disarmament of all states.

Iran also endorses the right of all independent states to develop technology that will meet the energy needs of its people in this changing resource-short world.