

LA MARTINIÈRE
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2026

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL



GUIDELINES FOR POSITION PAPERS

Each delegate is required to submit a position paper outlining their portfolio's understanding of the East Timor situation, its policy priorities and its proposed course of action before the United Nations Security Council.

The paper should demonstrate independent research, historical awareness and an ability to connect policy with practical implementation. It should not merely summarise the background guide or recount the history of the conflict.

Submission Deadline: Position papers must be submitted no later than **28 October 2026 at 12:00 a.m. IST.**

- Submit the paper through the official email address - **unsc.lmun2026@gmail.com**
- Late submissions may attract a penalty unless an extension has been approved by the Executive Board before the deadline.
- Any revised submission must also reach the Executive Board before the deadline. Clearly identify it as the final version.

General Guidelines:

The committee's stasis date is 5 September 1999. The position paper must reflect the knowledge, interests, capabilities and policy options available to the assigned portfolio on or before this date.

For research purposes, delegates may consult material published after 1999 to establish facts concerning the period before the stasis date.

However, later findings must not be presented as information already known to their portfolio on 5 September 1999. Where a claim was disputed or unverified at the time, the paper should preserve that distinction.

Delegates must distinguish documented policy from their own reasoned interpretation. Where a portfolio's position is not clearly documented, explain the basis for the proposed approach rather than inventing statements, commitments or voting records.

Present a focused set of measures that the portfolio would advocate in committee. The maximum page count allowed is 2 pages (excluding the bibliography).

Research and Citation Standards:

All borrowed facts, statistics, quotations, distinctive arguments and claims about a portfolio's policy must be appropriately attributed.

GUIDELINES FOR POSITION PAPERS

- Prioritise primary material, including UN documents, agreements, official statements and government records.
- Use credible academic, journalistic and historical sources to supplement primary research.
- Provide citations that allow the Executive Board to locate the relevant source.
- Include a bibliography or reference list.
- Clearly mark direct quotations and use them sparingly.
- Verify all cited documents, quotations, figures and hyperlinks.

The background guide is a starting point, not a substitute for independent research. Search-result snippets, AI-generated summaries and unsupported social-media posts should not serve as the sole basis for substantive claims.

Sources must genuinely support the statements for which they are cited. Fabricated references, invented quotations and citations to documents that do not contain the claimed information are unacceptable.

Artificial Intelligence & Plagiarism Policy:

While we do understand the role of AI in conducting research, we strongly recommend that the position paper must primarily reflect the delegate's own research, reasoning and writing. Heavy or substantive reliance on generative AI will be severely penalised.

Plagiarism will be treated with the same seriousness as prohibited AI use and will attract severe penalties.

A bibliography alone does not adequately attribute copied or closely paraphrased passages. Citations must appear where the borrowed material is used.

Substantial AI dependence / plagiarism may result in a significant reduction in marks, disqualification from position-paper recognition or rejection of the submission, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

Please find below the sample for the Position Paper.



POSITION PAPER



Name: Shaurya Vardhan Singh

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Freeze Date: 7 October, 1950

Agenda: Annexation of Tibet by the People's Republic of China

Portfolio: People's Republic of China

Tibet has been a part of China since the era of Yuan Dynasty (13th Century). Tibet possessed minimal autonomy during Yuan rule which does not amount to its complete independence. Advancing towards the 18th Century, Tibet was further integrated into China as its inherent part by the Qing Dynasty. The Xinhai Revolution in 1911 led to the establishment of the unstable republican government. Tibet then declared independence (which was DeFacto and neither DeJure nor internationally recognised). Feudalism prevailed during this period causing instability in the region. The Simla Convention signed in 1913 by United Kingdom and Tibet was an attempt at Tibetan Independence which was invalidated by refusal of China to sign the convention. In 1949, Mao Zedong with the Communist Party of China established the People's Republic of China which aimed at liberating Tibet. The Dalai Lama refused the idea of this liberation proposed by Mao, which led to the present situation of 7th October, 1950.

The People's Republic of China considers Tibet an inalienable part of China since the 13th Century when Tibet was incorporated into China as part of the Yuan Dynasty. People's Republic of China's foremost objective towards Tibet has always been keeping it free from foreign powers and liberating it from instability caused by feudalism. People's Republic of China's every action towards Tibet reflects Tibet as part of our Motherland. There are several historical evidences which imply that China played a major role in shaping Tibetan Culture and Administration. During the Yuan Dynasty, China (under Mongol Rule) established administrative offices to govern Tibet. The Primary Office was called Zongzhiyuan and Xuanzhengyuan which handled Tibet and its affairs relating to Buddhism. The three subordinate offices (Xuanweishi) managed civil and military affairs. Popular Tibetan figures such as 'Phags-pa' were crucial advisors to the ruling dynasty. Ming Dynasty also continued the sovereignty of China over Tibet and utilised Tibetan Clerics in the administration and also honored them with titles such as *fawang* or *chosrgyal*. The Qing Dynasty further solidified Chinese rule and sovereignty over Tibet as the 5th Dalai Lama established links with the Qing ruler, whose recognition is widely believed to have provided legitimacy to the Dalai Lama. More such incidents under Qing Rule include the 'Amban System', deciding and 'enthroning' the '7th Dalai Lama', establishing 'Hor States' under the administration locally appointed 'Tusi Chiefs' and Bifurcating the region on the sides of Bum La Mountain Pass. Moving further into the 20th Century

The Convention between The United Kingdom and China Respecting Tibet signed in 1906 reaffirmed our control over Tibet. Under this we undertook the prime responsibility to deter any foreign influence in Tibet and it was agreed that the United Kingdom shall not interfere in Tibetan Administration. The Simla Convention was not ratified by China. The ratification of China was necessary to provide legitimacy to the convention as unlike Tibet, China was the recognised state actor of the region which made its recognition of the Treaty necessary.

This leads to lack of a 'defined territory' of Tibet. Tibet's government as of now has no significant 'capacity to enter into relations with other states'. Both these factors dismiss the notion of Tibet's independent statehood under the Western-held Montevideo Convention. Any action taken against our ongoing liberation campaign towards Tibet by the international community violates our right under Article 2(7) of the UN Charter. Moreover, Tibet is not recognised by state actors in the international community. According to customary international law, this non-recognition dismisses its right as a state to exist. Our move under the leadership of Mao Zedong is a liberation of Tibet from Feudalistic and Imperialistic Forces and restoration of the unity of our Motherland.

To solve our **domestic issue**, People's Republic of China would like integrate Tibet as an inalienable part of China **with certain religious freedom, by strong and when necessary, forceful negotiation and eventual acceptance of the Dalai Lama**. The successful Unification of China and Tibet in front of the International Community shall **prove our legitimacy as the only China** as we will do something that the Republic of China could not. In this process we wish to **strengthen our relations with USSR (as part of our policy 'Leaning to One Side')**. By this issue, we will come out as one of the **leading powers of the communist bloc in the Cold War** by differentiating between **Western Imperialism and our peaceful reunification and liberation**. Annexing Tibet and **reuniting it with our motherland** gives us power to **establish further relations with our neighbors and the international community by recognising us as a strong power**. The frigid region of Tibet shall also serve as a **strong barrier against any invasion on our Motherland**. Lastly, from an **economical perspective, the mineral resources of Tibet shall serve as a great leverage in establishing trade relations and developing economy in sectors beyond agriculture**. Short term measures to pursue the above include taking military and economic assistance from the Soviet Union under the **Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance**. This includes taking **aerial assistance from the USSR to gain a higher altitude in the Tibetan Region** and further **covertly and temporarily leasing Soviet Snipers to be used by our men deployed on those hills**. People's Republic of China shall also undertake economic assistance from its allies including USSR to gradually **build up its weapon manufacturing base starting with increased gunpowder production which also shall be exported to our allies**.

People's Republic of China will direct the **Publicity Department of the Chinese Communist Party to pursue continued narratives that our actions are simply peaceful liberation and all violence done in the process of this liberation is part of a retaliatory measure by the hostile Tibetan Forces**. We will also attempt to create **Ad-Hoc units of CCP to attempt at causing internal divisions by contacting, bribing or blackmailing Tibetan stakeholders and administrators or the now removed feudal powers in the region**. All this shall ultimately fade away the presence of our opponents, help us forge alliances and help The People's Republic of China become a world power.

Note to EB- *This document also contains covert policies and actions which are not intended to be disclosed publicly*

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