Delegates will submit a position paper, a brief summary of their country’s policies on the topics in committee, at the beginning of the first committee session. Failing to do so will disqualify a delegate from receiving an award.

In nor more than two pages double spaced, cover the following:

Country Name

Committee Name

Topic Title

1. Introduction
2. What is your country’s history in this committee?
3. What is your country’s position on the assigned topics?
4. Topic I
5. How does the topic affect your country? How has your country addressed the topic in the past?
6. What is your country’s current stance on the topic? How has your country’s stance evolved over time?
7. What solution does our country support?
8. In what blocs does your country operate?
9. Topic II
10. How does the topic affect your country? How has your country addressed the topic in the past?
11. What is your country’s current stance on the topic? How has your country’s stance evolved over time?
12. What solution does our country support?
13. In what blocs does your country operate?
14. Conclusion
15. In summary, what is your country’s goal in committee

Example Position Paper

Country: Japan

Committee: International Monetary Fund

Topic 1: Curbing Global Money Laundering

Background

 Money laundering is a problem that has existed for as long as money has existed and which poses an issue to every country I the world. Organized crime, including drug trafficking and financial crimes such as illegal gambling, is the main source of international money because it often involved the crossing of national lines. Furthermore, if countries are not untie on a solution, criminal swill simply continue to carry out their activities in safe haven countries that have less restrictive laws and lax enforcement. It is also important to remember that money laundering is often tied to terrorism. As such, every country of the world has the interest and the responsibility of ensuring that money laundering cannot continue. Groups that engage in this illegal practice often do so by taking advantage of various vulnerabilities in international financial systems that increase anonymity and reduce transparency. Money launder is an important issue to fix for many reasons. More than just providing funding for the criminal enterprise, be it drug trafficking, terrorism, or otherwise, money laundering “can undermine the integrity and stability of financial institution and systems, discourage foreign investment, and distort international capital flows” (IMF)

Current Issues

 Since 2000, and especially following September 11 terrorist attacks o f2001, the International Monetary Fund has taken a heightened role in combating international money laundering. Solutions that have already been implemented include the creation of Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering in 1989 (IMF), of which Japan is a member This body, known as FATF, issued 40 recommendations to preventing money laundering, as well as an additional nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing. Furthermore, Japan has been taking various steps to combat this problem. One such step is the country’s Financial Services Agency, which monitors financial institutions and securities transaction within the country in order to analyze information on suspicious transaction. Banks and other financial institutions in Japan are required to report the names of customers who transfer large amount of currency (“AML By Country: Japan”). Additionally, the country required financial institutions to implement programs that fight money laundering, including the development of internal policies, employee training, and audit functions (“AML By Country: Japan”).

Suggested Policy

 Japan believes that many of the reforms that it has implemented could also be appropriately put into place on a global scale. Examples of this are the Financial Services Agency’s monitoring of transactions and the requirement to implement anti money laundering programs. Additionally, Japan recently implemented a law to require financial institutions, real estate agents, precious metal dealers, and jeweler to “confirm the identity of their customers and keep records on transaction for seven Years if they are involved in the sale of jewels and precious metals for which ¥2 million or more is paid in cash, issuing of credit cards or the force such as policies on its members, these and other similar efforts should be strongly encouraged. Japan also recommends continued support of the trust fund to support assistance in anti-money launder efforts, a fund to which countries including Japan have given over US $23.5 million (IMF).

Works Cited

“AML By Country: Japan.” Banker’s Academy. Edcomm Group. Web. 16 Mar. 2012

<http://www.bankersacademy.com/aml-japan.php>. “Anti-Money LaunderingLaw” Japan Time. 7 Mar. 2008. Web. 16 Mar. 2012.

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/ed20080307a2.html>. IMF. “The IMF and the Fight Against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism.”

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