

# 立场文件说明及例文

## 一、立场文件基本介绍

### 1. 什么是立场文件？

学生作为世界上某一国家的代表，需要在模联大会中阐述代表国在议题上的立场。立场文件就是一份说明国家在议题上的立场的文件。并需要在会前提交。

### 2. 立场文件的结构

立场文件写作基于对国家和议题的调研。通过阅读“背景文件”和自主调研，可了解议题基本情况及特别是本国在议题上的态度立场。根据立场文件的结构要求进行撰写。简单来说，立场文件分三部分（对照后附例文）：

- 现状和过去：议题背景和国际以往措施
- 现状和过去：代表国家立场和本国以往措施
- 未来：新的解决措施（40%）

## 二、注意事项

1. 模联中，所有立场、观点和内容，均代表国家，不是个人、不是中国（中国代表除外）。立场文件不得出现“我”，可用“国家名”或“我们”。
2. 在信息调研时，首先，要认真阅读“背景文件”，其中包括议题的许多重要信息；之后，再根据自己的角色情况开展网络搜索。
3. 网络搜索要尽量采用官方、可靠的信息来源，如联合国、国家政府、国际组织等官网。
4. 解决方案要符合外交官角色，要从国家和全球合作的层面提出符合实际的解决方案。同时，作为国家代表，需要时刻维护本国的利益和立场。
5. 立场文件须按规定时间完成写作并在线上传。上传方式：登录网站——我的会议——立场文件提交。

## 三、立场文件提交格式

- 格式：Word 文档
- 字体字号：中文宋体小四；英文 Times New Roman 12 号

- 行距：单倍
- 正文长度：1.5 页-2 页
- 开头：按照例文，在开头列出 4 个相关信息
- 所有引用须标注参考文献。可使用 MLA 格式或直接在文末列出网址及文献。

#### 四、中文立场文件样例

### 立场文件

**委员会：**联合国环境规划署

**议题：**全球气候变暖

**国家：**印度

**代表：**妮娜·安东尼奥、贾迈勒·爱德华兹

当今社会，全球气候变暖已经成为世界各国面临的严重问题之一。它影响生态平衡，损害人类健康。若任其继续发展，地球未来将会面对巨大挑战，所以世界多国同联合国正在为解决该问题做着持续努力。早在1992年，联合国大会通过了《联合国气候变化框架公约》以保护气候系统。2016年4月22日，《巴黎协定》由175个国家正式签署。2020年，《巴黎协定》正式生效，为全球气候治理迈出历史性的一步。

全球变暖问题对于印度而言更是一大挑战，印度将积极响应国际号召，共同为解决全球变暖问题做出努力。印度政府一直致力于解决全球气候变暖问题。2000年至2017年，全球绿化面积逆势增加5%，相当于多出一个亚马孙热带雨林的面积，而印度通过植树造林和农业集约化为此做出了重要贡献。更值得一提的是，印度正在推广绿色新能源的使用，其中，印度正在考虑电动汽车的转型计划，未来这一举措将会极大地减少温室气体的排放量。从国际层面上来看，印度积极配合联合国签署了《联合国气候变化框架公约》。此外，印度还积极寻求与其他国家的合作以共同解决这一问题。

根据现有政策以及自身治理经验，印度政府认为以下方案会有效减缓全球变暖的速度。

从印度国内的层面来看，第一，减少化石燃料的消耗。第二，保护生态环境，控制森林砍伐。第三，在全国范围内呼吁人们保护环境，做好宣传工作。从国际的层面来看，第一，联合国应鼓励各国使用清洁能源，尤其是在工业方面进行改革，从而帮助清洁能源的顺利推广。第二，联合国应该坚持统计各国每一年内碳排放量的多少，以此作为各国现行政策的修改与优化的参考，同时提醒碳排放量较高的国家重视全球气候变暖问题。第三，定期举办全球气候变暖治理的研讨会，邀请各国代表进行成果分享与经验交流，为接下来的政策制定与实施提供最新的经验。第四，发达国家与发展中国家在解决全球气候变暖问题上进行合作。第五，联合国应在多方面加强对于一些发展中国家的支持。最后，加大对于全球气候变暖问题的解决方案的宣传，同时鼓励各国在本国国内进行节能减排的宣传，让节能减排的意识深入人心。

#### 参考文献:

United Nations. *UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE* 1992. 10 Aug 2020. <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>.

Chen, C., Park, T., Wang, X. et al. *China and India lead in greening of the world through land-use management*. *Nature Sustain* 2, 122–129 (2019). 10 Aug 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0220-7>.

## 五、英文立场文件样例

### Position Paper

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Programme

**Topic:** Global Warming

**Country:** India

**Delegates:** Nina Antonio, Gamal Edwards

In today's society, global warming has become one of the most serious problems faced by all countries in the world. It affects the ecological balance and damages human health. If it continues to develop, the earth will face great challenges in the future. Therefore, many countries around the world and the United Nations are making sustained efforts to solve this problem. As early as 1992, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to protect the climate system. Many countries and regions have signed the Convention and taken effective measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Indian government is committed to tackling global warming. India is promoting the use of green new energy. As part of this plan, the transition schedule of electric vehicle has been carefully studied by India, which, once implemented, will greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the future. It is worth mentioning that from 2000 to 2017, the global green area, bucking the decreasing trend exhibited by the previous years, increased by 5%, equivalent to one more Amazon Rainforest area. India made an important contribution to this process through afforestation and agricultural intensification. At the international level, India actively cooperated with the United Nations in signing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. India also has been actively seeking cooperation with other countries to jointly solve this problem.

Based on the existing policies and India's own governance experience, the Indian government believes that the following measures will effectively slow down the process

of global warming.

First, countries should use more clean energy, especially to carry out industrial reform so that clean energy can be promoted smoothly. Second, the United Nations should continue to count the amount of annual carbon emissions of each country, so as to provide reference for the revision and optimization of current policies adopted in each country, and should remind countries with high carbon emissions to pay attention to global warming. Third, seminars regarding global warming governance should be held on a regular basis and representatives of various countries should be invited to share achievements and experience, in order to provide the latest experience for the subsequent policy formulation and implementation. Fourth, cooperation between developed and developing countries should be encouraged in solving the problem of global warming. Fifth, the United Nations should strengthen its support to developing countries in multiple aspects. Finally, the United Nations should increase the publicity of solutions to the global warming problem, and encourage all countries to publicize energy conservation and emission reduction in their own countries, by which the awareness of energy conservation and emission reduction can be deeply rooted in the hearts of the people.

**REFERENCE:**

United Nations. *UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE* 1992. 10 Aug 2020. <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>.

Chen, C., Park, T., Wang, X. et al. *China and India lead in greening of the world through land-use management*. *Nature Sustain* 2, 122–129 (2019). 10 Aug 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0220-7>.