

Policy Statements Instructions:

Do:

- Start with listing the following information:
 - Committee
 - Delegate
 - Country (ideally with a picture of the flag)
 - Topic
- Write one flowy text
- Represent your country accurately
- Be realistic: express negative aspects of your country but justify & defend them
-> explain why a certain measure failed or why a specific problem still persists
- Represent yourselves as the country would and depict your country as positively as possible
-> talk highly and proudly of your country and praise its work and system
- Precisely research your delegation's stance on the topic
- Indicate your sources
- Try to follow a similar structure:
 - Briefly explain the problem and current situation
 - Mention past actions and maybe some historical facts or contemporary statistics
 - Talk about current laws, policies or measures that your country is planning on implementing, showing that it is actively working on improving
 - Point out international organizations that the committee could collaborate with (e.g.: UNICEF, AU, NATO)
 - Propose a few solutions that would favour your country or that it would support

Don't:

- Make subheadings or bullet points
- Use informal language and personal pronouns
- Express your personal opinion
- Talk bad about your own country and worsen your reputation (e.g.: don't affirm stereotypes unless they are true and relevant to the topic)
- Write it in the format of an opening speech
(e.g.: 'Dear fellow delegates, distinguished chairs...' or 'We yield the floor back to the chairs.')
- Admit that your country hasn't taken any measures to solve the problem
-> instead research some organizations that try to improve the discussed problem and that your delegation has supported in the past or is supporting now

Position paper

Committee: UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council)
Delegation: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
Delegate: [REDACTED]
Topic: Measures to combat governmental human rights abuses in the Sahel



The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) acknowledges the urgency to address governmental human rights abuses in the Sahel region. As a country that pays attention regarding human rights and harmony with the continent, the DRC is concerned about ongoing violations that occur within the countries of the region of Sahel. These violations go against justice, equality, and respect for people's dignity, furthermore making the region unsafe and hold back its development (which can be a major problem for underdeveloped countries such as Mali).

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is in favor of a comprehensive strategy that orders collaboration and regard for independence over liability in the conflict against violations of human rights in the Sahel.

Firstly, the DRC puts a lot of emphasis on the safety of vulnerable populations. They recognize the effects of violations of civil rights on groups of people most affected by this conflict, such as women and children for instance. Accomplishing long-term peace and security in the Sahel requires appearing to their needs and making sure they are involved in the decision-making process. In the process of resolving arguments, minorities' support is frequently overlooked; this is also true in the conflicts in the Sahel.

Additionally, regional and international support is crucial. The DRC promotes collaboration through political programs, such as, the African Union to establish efforts, and international corporations, for instance, United Nations, are crucial for providing technical aid and resources, such as improving and enforcing laws. The DRC highlights the importance of legal structures to ensure the penalty for those who had violated civil liberties, in which the United Nations can be mainly successful.

Moreover, improving the economy is crucial for discontinuing human rights abuses in the Sahel. Poverty and lack of opportunities often lead to tensions resulting to human rights abuses. Thus, investing in missions that produce working places and improve infrastructure can help decrease struggle. In addition, educating and training communities adopts flexibility and promotes a value of respect for human rights. By eliminating poverty and inspiring communities, we can make the regions of Sahel secure and securer.

To conclude, the DRC supports a full approach to fights against governmental basic rights exploitations in the Sahel. This approach lines up the safety of vulnerable populations, but respectively a regional and international cooperation and underlines the importance of economic development. By addressing these essentials, the Democratic Republic of the Congo believes that peace, security, and respect for human rights can be achieved in Sahel and hopes that the decision that is going to be voted at the end of this committee will satisfy its expectations and result in a better situation in the regions of Sahel.

Country of delegation: Russian Federation

Delegate: [REDACTED]

Committee: UNSC (United Nations Security Council)

Topic: Reforming UN Peacekeeping Operations



The Russian Federation fully recognizes how important and urgent reforms of United Nations peacekeeping operations are. As global conflicts evolve and their nature changes, new threats appear and UN missions must remain effective, adaptable, and respectful of national sovereignty. Russia is committed to international peace and security and is keen on collaborating with Member States to improve the current peacekeeping system.

UN Peacekeeping operations serve as a cornerstone of international crisis response. However, recent years have seen a decline in numbers and trust of both local and international communities. As of 2025, only 11 active operations remain, with just over 61,000 peacekeepers worldwide. Yet the challenges are constantly multiplying, and new factors emerge. Hybrid conflicts, cyberwarfare, misinformation, the unethical use of AI, and weaponized technologies require a fundamental rethink of how peacekeeping is designed, deployed, and executed.

The Russian Federation believes that the ultimate goal of any peacekeeping mission must be not just to de-escalate violence, but to build sustainable, stable systems of governance, security, and law enforcement. This means that when peacekeepers leave, the host country is not left vulnerable but equipped to manage its own affairs peacefully. The goal is to create a long-lasting and sustainable outcome.

Russia has contributed to peacekeeping in the past. Over 700 personnel from our Ministry of Internal Affairs have served in operations since 1992, and our certified training center in Domodedovo has hosted peacekeeper training for more than 50 countries. The Russian Federation is also currently contributing personnel to missions such as UNMISS in South Sudan.

However, serious problems must be addressed:

- Abrupt withdrawals have led to destabilization and even civil war, as seen in Somalia.
- Incidents of abuse and misconduct, like in Haiti, CAR, and the DRC, have deeply affected local trust and credibility.
- Underfunding and personnel shortages continue to affect mission effectiveness, with the 2024-25 budget dropping by over 8% compared to the previous cycle.

Russia supports the conclusions of the 2025 Peacekeeping Ministerial in Berlin, which emphasized technological innovation, cybersecurity, climate challenges, and links to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. The Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative has also been endorsed, which offers a structured framework for reform in 8 priority areas: Politics; WPS (Women, Peace & Security); Protection; Safety & Security; Performance & Accountability;

Peacebuilding & Sustaining peace; Partnerships; Conduct of peacekeepers & Peace operations

While Russia supports reform, it cautions against overreach. Peacekeeping mandates must remain realistic, neutral, and respectful of cultural contexts. The growing pressure to include issues like gender identity, religion-related reforms, or political ideologies, in mandates may be perceived as an attack on the host country's sovereignty or cultural values. In fragile contexts, this could fuel resistance and even violence towards our troops.

UN operations must avoid imposing external values that are not aligned with local norms. The Russian Federation firmly believes that peace cannot be enforced from the outside. It must be built through genuine partnerships, national ownership, and trust-based engagement with local institutions and civil society.

Without disclosing detailed proposals, the Russian Federation is willing to support discussions in areas such as:

- Improved pre-deployment training for intercultural communication, flexibility to adapt, gender sensitivity, and mental resilience
- Strengthening regional cooperation with existing organizations and NGOs
- More effective post-mission transitions to ensure continuity of governance and a stable route back to a functioning state and society
- Reducing the gap between mission expectations and actual possible outcomes
- Supporting national law enforcement development to reduce long-lasting dependency on international aid
- Voluntary funding mechanisms that preserve independence and local legitimacy

Peacekeeping efforts must remain focused on their core mission: to protect civilians, reduce violence, and create the conditions for sustainable peace. Any reform must therefore be pragmatic, not ideological, and designed to improve outcomes on the ground. The Russian Federation encourages constructive debate and cooperation among Security Council members to create a peacekeeping system fit for today's realities and tomorrow's challenges, as stated by Secretary-General António Guterres in May of 2025.

мир вам (Mir Vam) – Peace to you.

Sources:

- [Security Council Report – April 2025 Forecast](#)
- [UN Peacekeeping Funding Overview](#)
- [Action for Peacekeeping Initiative \(A4P\)](#)
- [A4P Declaration PDF](#)
- [UN A4P Portal](#)
- [Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping – Berlin 2025](#)
- [New Commitments – UN Peacekeeping Berlin 2025](#)
- [Russia's Position at the UN – February 2025](#)
- [Russia's Position at the UN – August 2025](#)
- [Security Council Report – Feb 2025](#)
- [UN Study on Future Peacekeeping Models](#)

PHILIPPINES ([REDACTED] UNODC)

Unfortunately, we fully understand gravity of the effects of using drugs. Three million people from our nation are addicted to drugs. In our country we are doing our best to protect Filipinos from drugs, including synthetic ones. In our nation we have taken measures to deal with the drug problem.

We cannot still wait for magic improvement in disadvantaged communities. The situation is getting worse and worse. We have to start fighting this problem by establishing a strict law. This is what we did in Philippines, and it is working so well.

Solutions propositions:

1. Prohibit using any kinds of drugs. We know that fentanyl is a medicine, but we should control who is buying it and who is using it.
 - a) Control more doctors and reduce giving fentanyl or other opioids to the patients.
 - b) Prohibit giving opioids to children.
 - c) Using any kind of drugs should be absolutely prohibited and everyone, even children, should take responsibility for their actions.
2. Detect every suspicious situation, dealers can be everywhere, thus we have to be wary.
 - a) Police should respect every report about unnormal activities.
3. Dealer is the same as a killer, by distributing drugs they are contribute to many deaths. In law dealing drugs should be crime as the same extent as murder.
4. Control every car or plane to eliminate distributing drugs between countries.
 - a) Especially controlling vehicles from south Asia and south America.
 - b) Discipline people even tourists, who are trying to smuggle drugs.
5. Provide rehab for addicted people and control if they do not come back to their addiction.
 - a) Prohibit giving opioids to people who were addicted to synthetic drugs in past.

We think that strict law, education and rehabs are three pillars for fighting synthetic and regular drugs problem. The most important is law, because loopholes are the main reason for this problem.

Position Paper

Committee: UNODC

Delegate: [REDACTED]

Country: Russia

Topic: Combating the Effects of Synthetic Drugs in

Disadvantaged Communities



Introduction

The Russian Federation acknowledges the alarming global rise in synthetic drugs and their devastating effects on disadvantaged communities. These substances, such as fentanyl, methamphetamine, and new psychoactive substances (NPS), disproportionately harm vulnerable populations, exacerbate cycles of poverty, and strain public health systems.

On a global scale, synthetic opioids caused 71,000 deaths in North America in 2021. Regions like Africa and Asia are experiencing rapid growth in stimulant use, largely fueled by organized criminal networks. The role of the "Golden Triangle" in Asia and the cartels of Mexico highlights the need for international action against drug production and trafficking.

In Russia, the increasing prevalence of synthetic drugs, such as cathinones (e.g., mephedrone, alpha-PVP), poses significant challenges. The emergence of online trafficking platforms and the country's role as a transit hub have intensified the crisis. The Russian Federation is committed to addressing this issue through national measures and international cooperation.

Key Issues

Global Challenges

- **Health and Social Impacts:** Synthetic drugs cause severe health issues, including addiction, mental health disorders, and overdoses. Vulnerable groups, particularly youth and the homeless, are most affected due to their limited access to healthcare and treatment services.
- **Criminal Networks:** Organized crime groups, often connected to cartels in Mexico and Asia, exploit the global demand for synthetic drugs. China remains a major supplier of precursors, facilitating production worldwide.
- **Economic Strain:** The trafficking and abuse of synthetic drugs destabilize economies, increase healthcare expenses, and fuel violence in already fragile regions.

National Context (Russia)

- **Rising Synthetic Drug Use:** Historically a transit hub for Afghan opiates, Russia is now seeing a surge in synthetic drug use, with seizures of substances like mephedrone tripling between 2019 and 2022.
- **Online Trafficking:** Platforms like Hydra have been shut down, but new networks continue to emerge, complicating enforcement efforts.
- **Healthcare Burden:** The growing prevalence of synthetic drug use has overwhelmed local healthcare systems, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations such as the homeless and impoverished communities.

Russia's Approach and Policy Recommendations

National Efforts

1. **Enhanced Regulation:** Russia has implemented strict controls on chemical precursors to curb illegal production.
2. **Targeting Online Markets:** Authorities are actively dismantling dark web platforms used for drug trafficking, while improving cyber-monitoring capabilities.
3. **Healthcare and Rehabilitation:** Investment in state-funded treatment centers and awareness campaigns focuses on reducing addiction and reintegrating affected individuals into society.
4. **Border Security:** Strengthened collaboration with neighboring countries ensures tighter control over transit routes.

Proposed International Measures

The Russian Federation emphasizes the need for a unified and cooperative global strategy:

- **Stricter Control of Precursors:** Develop a comprehensive international framework for monitoring precursor chemicals.
- **Global Information Sharing:** Facilitate exchanges between nations through the UNODC to dismantle trafficking networks and identify emerging threats.
- **Inclusive Healthcare Solutions:** Advocate for affordable, accessible treatment programs targeting marginalized communities.
- **Technological Innovations:** Encourage the use of advanced tools like AI and geospatial mapping to combat trafficking and predict drug distribution patterns.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** Launch global education initiatives to address the root causes of addiction and target youth populations.

Conclusion

The Russian Federation reaffirms its commitment to combating the effects of synthetic drugs both nationally and globally. While prioritizing the sovereignty of states, Russia stresses the importance of coordinated international efforts to address this shared crisis. By enhancing regulation, expanding healthcare access, and dismantling trafficking networks, we can protect disadvantaged communities and foster a safer, healthier future for all.

I give the floor back to the chair.