



UN Security Council

The Opioid Crisis and Security

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GCDC-WINTER TRAINING CONFERENCE 2025

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE: United Nations Security Council



The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of six principal organs of the United Nations and is tasked with *maintaining international peace and security*. While other organs of the UN, like the UN General Assembly, can only make recommendations, the Security Council has enforcement power to carry out their recommendations. The Security Council is led by five permanent (P5) members: the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France, and China. These five countries led the Allied Powers during WWII and gained permanent seats on the Council when the United Nations was founded as a result. All permanent members of the Security Council have veto power, meaning if even one

permanent member votes against a resolution, that resolution fails. As a result, the Security Council is prone to deadlocks on controversial issues when the P5 cannot agree on a response. Conversely, when the Security Council does pass a resolution, it carries significant weight because it implies universal agreement among the major world powers. The Security Council also has ten non-permanent members, who are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. As of 2025, the non-permanent members are Algeria, Denmark, Greece, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, and Somalia.¹

The Council can take several different actions to respond to an international crisis. These can range from relatively minor responses, such as calling for a ceasefire or establishing an investigation, to major interventions such as imposing sanctions, sending peacekeepers, or even authorizing member states to go to war. In addition to short-term crisis management, the Security Council deals with long-term strategic decision-making for the international community, such as letting new members into the United Nations, developing long term strategies for specific peacekeeping operations or regional issues, and crafting international responses to specific issues, such as nuclear proliferation, environmental degradation, or terrorism.

GCDC Winter Training 2025 Conference: UNSC Crisis Procedures

This committee will operate as a crisis committee – delegates will work on *committee directives* instead of a draft resolution. Delegates will **NOT** have individual powers, but will be able to request for crisis updates regarding ongoing developments (facts and figures). In addition, there are some unique rules that apply to the Security Council at the 2025 GCDC Winter Training Conference. First, delegates that are representing the P5 (USA, UK, France, Russian Federation and China) have the option for a motion for *fait accompli*. This motion can only be made by a P5, does not require a second, and only P5 members can vote on this motion (requires a simple majority to pass). This motion acts like an unmoderated caucus (P5 delegate that makes this

¹ "Current Members," UNSC.

[https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/current-members#:~:text=PERMANENT%20AND%20NON%20PERMANENT%20MEMBERS&text=Five%20permanent%20members%3A%20China%2C%20France,Ecuador%20\(2024\).](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/current-members#:~:text=PERMANENT%20AND%20NON%20PERMANENT%20MEMBERS&text=Five%20permanent%20members%3A%20China%2C%20France,Ecuador%20(2024).)

motion must specify the time limit). Bear in mind that while this is occurring, debate can continue in the Security Council, as a quorum (minimal acceptable number of individuals) for the Council is 5 delegations present to continue debate.

This motion can only be made after draft resolution/directive blocs have been formed, and when the Chair is aware of various blocs currently working. The goal of the fait accompli is for the P5 members to discuss the various draft blocs, and how to ensure that during voting procedures, members do not initiate a veto. All voting procedures in the Security Council on substantive matters (passage of draft committee directives)

require a simple majority for passage, and all votes will be conducted as Roll Call Votes. Simple placard votes and motions to adopt by consent/acclamation will NOT be entertained.

IMPORTANT TERMS & CONCEPTS

Addiction: a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory and related circuitry. This is reflected in an individual pathologically pursuing reward and/or relief by substance use and other behaviors. **Drug Withdrawal:** a group of symptoms occur upon the abrupt discontinuation intake of drugs.

Euphoria: a state of extreme happiness, usually accompanied by overwhelming emotion. Certain drugs can induce artificial euphoric states by alternating brain chemistry.

Heroin: an opioid most commonly used as a recreational drug for its euphoric effects. Medically it is used in several countries to relieve pain or in opioid replacement therapy.

Morphine: an analgesic and narcotic drug obtained from opium and used medicinally to relieve pain.

Narcotic: a drug or other substance affecting mood or behavior and sold for nonmedical purposes, especially an illegal one.

Neonatal Abstinence: a drug withdrawal syndrome in newborns. In 2012, over 21,732 babies were born with syndrome in the United States.

Overdose: an excessive and dangerous dose of a drug.

Psychoactive Substances: A psychoactive drug or psychotropic substance is a chemical substance that acts primarily upon the central nervous system where it alters brain function, resulting in temporary changes in perception, mood, consciousness and behavior.

Respiratory Depression: unusually slow or shallow breathing, which can result in too much carbon dioxide and not enough oxygen in the blood.

Synthetic Opioids: fully synthesized, meaning they're manmade. These drugs, despite the distinctions in how they're made, all act on the brain and body in the same way

Therapeutic Application: serving or performing to maintain health.

Progressive Condition: the physical ailment whose course in most cases is the worsening, growth, or spread of the disease. (EX: Cancer, HIV/AIDS...)

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Opioids are a class or type of drugs that are primarily used for pain relief. Examples include the illegal drug **heroin**; **synthetic opioids** such as **fentanyl**; and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone, codeine, and morphine.² However, **opioids** have frequently been used non-medically for the **euphoric** effects or to prevent drug withdrawal, or misused when patients cannot afford more expensive pain medication or when they cannot get a new prescription for more pain medication.

HISTORY OF THE GLOBAL OPIOID CRISIS

The **Global Opioid Crisis** involves widespread opioid misuse and addiction, with distinct challenges in different regions. In **wealthier countries**, the crisis began with the over-prescription of opioids, leading to widespread addiction and overdose deaths. The crisis has intensified with the spread of synthetic opioids, such as **fentanyl** (discussed further in the next section), which are highly potent and have led to a sharp rise in overdose fatalities, particularly in the U.S. and parts of Europe. Additionally, the **COVID-19 pandemic** has further intensified the crisis. For instance, the pandemic has led to unprecedented overdose deaths, exceeding 100,000 in the United States in 2021.³

Although opioid addiction rates are generally lower in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), they are rising due to the **expansion of pharmaceutical companies** in developing markets⁴, the spread of **illicit drugs**, and exacerbating factors such as **economic instability**, **conflict**,

² Opioids - Brief Description, <https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids>

³ Ryan A. Baran and Michael J. McCauley, "The Convergence of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the U.S. Opioid Crisis: Exploring the Effects on Addiction Treatment," *Science of the Total Environment* 786 (2022): 147425, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0955395922000287>.

⁴ Vanda Felbab-Brown, "What the US and Canada Can Learn from Other Countries to Combat the Opioid Crisis," Brookings, January 23, 2024, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/what-the-us-and-canada-can-learn-from-other-countries-to-combat-the-opioid-crisis/#:~:text=Mundipharma%20has%20also%20set%20up,for%20all%20kinds%20of%20pain.>

and **weaknesses in healthcare systems**.⁵ At the same time, some of the lower-income countries and specifically marginalized communities within these regions still face significant barriers to accessing **prescription opioid pain relief medications** due to regulatory restrictions, logistical challenges, and high-cost of medications among other factors.

But how do opioids work? Opioid medications bind to the areas of the brain that control pain and emotions, driving up the level of the feel-good hormone **dopamine** in the brain's reward areas, and producing an intense feeling of **euphoria**. As the brain becomes used to the feelings, it often takes more and more amounts of the drug to produce the same levels of pain relief, leading to dependence, and later, addiction.⁶ Also, Opioid analgesics are crucial for treating the pain related to many advanced **progressive conditions**. According to the WHO, "80% of patients with AIDS or cancer, and 67% of patients with cardiovascular disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease will experience moderate to severe pain at the end of their lives"⁷ that require opioid treatment. There are several types of opioids, but the most common ones are morphine, codeine, and heroin. Morphine and codeine are naturally created from opium poppy plants that are more commonly grown in Asia, Central America, and South America.

OPIOID CRISIS & SECURITY

Over the years, the opioid crisis has illuminated a complex intersection of **public health and security challenges**, posing risks to **cross-border** peace and stability. Beyond its devastating public health consequences, the crisis has fueled transnational organized crime. For example, the **U.S. opioid epidemic**, which started as a public health issue being perpetuated by the overprescription of "legal medication" is now being significantly driven by illicit drug trafficking. Illegal fentanyl (type of Opioid) supplies that are smuggled into the United States are primarily supplied by China and Mexico.⁸ In 2024, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) seized over 47 million fentanyl pills and 6100 pounds of fentanyl powder.⁹ Over the years, agreements have been made between the U.S., Mexico, and China to address this issue, with varying degrees of success.

i. Diplomatic Efforts

Mexico and the **U.S.** partnered to create the *Mérida Initiative* (2007–2021) to combat drug trafficking.¹⁰ The *Mérida Initiative* was dominated by a securitized approach in its later years, focusing on strengthening rule of law and emboldening border security to combat illicit drug trafficking. However, the failure to adequately mitigate illicit trafficking, border violence, and overdose deaths, along with a breakdown in diplomatic relations due to the arrest of former Mexican Defense Secretary Salvador Cienfuegos in the United States, among other events, led to the demise of the Mérida Initiative. This initiative was later replaced by the *U.S.-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health, and Safe Communities* in 2021, which aimed to address the **root causes** of illicit drug activities. The framework attempted to develop and enhance the public health and safety measures, which many argue, were not adequately prioritized in the Mérida initiative. The Bicentennial Framework takes a whole-of-government approach, prioritizing public health

⁵ Anselmo T. Oliveira et al., "The Rise of Opioid Use in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Policy Analysis," *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*, 10, no. 4 (2024): 1-15, <https://doi.org/10.1080/20523211.2024.2345219>.

⁶ "Opioid Crisis Fast Facts," <https://www.cnn.com/2017/09/18/health/opioid-crisis-fast-facts/index.html>.

⁷ "Palliative Care," <http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/palliative-care>

⁸ Claire Klobucista and Mariel Ferragamo, "Fentanyl and the U.S. Opioid Epidemic," *Council on Foreign Relations*, December 22, 2023, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/fentanyl-and-us-opioid-epidemic>.

⁹ Speech by Merrick B. Garland, "Attorney General Merrick B. Garland Delivers Remarks for the 2024 Drug Enforcement Administration Family Summit," *Office of Public Affairs*, 2024.

<https://www.iustice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-merrick-b-garland-delivers-remarks-2024-drug-enforcement-administration#:~:text=DEA's%20lab%20testing%20found%20that,than%20302%20million%20deadly%20doses>.

¹⁰ "The Merida Initiative," *US Embassy & Consulates in Mexico*, September 2021, <https://mx.usembassy.gov/the-merida-initiative/>.

programs and crime prevention over security measures alone.^{11 12} However challenges have persisted, the government of López Obrador has been identified by U.S. government officials as being resistant to cooperation on multiple fronts. The former President who left office in 2024, falsely claimed that fentanyl is not produced or consumed in Mexico.¹³ Additionally, some criticize the Bicentennial Framework as a mere continuation of the Mérida Initiative,¹⁴ offering little new substance, as its development and prevention programs were already part of Mérida—essentially 'old wine in a new bottle.'¹⁵

There have also been recent breakthroughs between the U.S. and **China** regarding this issue. In November 2023, both countries restarted cooperation on addressing the flow of fentanyl and its precursors after a significant period of non-cooperation. This agreement, reached during a summit between Presidents Biden and Xi, led to the formation of a U.S.-China counternarcotics working group, with commitments to enforce precursor export controls and enhance anti-money laundering efforts. U.S. diplomatic efforts, including sanctions and legal actions, have influenced the broader context of the U.S.-China counternarcotics cooperation.¹⁶

ii. Organized Crime Networks



The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has observed that fentanyl trafficking has been a key component in the operations of **organized crime syndicates**, fueling violence and increasing corruption. The crisis also poses threats to national security by straining law enforcement resources, fostering links between drug trafficking networks and other criminal activities (financial fraud, illegal mining etc.).

Organized criminal narcotic networks exist in various regions and are common in remote areas with limited governance. These groups often collaborate with armed factions, driven by political and financial interests,

leading to broader **security and socioeconomic consequences**. The **Triple Frontier** region in South America covering Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay, as well as the **Golden Triangle** in South-East Asia encompassing Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Thailand have become regional focal points for opioid production, unlawful resource extraction, and more. It is also pertinent to note that criminal networks focusing on illicit drug trafficking may often **diversify** their operations across other illegal economic activities. For instance, the Golden Triangle region has also been associated with **illegal wildlife trafficking, online scams, and various money laundering operations**. Also, the prolonged political instability and corruption in the region, particularly in Myanmar, have further perpetuated conditions conducive to this type of activity. In their 2024 World Drug Report, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) outlines how the “intertwined nature of the drug economy, other illegal activities... exacerbates human insecurity, **destabilizes local communities**, and negatively affects fragile

¹¹ Ryan C. Berg, "The Bicentennial Framework for Security Cooperation: New Approach or Shuffling the Pillars of Mérida?" CSIS, Oct 29, 2021, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/bicentennial-framework-security-cooperation-new-approach-or-shuffling-pillars-merida>.

¹² "Map of the Triple Border Area," *Seguridad Internacional*, accessed January 29, 2025, <https://www.seguridadinternacional.es/?q=en/content/triple-border-area-guaran%C3%AD-aquifer-and-american-interests-region-evolution-and-change-0>.

¹³ Daniel P. Aldrich, "China, Mexico, and America's Fight Against the Fentanyl Epidemic," *Brookings*, August 9, 2023, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/china-mexico-and-americas-fight-against-the-fentanyl-epidemic/>.

¹⁴ Congressional Research Service, "The Mérida Initiative: The U.S.-Mexico Security Cooperation Framework," *Congressional Research Service*, last modified December 17, 2021, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10578/27>.

¹⁵ "Responsibly Demilitarizing U.S.-Mexico Bilateral Security Relations," *Quincy Institute for Responsible Statecraft*, January 4, 2024, <https://quincyinst.org/research/responsibly-demilitarizing-u-s-mexico-bilateral-security-relations/#conclusion-suggested-policy-recommendations>.

¹⁶

environments.^{17 18} And destabilizing effects on local communities, **in turn**, continue to perpetuate illicit



economic activities. Vulnerable populations, such as migrants and conflict-affected communities, are particularly at risk, compounding the complexity of international responses. For example, refugees and displaced persons are often targeted for recruitment into illicit activities by criminal groups in regions affected by the opioid crisis.¹⁹ The **graph on the left hand-side** illustrates the **cyclical relationship** between illicit drug and economic activities, the destabilization of local communities and the environment, and underlying social and governance issues.

Another escalating challenge is the proliferation of **synthetic opioids** and the significant threats they pose to both security and public health. They are relatively easy to manufacture, as they do not necessitate “larger areas of land or labour”.²⁰ According to the UNODC, synthetic drug practices are easily scalable even in regions with a strong rule of law. These operations are expanding in many low and middle-income countries. In addition to the **security and economic implications** they entail, synthetic

opioids present profoundly troubling health challenges. They are produced in laboratories and can vary greatly in potency, with some being much stronger than natural or semi-synthetic opioids. Complex and poorly understood ways these substances interact with the body and the presence of dangerous drug mixtures in retail markets have contributed to such concerns²¹

Over the years, the opioid crisis has evolved from a public health emergency into a significant security challenge with global implications. Additionally, the opioid epidemic exacerbates **internal security concerns** in many countries, as high rates of addiction lead to social unrest, weakened institutions, and economic instability. For the United Nations Security Council, addressing the opioid crisis demands a multifaceted approach that considers the **intersections of public health, international law enforcement, and geopolitical stability**. The Security Council must address the opioid crisis not only as a public health emergency but also as a pressing security threat, requiring coordinated international action to disrupt trafficking networks, support affected states, and mitigate the broader humanitarian and security consequences.

PREVIOUS UN ACTION

The United Nations has long recognized the critical global nature of the opioid crisis, with agencies such as the **UNODC** and the **World Health Organization (WHO)** playing pivotal roles. The **UNODC** has worked extensively to monitor and reduce illicit drug production, trafficking, and abuse, with its flagship document, the **World Drug Report**, offering comprehensive statistics on drug use, production, and trafficking patterns globally. Meanwhile, the **WHO** has focused on the public health aspects of the crisis, contributing to the

¹⁷ “World Drug Report 2024,” (UNODC, June 2024),

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/WDR_2024/WDR24_Key_findings_and_conclusions.pdf, p. 14.

¹⁸Ibid., 12.

¹⁹ “Intercultural Responses to Drug-Related Challenges: Refugees, Migrants, and Other Vulnerable Groups,” Council of Europe, n.d., <https://rm.coe.int/intercultural-responses-to-drug-related-challenges-refugees-migrants-i/1680ae0ebf>.

²⁰ Ibid., 24.

²¹ Ibid.

development of guidelines and strategies to prevent and manage opioid dependence.²²The **International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)**, another key UN body, monitors compliance with international drug control treaties, ensuring opioids are available for medical purposes and regulated to prevent misuse and trafficking.²³ The **1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs**, a major early treaty, aims to limit the use of narcotics (including opioids) to medical and scientific purposes. The treaty outlines the maximum amount of narcotics, including opium, that can be manufactured and used for trade. It includes specific articles, namely Article 21, 23, and 24, which address issues such as the control of opium production, the prevention of diversion, and the regulation of international trade in opium. The **Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)** and the **United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)** are two other key treaties, forming the international framework on the production and trade of narcotics.

Additionally, the UN has taken action through the UN Security Council, which has recognized illicit drug trafficking as a significant threat to international peace and security. In 2017, the UNSC passed **Resolution 2388**, which calls for enhanced international cooperation to combat the proliferation of drugs and dismantle trafficking networks. The resolution stresses the need for a comprehensive approach, integrating both law enforcement and health interventions, and emphasizes the importance of supporting affected countries in strengthening their capacities to address this issue. It recognizes the dual nature of the crisis as both a public health challenge and a security threat.²⁴

²² World Health Organization. *Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2020*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2013. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/137462/9789241548816_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

²³ ¹ International Narcotics Control Board. *Homepage*. Accessed January 29, 2025. <https://www.incb.org/>.

²⁴ United Nations Security Council, "Resolution 2388 (2017)," United Nations, December 15, 2017, <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/sres2388-2017>.

KEY SOURCES:

1. UN Documents for Drug Trafficking and Security

[UN Documents on Drug Trafficking](#)

Review UN documents, including security council resolutions, press statements, meeting records, and secretary general statements on this issue.

2. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Opioid Crisis and Security

[UNODC World Drug Report](#)

UNODC addresses the link between opioids, organized crime, and regional security. **Research your country's position on drug trafficking** and their international cooperation in anti-drug policies.

3. UN Security Council – Drugs and Conflict

[UNSC and Drugs](#)

The UNSC often discusses how drugs fuel conflict and instability. Look into **resolutions related to drugs and international peace and security**, including how the **opioid trade** fuels organized crime, terrorism, and political instability.

4. UN Security Council Resolution 2388 (2017)

[UNSC Resolution 2388](#)

This resolution discusses the global narcotics trade and their impact on international peace.

Research how your country has voted on past resolutions and **their position on countering drug trafficking**.

5. World Health Organization (WHO) – Opioid Use and Health Impact

[WHO on Opioid Use](#)

This resource provides health-focused insights into the opioid crisis, its impact on public health, and potential solutions. **Examine your country's healthcare position** on the opioid crisis, including national policies on addiction treatment and prevention.

6. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime – Opioids and Conflict

[Global Initiative on Organized Crime](#)

Explore how drug trafficking (including opioids) exacerbates conflict and contributes to violence and instability in regions like **Central America**, **Southeast Asia**, and **Afghanistan**. Research how your country's security concerns align with the fight against transnational drug cartels.

7. International Crisis Group – Opioids and Conflict

[International Crisis Group](#)

Detailed reports on how the opioid trade fuels conflict and destabilization, especially in **Afghanistan** and **Latin America**.

8. Global Commission on Drug Policy – Security and Drugs

[Global Commission on Drug Policy](#)

This commission addresses the global opioid trade's role in fueling insecurity and conflict.

Investigate your country's commitment to addressing drug-related violence and public health.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

1. What is an opioid?
2. What is the opioid crisis?
3. Is your country affected by the opioid crisis? If so, how?
4. How can your country support other countries dealing with this crisis?
5. Should efforts to combat illicit drug smuggling **prioritize** addressing root causes or strengthening security measures?
6. How can public health and security challenges related to opioids be effectively managed together?
7. What strategies can countries adopt to decrease opioid overdose deaths worldwide?
8. How does illicit opioid smuggling perpetuate other cycles of violence in your region?

POSITION PAPERS (OPTIONAL):

Position papers for the Winter Training Conference are optional. Delegates who submit them are eligible for a research award.

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a short document that outlines a country's opinion on an issue. The paper includes a short summary of what the issue or problem is, explains why the country is interested in the issue, and communicates the country's stance on what should be done to address the issue. A position paper is written as if you were the actual representative of the country stating its position. Your personal opinions on the issue should not be included. A position paper is not a summary of your country's GDP, government, economy, languages, etc. unless directly relevant to the issue. Only one position paper is written per country, per grade school committee; **if there are 2 or 3 delegates representing the same country on a committee, they should write the paper together.**

Why write a Position Paper?

Writing a position paper will help you organize why an issue matters to your country and what your country wants done on the issue. The first thing you will likely do in committee is present an opening speech about your country's position. You should be able to pull portions of a well written position paper into an introductory speech on your country's perspective..

How to Write a Position Paper

- (1) Research the Issue. The questions you want to answer are:
 - How does this issue affect your country?
 - How does this issue affect your country's neighbors or allies?
 - Is this a global problem that impacts everyone?
 - What would your country like to see done on this issue?
 - Are there countries or groups of people who will be particularly sensitive to addressing this issue?
 - Are there any conventions or resolutions on the topics that your country has signed or ratified?
 - What are UN actions on the issue? Has your country supported or opposed these actions?
 - Keep in Mind: What a country says, and what it actually believes should be done may be different. Also, some countries may believe that no action should be taken on an issue. They may disagree with how others feel or may not want international involvement. It is okay if your position is that the international community should do nothing, but you will need to

explain why.

- (2) Brainstorm Specific Actions. Come up with 3-4 specific things that can be done to reach the outcome your country desires. For example: “The United States believes we should send a peacekeeping mission to monitor human rights abuses in Syria and encourage talks between both sides.” You will present these ideas in committee as possible solutions to the problem and attempt to pass a resolution which includes these actions.
- (3) Outline Your Paper. Make an outline of what points you want to cover in your paper and the order in which you would like to address them. Remember a good paper should briefly explain the problem, explain why your country cares about the issue, and inform others what your country should like to see done. If you know other countries favor a solution that you will disagree with, make sure to include why your country disagrees.
- (4) Write your Paper. Position papers should be written from the perspective of the country you are representing. Rather than being a report on the topic, a position paper should explain what your country wants to see done to address the issue. Start by giving a brief summary of the issue and how it impacts your country. Then explain the specific actions you would like to see taken. Close by summarizing your country’s overall position. Proper grammar and spelling are a must.

Award Criteria and Eligibility

- Delegates who submit position papers will be eligible for a **research award**.
- The ideal position paper will have a clearly defined and summarized topic with your country’s position clearly outlined. Points are also awarded for organization, style and correct grammar.
- GCDC Staff will be fact checking position papers, so be sure to include the most up to date information and a bibliography (if using in text citations, a Works Cited page **MUST** be included)
 - Proper source citation: if an idea or quote came from another source, you must provide a footnote / citation.
- Papers will be disqualified if the conference staff has discovered that students did not write their own papers or that content has been plagiarized.
- Make sure your position paper must have the required header below! Do not create any additional title pages - points will be deducted for improper format.
- Formatting Requirements: 500 words minimum, 1,500 words maximum. Times New Roman font, 12- point size
- **POSITION PAPERS MUST BE SENT IN AS A PDF ATTACHMENT TO gcdc@unanca.org by February 14th, 2024 (extensions may be granted on a case by case basis and must be requested before the due date) AT 11:59 PM EST.**

REQUIRED POSITION PAPER HEADER

Committee:

Country:

Topic:

School:

Delegate Name(s)