

HMDC Presents...

A Sample Country Report

Topic: Expanding Global Access to Water Desalination Technology

A worked example demonstrating every rule in the Master Guide

Companion to the HMDC Country Report Master Guide

HMDC Presents... Writing the Position Paper

Generic Committee discussing Water Desalination from Saudi Arabia

Part One — The Sample Report (Clean Version)

Below is the country report exactly as the delegation would submit it to the committee chair. The header is centered. The body is single-spaced. There are no flags or images. The country chosen for this example is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which has one of the strongest national connections to the topic of water desalination in the world.

After the clean version, this document includes a paragraph-by-paragraph walkthrough that explains how the writer applied each rule from the Master Guide. The walkthrough is for learning. The clean version above is what the chair would actually receive.

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Delegation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Position Paper for the United Nations Environment Assembly

Topic: Expanding Global Access to Water Desalination Technology

Water desalination is the process of removing salt and other minerals from seawater to produce fresh water suitable for drinking, agriculture, and industry. As global freshwater supplies decline and as more than two billion people face significant water stress each year, desalination has become a central tool in international water policy. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia views water desalination not only as a global concern but as the foundation of its national survival, because without desalination, daily life in the Kingdom would not be possible. The Kingdom therefore approaches this committee with a clear belief that every nation that needs desalinated water should have access to the technology and the financing required to use it responsibly.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia operates the largest desalination network in the world, producing approximately 7.5 million cubic meters of fresh water each day through the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, which was founded in 1974. Roughly half of the Kingdom's drinking water is produced through desalination. The Kingdom signed and ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in 1996 and has consistently voted in favor of General Assembly resolutions supporting the human right to water, including A/RES/64/292 in 2010. Through the Saudi Fund for Development, the Kingdom has financed water infrastructure projects in more than eighty developing countries since the 1970s. This long history gives the Kingdom both the technical experience to lead and the responsibility to share that experience with nations now facing the same water shortages that the Kingdom faced fifty years ago.

A useful example is the Jubail desalination complex on the Arabian Gulf, which has produced fresh water continuously since the 1980s. Lessons learned at Jubail, particularly regarding energy efficiency and the safe disposal of brine, have been shared with delegations from Egypt, Morocco, and Pakistan through bilateral agreements. The Kingdom believes that case studies such as Jubail prove that desalination can be a long-term solution rather than a short-term emergency response, provided that nations have the technical training and financing required to operate facilities sustainably.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia proposes that the committee adopt a three-part program. First, the United Nations Environment Programme should establish a Desalination Technology Sharing Center, jointly funded by Member States with established desalination industries, with the goal of training five hundred engineers from developing countries within five years and reporting annual progress to this committee. Second, the World Bank, in partnership with the Saudi Fund for Development, should create a low-interest loan facility of at least two billion United States dollars over the next decade, available to nations with documented water stress. Third, the committee should set a review date of 2030 to assess how many nations have gained desalination capacity and to adjust the program based on measurable results. The Kingdom is prepared to host the first training cohort at the Saline Water Conversion Corporation Academy in Jubail beginning in 2027.

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Part Two — Walking Through the Sample

This section explains how each paragraph in the sample report applies the rules in the Master Guide. The same rules apply to every Model United Nations topic. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the desalination topic are used here only as an example. Students writing reports for other countries and other topics should follow the same method.

The Position Paragraph

What this paragraph accomplished

The opening paragraph defined desalination in one sentence, established the global significance of the topic in one sentence, and then narrowed the focus to the Saudi national perspective. By the end of the paragraph, the chair already knows that this delegation views desalination as a survival issue rather than as a general policy preference. That framing carries through the rest of the report.

Specific techniques the writer used

The first sentence defines the technical term water desalination plainly, so a reader who is unfamiliar with the topic still understands what the report is discussing. The second sentence cites a global figure of more than two billion people facing water stress, which establishes scale without using vague language. The third sentence reframes the topic by stating that desalination is the foundation of national survival for the Kingdom, which is a stronger and more specific framing than calling it important. The closing sentence states the country's central belief in plain terms, which prepares the chair for the proposals later in the report.

Common mistakes this paragraph avoided

The paragraph did not include a long history of desalination, because the chair is already familiar with the history. The paragraph did not use the words I, me, we, us, or our. The paragraph did not include any visual elements, school references, or personal opinions.

The Relation Paragraph

What this paragraph accomplished

The Relation paragraph proved that the delegation has done research. Every sentence contained at least one specific fact: a daily production figure, a founding date, a treaty name, a resolution number, a fund name, and a count of countries served. The chair reading this paragraph receives a clear answer to the question of why Saudi Arabia has standing to lead on this topic.

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Specific techniques the writer used

The opening sentence of the paragraph cites the daily output of 7.5 million cubic meters, which is concrete and verifiable. The reference to the Saline Water Conversion Corporation founded in 1974 names a specific national institution. The reference to A/RES/64/292 names a specific United Nations resolution. The reference to more than eighty countries served by the Saudi Fund for Development establishes a pattern of international engagement, not a one-time effort.

The closing sentence of the paragraph connects the historical evidence to the proposals that will follow, by stating that the Kingdom has both the experience to lead and the responsibility to share that experience. This sentence builds the bridge between research and action.

Common mistakes this paragraph avoided

The paragraph did not contain a single sentence that lacks specific evidence. There are no generic claims that the Kingdom has always cared about water, because such claims would weaken the report. Every claim is supported by a date, a name, a number, or a resolution.

The Extra Paragraph

What this paragraph accomplished

The Extra paragraph added depth by introducing a single specific case study, the Jubail desalination complex. The paragraph used Jubail to illustrate one of the central arguments of the report: that desalination is a sustainable long-term solution when accompanied by training and financing. The case study sets up the proposals in the next paragraph, particularly the proposal for a training center.

Specific techniques the writer used

The paragraph names a specific facility rather than a general region. The paragraph identifies two specific technical challenges, energy efficiency and brine disposal, which signals that the writer understands the actual operational issues of desalination. The paragraph names three countries, Egypt, Morocco, and Pakistan, that have benefited from Saudi expertise. These details make the case study credible.

When this paragraph could have been omitted

The Master Guide states that the Extra paragraph is optional. If the writer had not been able to identify a specific case study with concrete details, the writer should have removed the paragraph entirely rather than including a weak version. A vague Extra paragraph would have hurt the report. A focused Extra paragraph helps the report.

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The Proposal Paragraph

What this paragraph accomplished

The Proposal paragraph presented three concrete actions the committee should take. Every proposal passes the SMART test. The paragraph also included an offer from the Kingdom to host the first training cohort, which signals leadership rather than a passive request for international cooperation.

How each proposal passed the SMART test

Proposal one is specific because it names the United Nations Environment Programme as the responsible body and the Desalination Technology Sharing Center as the program name. It is measurable because it sets a target of five hundred engineers within five years and an annual reporting cycle. It is actionable because it tells UNEP what to do. It is realistic because it identifies the funding source as Member States with established desalination industries. It is timely because it includes the five-year goal.

Proposal two is specific because it names the World Bank and the Saudi Fund for Development. It is measurable because it sets the loan facility at two billion United States dollars. It is actionable because it tells the two funding bodies what to create. It is realistic because the funding is documented and the partner institutions exist. It is timely because it sets a ten-year window.

Proposal three sets a 2030 review date, which makes the entire program subject to measurable evaluation rather than open-ended commitment.

The leadership offer

The closing sentence states that the Kingdom is prepared to host the first training cohort beginning in 2027. This sentence transforms the report from a request to a proposal of partnership, and it is one of the differences between an average country report and a report that earns an award.

The Professional Voice Throughout

Across all four paragraphs, the report never uses the words I, me, we, us, or our. The delegation refers to itself as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or as the Kingdom. The verbs attached to the country are formal: views, approaches, operates, signed, ratified, has financed, proposes, is prepared. This consistent voice is one of the chair's first checks when grading a report. A single first-person word would have lowered the grade.

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Final Notes

This sample is one country writing about one topic. The same structure works for any country writing about any topic. The PReP framework, the SMART method, the third person voice, and the formatting rules do not change when the topic changes. Students preparing reports on different topics for different committees should study the structure of this sample, not the specific facts about Saudi Arabia.

When students are ready to write their own reports, the workflow is the same: identify the country's view of the topic for paragraph one, gather specific evidence connecting the country to the topic for paragraph two, find a case study or piece of data for paragraph three if one is available, and draft two or three SMART proposals for paragraph four. Then revise until every sentence is either research-based or solution-based, and verify that the third person voice is consistent throughout.

The result of this workflow is a country report that the committee chair could choose as one of the best papers in the committee. That is the goal. This sample shows what one version of that goal looks like.