

HMDC Presents... TERRORISM: Sample Position Paper

HMDC Presents... Sample Position Paper: Special Session on Terrorism: State Sovereignty and Intervention

THIS IS A MODEL TO LEARN FROM, NOT TO COPY. We use this sample to see how one real country's facts fit into the four HMDC parts on a single page. We read it once for the ideas and a second time for the shape. Then we close it and write our own paper about our own country in our own words. A position paper must be our own work, and these sentences belong to Mozambique, not to us. Mozambique's policy here comes from what its government has done and from the African Group statement it shares. If one of us is assigned Mozambique, we still start again from our Country Report and check Mozambique's own Sixth Committee statement.

THE SAMPLE PAPER

Committee: Special Session on Terrorism **Topic:** State Sovereignty and Intervention **Country:** The Republic of Mozambique

Background of the Topic. The Republic of Mozambique believes that sovereignty (a state's right to control its own territory) and safety are not enemies, because the strongest answer to terrorism is a host state that invites help on its own terms. Terrorism deaths fell to their lowest level since 2007, yet six of the ten most affected countries are in sub-Saharan Africa (Vision of Humanity, March 19, 2026). More than 76 percent of attacks now happen within 100 kilometres of an international border (Vision of Humanity, March 19, 2026), so no state can act alone. Force can also create new fighters: among former recruits in eight African countries who named a "tipping point" before joining, 71 percent pointed to a government action, such as the killing or arrest of a relative (United Nations Development Programme, February 7, 2023).

UN and International Action. Mozambique recalls that the UN Charter bans force against any state, except in self-defence (Article 51) or by Security Council action (Chapter VII) (United Nations Charter, June 26, 1945). Mozambique supports the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288, 2006), reviewed for the ninth time in 2026 (United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, Last Accessed: October 2026). Mozambique welcomes Security Council resolution 2719 (2023), which allows UN assessed (required) contributions to pay up to 75 percent of African Union-led operations (United Nations Press, December 21, 2023). Yet this tool has not been used even for the African Union mission in Somalia, which faced a 2025 funding gap of about 38.5 million US dollars (Security Council Report, June 14, 2026).

Our Country's Policy. After insurgents attacked Palma in 2021, Mozambique invited a Southern African Development Community (SADC) mission and Rwandan forces, which cut insurgent numbers from about 3,000 to as few as 300 by 2023, and more than half a million displaced people went home (International Crisis Group, May 8, 2024). However, the SADC mission ran constant deficits and ended in July 2024 (International Crisis Group, May 8, 2024), and in September 2026 the Islamic State Mozambique group attacked the Niassa Special Reserve, abducting at least 11 people and displacing about 2,700 (International Crisis Group, Last Accessed: October 2026). Mozambique's national interests, which it will not compromise, are its territorial integrity and its right to consent before any foreign force acts on its soil; with the African Group, it calls respect for sovereignty a "non-derogable" duty, one that can never be set aside (UN General Assembly Sixth Committee, October 6, 2025). Its negotiable policies include which partners it invites, the human rights rules for invited forces, and who pays the 25 percent that resolution 2719 leaves open.

Proposed Solutions and Expected Opposition. Mozambique proposes, first, that the Security Council apply resolution 2719 to African-led counter-terrorism missions, giving them "adequate, sustainable and predictable financing" (UN General Assembly Sixth Committee, October 6, 2025). Second, it proposes written compacts between each host state and its partners that set goals, human rights rules, reporting and a planned handover to national forces (IPI Global Observatory, September 16, 2026). Third, it asks that every mission fund programmes that help fighters leave, since peacebuilding returns 16 dollars for every dollar invested (United Nations Development Programme, February 7, 2023). Mozambique expects resistance from the United States, which strongly opposes funding the Somalia mission through resolution 2719 (Security Council Report, June 14, 2026), and will answer that predictable money costs far less than the "security vacuum" that follows an unpaid mission (International Crisis Group, May 8, 2024).

HOW THIS SAMPLE IS BUILT

1. **Building the background from Part 1, Section 1A:** We chose three harms from the HMDC report: the Global Terrorism Index totals, the 76 percent of attacks near borders, and the UNDP finding that government abuses push people toward extremist groups. We kept the background to the problem and its root cause, and we saved Mozambique's own story for the policy part.
2. **Choosing UN action from Part 2:** We did not list every resolution in the table in Section 2A. We picked the Charter articles from Section 1B, the Global Strategy from Section 2C and resolution 2719 from Section 1E. Then we used the Somalia funding gap from Section 1E to show the weak point the paper will fix.
3. **Writing the policy from Sections 1D and 1E:** Mozambique's record comes from the three Mozambique entries in Section 1D. Its firm line on sovereignty comes from the African Group statement in Sections 1E and 2H. We named both the success and the setback, because a chair trusts a delegate who shows the whole picture.
4. **Separating interests from policies:** We wrote one firm sentence for the national interests and one flexible sentence for the negotiable policies, so readers can tell them apart. The flexible sentence tells other delegates exactly where Mozambique can make a deal.
5. **Turning report solutions into proposals:** Each proposal comes from the report: 2719 funding from Section 1E, written compacts from the IPI entry in Section 2E, and prevention funding from Section 1F. The opposition sentence comes from the Security Council Report entry in Section 1E, and the answer uses the "security vacuum" warning from Section 1D.

