



# The Victoria School

## Model of the United Nations XIII

---



Security Council  
United Nations

### COMMITTEE SC

Security Council

#### Presidents:

Simón Felipe Mayorga - The Victoria School

[sfmayorga@tvs.edu.co](mailto:sfmayorga@tvs.edu.co)

311-539-9522

Romi Spadei - Colegio Los Caobos

**Level:** Advanced

**Language:** English

#### Requirements:

- Opening Speech : 2 speeches, 1 for each topic, 1 minute long each

#### Topics:

##### Topic A:

Mexican Gang War: Largest Trafficking Operation and Organized Crime Cartels

##### Topic B:

Yemeni Civil War: Political Insurgency and Dismissal

## **TABLES OF CONTENTS**

- **Welcome to The Security Council**
- **How the topics will be managed**
- **About The Security Council**
- **Topic A: Context**
- **Topic A: Questions**
- **Topic A: QARMAS**
- **Topic A: Recommended Sources**
- **Topic A Bibliography**
- **Topic B: Context**
- **Topic B: Impact**
- **Topic B: Questions**
- **Topic B: QARMAS**
- **Topic B: Recommended Sources**
- **Topic B Bibliography**

## **Welcome to the Security Council**

Allow me to be the first to welcome you to the Security Council of TVSMUN XIII. Personally, I consider this committee an opportunity as much for learning as it is for teaching. As everyone who makes part of this committee contributes as much as anyone else, helping us grow as people as much as delegates. As you may know, this committee is of an advanced level, so it is needless to say that if you make part of it, you are already a certified talented delegate. And as a committee, we expect a behaviour and proposals of the level. That being said, we also care for a welcoming and friendly ambience, where every delegate can shine equally. Any doubts you may have, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am very excited to see your growth as a delegate, as a tutor, and as a human being.

Simón Felipe Mayorga, President of the Security  
Council

---

## **How the topics will be managed**

As a debate from the Security Council, we will always expect for the delegates to, first and foremost, have a peaceful and amicable attitude towards the topics, and find the best solutions that benefit the greater good, and do what world leaders have been unable to do.

# SECURITY COUNCIL - TVSMUNXIII

---

More specifically, for **Topic B**, the delegates should not only find the most amicable and neutral solution, but also take into consideration how or why has the Security Council not intervened before, and how to overcome this predicament.

---

## About the Security Council

The Security Council is one of the core 6 branches of the United Nations, and it is tasked with maintaining and restoring international peace, safety and order. Whenever there is as much as a threat to peace, the Security Council shall act upon it.

The Security Council is the only committee that can take immediate action, and it does so in the ways of peacekeeping operations, economic sanctions and military interventions if the situation does require.

According to how the committee handles the case, the council can take a preventive intervention, such as an economic sanction, a humanitarian intervention, and rarely (and not recommended) military intervention to prevent a possible upcoming conflict.

Or, if the case calls upon it, take *preemptive* action, which includes a military intervention, economic sanctions, blockade or ban in order to solve, reduce or end the happening conflict.

There are only 5 permanent members of the council, those being: The Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, The French Republic, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and The United States of America.

It is crucial for you to remember that the number one priority of the Security Council is to achieve and maintain world peace.

## Topic A

### Mexican Gang War: Largest Trafficking Operation and Organized Crime Cartels

#### **Context**

For many years, Mexican gangs have been a huge part in the world of drug traffic and organized crime. These crime families, however, were outranked by the Medellin Cartel, the largest illicit cartel in human history. This made the cartels in Mexico be forced to only exporting and distributing what the Medellin Cartel was willing to allow them.

# SECURITY COUNCIL - TVSMUNXIII

This, however, was changed when the Medellin Cartel was struck down, giving the lead of mass drug transit to



Mexican Crime Cartels.

Within the crime industry in Mexico, there has always existed an inner competition and rivalry between the gangs. As every one of the cartels raced in order to be the top of the food chain, so to speak. However, ever since the early 90's, the Sinaloa Cartel has ruled across Mexico. Due to its border with the USA, and its history of drug trafficking, the Sinaloa Cartel has always had a strategic and financial advantage over any other cartel in Mexico. Especially because of the cartel's oddly

## SECURITY COUNCIL - TVSMUNXIII

---

ambitious former leader, Joaquín “El Chapo” Guzmán, who is considered the most powerful drug lord in the world.

El Chapo and his Sinaloa cartel ruled over the drug business for years, controlling the great majority of drug exports and transit across the entire world. As well as directing the bloodiest series of organized crime in America, perhaps even the world. Causing multiple strategic assassinations, political intimidation, and exporting military grade weaponry across the world, including illegal insurgencies.



Not to mention that a considerable amount of firearms smuggled into Mexico are used to fuel the most gruesome shootouts and turf wars in the world.

However, the Sinaloa cartel was massively struck down when its leader,

El Chapo was captured. El Chapo managed to flee from captivity multiple times before being incarcerated for life, but through this, the Sinaloa cartel was weakened. Leaving a massive power vacuum within the criminal industry of Mexico. This power vacuum caused all other aspiring drug lords and second-rate cartels to race in order to take the position of power left behind by El Chapo and his criminal family.

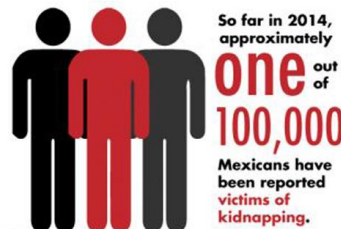
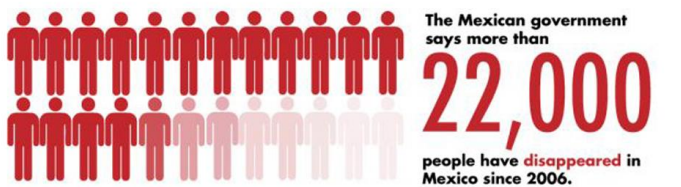
This caused the criminal activity, turf wars and shootouts, drug export and arms dealing to reach an all-time high. In a manner of speaking, capturing El Chapo metaphorically agitated the bee’s nest. As rival cartels compete to take the spot left



behind by El Chapo. Even the remainders of the Sinaloa Cartel are as dangerous as ever.

This war does not extend merely to street warfare, as cartels, in order to extend their roots, have resorted to infiltrating the wall that is the US government. Creating ruptures and cracks all across the Americas.

## MEXICO'S DISAPPEARANCES: <sup>GP</sup> BY THE NUMBERS



*"For all the parents this is a nightmare that we're living and can't wake up from."*

- Epifano Alvarez  
(father of 19-year-old Jorge Alvarez, one of the disappeared 43 students)

Sources: Mexico's Secretariat of the Interior Reports, Al Jazeera, GlobalPost, Ya Me Conoce

Simran Khosla/GlobalPost

Perhaps worst of all, the major Mexican cartels have formed strong ties and alliances with crime syndicates all across the world. Making strong ties with the Sicilian Mafia, the 14K Chinese Triad, and other organized criminal syndicates. Making operations all across the world, smuggling high-caliber weaponry, methamphetamines, and corrupting the finest governments across the world.

The Security Council has not taken any action, yet individual governments have attempted to, only worsening the web of organized crime.



## Topic A - Questions

- What are the conditions of civilians caught in the crossfire?
  - How much illicit substance export and traffic are each cartel responsible of?
  - What are the most prominent and important cartels, and what dangers does each one represent?
  - What other conflicts is the gang war involved with?
  - What are the alliances each gang has?
  - What actions has any nation taken in order to stop this war?
  - How far through the nations does the conflict's impact span?
- 

## Topic A - QARMAS

- Does the solution at the very least diminish the impact of the gang war across the world?
  - Does the solution take into account civilians within Mexico?
  - How will the solution reduce the massive arms and drug transit?
- 

## Topic A - Recommended Sources

Mexico's Drug War. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://www.cfr.org/background/mexicos-drug-war>.

Mexico's Drugs Gangs with Stuart Ramsay. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://www.spreaker.com/user/skynews/mexicos-drugs-gangs-with-stuart->

[ramsay?utm\\_medium=widget&utm\\_source=user:10605774&utm\\_term=episode\\_title.](#)

---

## **Bibliography**

Kellner, T., & Pipitone, F. (2010, May 3). Inside Mexico's Drug War. Retrieved from <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/379146>.

Research Guides: Mexico's Mass Disappearances and the Drug War (Ayotzinapa: The Missing 43 Students): Drug War Timeline 1930-2015. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://researchguides.library.wisc.edu/c.php?g=560513&p=3904772>

Kryt, J. (2019, December 14). Why the Drug War Can't Be Won-Cartel Corruption Goes All the Way to the Top. Retrieved from <https://www.thedailybeast.com/the-drug-war-cant-be-won-because-cartel-corruption-goes-all-the-way-to-the-top>

### Image Credits

Grillo, I. (2014, December 8). Graphics: Why Mexicans are saying they've had enough. Retrieved from [http://www.tucsonsentinel.com/nationworld/report/120814\\_mexico\\_disappeared/graphics-why-mexicans-are-saying-theyve-had-enough/](http://www.tucsonsentinel.com/nationworld/report/120814_mexico_disappeared/graphics-why-mexicans-are-saying-theyve-had-enough/)

Bajak, A. (2016, April 13). Visualizing Mexico's drug cartels: A roundup of maps. Retrieved from <https://www.storybench.org/visualizing-mexicos-drug-cartels-roundup-maps/>

Tikkanen, A. (2019, May 16). Sinaloa cartel. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Sinaloa-cartel>

## Topic B

### Yemeni Civil War: Political Insurgency and Dismissal

#### Context

The Republic of Yemen was once divided as North Yemen and South Yemen. The two states had a fractured relation. As they shifted from hostile to peaceful oftenly. They broke out into a civil war that claimed thousands of lives, as both sides wagered a bloody fight, with some assistance from foreign countries. Most importantly, Saudi Arabia's support for South Yemen.

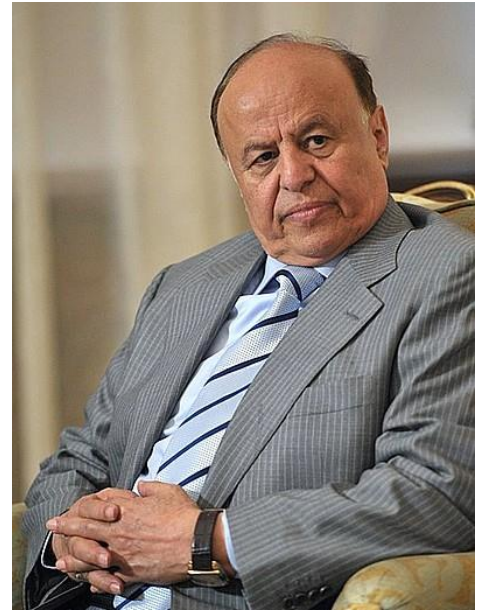
However, the president of South Yemen, Ali Nasser Muhammad, was accused of treasuries on as he fled, and was sentenced to death, leading the way of a new government in 1990.

Both sides unified under the name of the Republic of Yemen with the North's former president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, as the new Republic's president. Saleh maintained as the nation's only president for decades, and was reportedly untrustworthy, and engaged with criminal activities. As he willingly and openly allowed belligerent groups to operate within the country. Even though he publicly announced his alliance with the USA's war on terror, reports by the National Security Bureau (NSB) and Political Security Organization (PSO) claim that Saleh was crucial and allied to Al Qaeda, and that "Al Qaeda leaders were under complete control of Ali Abdullah Saleh".

## SECURITY COUNCIL - TVSMUNXIII

---

However, a series of protests led by Saleh's opposition, as well as surrounding countries' protests, forced Saleh to resign in 2012. Handing over power to his vice



president, Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi.

(Ali Abdullah Saleh)

(Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi)

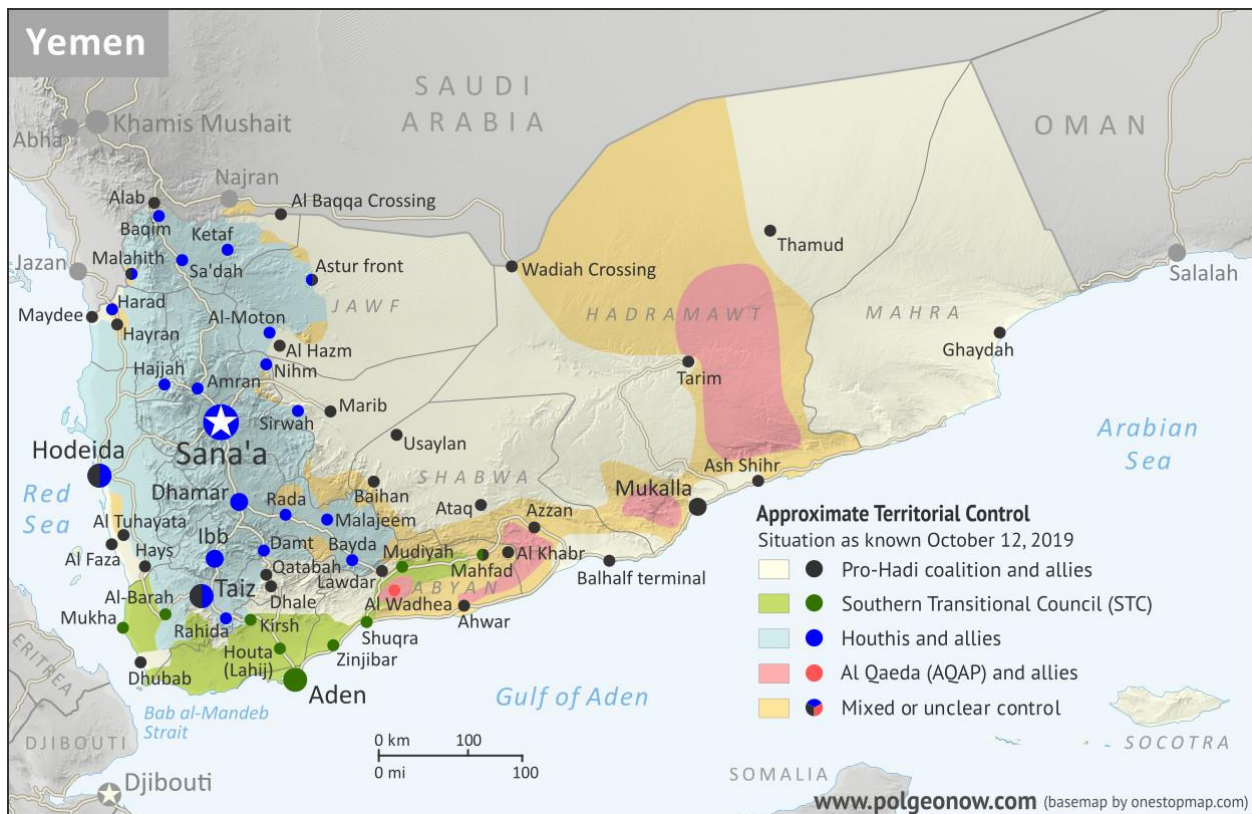


Hadi proceeded to make promises to restore the Yemeni land, and proceeded to fail. Hadi was unable to help the population of Yemen, and struggled to keep up with jihadist movements, famine, unemployment, corruption as well as the fact

# SECURITY COUNCIL - TVSMUNXIII

that much of the government's personnel were unwilling to cooperate with whoever wasn't Saleh.

Hadi's incompetence led to the creation of the Houthi rebellion movement, an armed group that intends on bringing down Hadi. The movement, formed in the South region of Yemen, has proceeded to attack government officials as much as civilians. To such a point that they captured the capital of Yemen, Sana'a, and it has been under the control of the rebels ever since, forcing Hadi to flee to Saudi Arabia.



(Yemen Control Map & Report - January 2018. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.polgeonow.com/2018/01/who-rules-yemen-map-houthis-control.html>)

Yemen's former president, Saleh, publicly made part of the Houthi movement, (even considering that the initial forming of the houthi was in

# SECURITY COUNCIL - TVSMUNXIII

---

opposition of Saleh) making part of the leaders of the group. He was assassinated by the same Houthi group.

Saudi Arabia and the United States (among others) have expressed their support towards Hadi's government, and have taken action to restore order. Drone strikes, military interventions, and most importantly, US bombings in Yemeni territory, leaving massive civilian casualties.



Saudi Arabia, specifically, led an intervention against the Houthi and their territory. This Arab Coalition was an airstrike in rebel controlled territory, Sana'a, the capital territory. This airstrike, as well as other military interventions, have been criticized as a humanitarian tragedy, and has further deteriorated the military stalemate. Up to this point, the Security Council has not intervened.

---

## Topic B: Impact

This war has caused the lives and freedom of countless civilians and rebels alike. Ever since the Houthis declared a general mobilization within the country, there has been a disregard for human rights and lives. According to ACLED Statistics, over 100,000 people have lost their lives to the conflict, and over 12,000 of those were civilians.

# SECURITY COUNCIL - TVSMUNXIII

---

The Yemeni Civil War has been considered one of the 4 Major Wars (meaning with over 10,000 deaths in the past year) of the century. A great fraction of these casualties are in fact due to the conflict itself, the shifting of territory by part of the Houthi movement, however, a considerable amount of these casualties have been, civilian and military alike, caused as the international community has lead multiple drone strikes, airstrikes and bombings in the sovereign country.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The United States of America, The Republic of France, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland along with plenty other allies, have been the main participants in the conflict, including said interventions.

---

## Topic B - Questions

- Why has the Security Council not intervened so far?
- Are the interventions taken by countries such as the USA legally sanctioned?
- How apt is Hadi's government?
- What ties and alliances does the Houthi movement have, in contrast to Hadi?
- How can Yemen's civilians be taken out of danger, if the battlezone is their home?
- What are the conditions lived by Yemeni civilians?
- What are the demands and purpose of the Houthi group?
- Why was Saleh assassinated by the group he made part of?
- What is the composition and leadership of the Houthi movement?
- How does the war affect your delegation?



---

## Topic B - QARMAS

- Does the resolution take into consideration the civilians of Yemen?
  - Is the solution agreed upon objective and impartial?
  - Does the solution have a contingency plan to handle uncooperative sides?
  - Can the plan avoid future actions taken against human rights?
  - Can the solution return legitimacy to the Yemeni government?
- 

## Topic B - Recommended Sources

*To better understand the conflict's impact and situation*

<https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/war-yemen>

<https://www.ecfr.eu/mena/yemen>

*To better understand the chronology and events leading to the conflict*

<http://origins.osu.edu/article/yemen-civil-war-houthi-humanitarian-crisis-arabia-zaydi>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14704951>

*To better understand the conflict's current developments and have access to footage direct from the conflict*

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZyRDDBEYbU&has\\_verified=1](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZyRDDBEYbU&has_verified=1)

*To better understand the Security Council, it's jurisdiction, possible actions and core function*

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/procedures-and-working-methods>

---

## **Bibliography**

Yemen crisis: Why is there a war? (2019, March 21). Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29319423>.

Wintour, P. (2019, June 20). Yemen civil war: the conflict explained. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jun/20/yemen-civil-war-the-conflict-explained>.

### Image Credits

Press, A. (2019, October 31). Death toll from Yemen's civil war tops 100,000, report finds. Retrieved from <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/death-toll-from-yemens-civil-war-tops-100000-report-finds>

Meeting with President of Yemen Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi. (2013, April 2). Retrieved from <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/17787>

Clarín.com. (n.d.). Alí Abdalá Saleh fue 33 años presidente de Yemen y hoy fue asesinado por sus aliados. Retrieved from [https://www.clarin.com/mundo/ali-abdala-saleh-33-anos-presidente-yemen-hoy-asesinado-aliados\\_0\\_rk28A0GbM.html](https://www.clarin.com/mundo/ali-abdala-saleh-33-anos-presidente-yemen-hoy-asesinado-aliados_0_rk28A0GbM.html)