

XXXVIII

TECMUN

Security Council

XXXVIII TECMUN
Session Schedule

Wednesday, April 9th

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|------------------|-----------------|
| Registration | 8:00 – 9:00 h |
| Opening Ceremony | 9:00 – 10:00 h |
| Break | 10:00 – 10:30 h |
| First Session | 10:30 – 12:30 h |
| Break | 12:30 – 13:00 h |
| Second Session | 13:00 – 15:00 h |
| Meal | 15:00 – 16:00 h |
| Third Session | 16:00 – 18:00 h |

Thursday, April 10th

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Master Conference | 8:30 – 9:30 h |
| Break | 9:30 – 10:00 h |
| Fourth Session | 10:00 – 12:30 h |
| Break | 12:30 – 13:00 h |
| Fifth Session | 13:00 – 15:00 h |
| Meal | 15:00 – 16:00 h |
| Sixth Session | 16:00 – 18:00 h |

Friday, April 11th

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Seven Session | 8:00 – 9:30 h |
| Break | 9:30 – 10:00 h |
| Eight Session | 10:00 – 12:00 h |
| Break | 12:00 – 12:30 h |
| Ninth Session | 12:30 – 14:40 h |
| Meal | 14:40 – 16:00 h |
| Closing Ceremony | 16:00 – 18:30 h |

XXXVIII TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Paulo Souto Núñez

GENERAL COORDINATION

Subsecretary of General Coordination: Brenda Noreña Mejía
Supervisor of General Coordination for Co. Secretariat: Samuel Alejandro
Herrera Tapia

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Subsecretary: William Vázquez Hernández
Supervisor of Coordination: Mauro Carrillo Gálvez

United Nations General Assembly

President: Guillermo Pacheco Infante

A) Measures to counter the forced displacement of citizens of Idlib in the Syrian Arab Republic due to attacks by the extremist group Hayat Tahrir al Sham (HTS) through regional dynamics involving support for Bashar al-Assad by the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

B) Actions to counter the influence of the Grey Wolves in Europe, in order to mitigate ethnic tensions within Turkish expatriate communities, with emphasis on the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria and the French Republic.

Histórico Comité Especial de los 24

Presidenta: Yésika Pamela García Trejo

A) Medidas para frenar el colonialismo en el territorio Ruanda-Urundi, actualmente República de Ruanda y República de Burundi, por parte de la República Federal de Alemania y el Reino de Bélgica, con énfasis en la reducción de prácticas discriminatorias entre los grupos étnicos Hutus y Tutsis. (1950-1962)

B) Acciones para examinar la solicitud de África Oriental Portuguesa, hoy República de Mozambique, para su independización de la República Portuguesa, buscando fortalecer la estructura económica y detener la explotación de recursos agrícolas y minerales dentro del territorio por parte de empresas del sector privado. (1964-1975)

Sixth Legal Committee

President: Sara Sofía Govantes Cruz

A) Measures to address human rights violations, including extrajudicial executions and sexual violence, in the ongoing conflict in the Republic of Sudan and their global implications for civilian protection in armed conflicts.

B) Strategies to address the legal implications of the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for Palestinian militias in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with emphasis on state sovereignty and application of international law.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

President: Claudia Guadalupe Pfeiffer Benítez

A) Actions to cease the migrant smuggling networks in the Central Mediterranean Route of Europe, with focus on border security and dismantling of criminal networks in the frontier states of the Italian Republic and the Republic of Malta.

B) Strategies to counter human trafficking with emphasis on labor exploitation currently committed by the Albanian Mafia in Western Europe in the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA

Presidente: Emiliano Melchor Romo

A) Estrategias para prevenir la transmisión vertical del VIH en mujeres embarazadas, así como mitigar el impacto que tiene en los niños y adolescentes que lo portan en la región subsahariana de África.

B) Acciones para contrarrestar los crecientes casos de VIH en la comunidad LGBTQ+ latina que reside en los Estados Unidos de América, priorizando el acceso a los tratamientos necesarios dentro del sistema de salud.

Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados

Presidenta: Abril Valdés Calva

Tópico Único) Medidas para salvaguardar los derechos humanos y la seguridad de los refugiados somalíes afectados por la crisis humanitaria en el Cuerno de África a causa de la división étnica en la República Federal de Somalia.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

President: Paulina de la Victoria Patiño

A) Measures to regulate and eliminate the trafficking routes and production of synthetic drugs in laboratories, with emphasis on the fabrication of methamphetamines and cultivation of opium in the Golden Triangle in Asia.

B) Strategies to cease the trafficking and smuggling of firearms across the border states between the nations that compose the Sahel region in Africa due to the presence of several organized crime groups and lack of governance.

Oficina del Representante Especial del Secretario General sobre la Violencia

Sexual en los Conflictos

Presidenta: Ana Paula García López

A) Acciones para fortalecer el marco legislativo y la cooperación internacional sobre los grupos de apoyo y las misiones de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas con base a la violencia sexual por parte de los Cascos Azules en la República de Haití.

B) Estrategias para prevenir el uso de la violencia sexual como táctica militar por parte de grupos armados en el conflicto bélico entre la Federación de Rusia y Ucrania, con énfasis en el reforzamiento de servicios de atención y rendición de cuentas.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

General Subsecretary: Miranda Senties Carmona

Supervisor of Coordination: Aarón Badillo Aguilar

Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer

Presidenta: Paulette Mayen Alvarez

A) Mecanismos para la implementación de reformas sobre la crisis de las niñas y las mujeres relacionada al consumo de sustancias nocivas agravada por la violencia de género, haciendo énfasis en la situación de la expectativa de género del Reino de Arabia Saudita.

B) Acciones para erradicar la marginación hacia las mujeres y niñas en naciones afectadas por conflictos y desigualdad de género dentro de Asia Meridional y África Subsahariana.

International Organization for Migration

President: Ana Mercado Garduño

A) Measures and strategies for enhancing security and protection of Syrian refugees transitioning in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Türkiye.

B) Strategies for reintegration of incoming migrants in Central America, focusing on the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Honduras.

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

President: Diego Ortiz Martínez

A) Actions to combat crimes linked to exploitation of critical minerals derived from weak law enforcement in the states of Africa, emphasizing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

B) Measures to counter organized criminal groups nexus with firearms trafficking networks in the Latin American region with emphasis in the Triple Frontier.

Organización Mundial del Comercio

Presidenta: Mariana Méndez Cruz

A) Estrategias para mitigar el comercio ilícito y fraudulento de productos médicos y farmacéuticos en la región de Asia y el Pacífico.

B) Medidas para contrarrestar el conflicto político relacionado al comercio de minerales energéticos y esenciales de América latina y el Caribe.

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

Presidenta: Natalia Forcada Nava

A) Estrategias para prevenir la trata de personas perpetuada por el grupo terrorista Tren de Aragua, con un enfoque en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela y la República de Colombia

B) Mecanismos para terminar la influencia del grupo terrorista Hizbulá en el Medio Oriente y América Latina, con énfasis en la República Libanesa y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

President: Gabriel Salazar Valdovinos

A) Measures to counter the environmental and economic impacts of sea levels' rising, and the climate change on island nations, through new technologies and sustainable solutions with emphasis on the Republic of the Maldives and Tuvalu.

B) Strategies to boost Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education and increase investment in scientific and technological development in Latin America, with emphasis on the United Mexican States.

Instituto de las Naciones Unidas de Investigación sobre el Desarme

Presidenta: María José Parra Meza

A) Acciones para neutralizar el conflicto armado dentro de la región del Sahel, con énfasis en los ataques de grupos extremistas yihadistas.

B) Acciones para neutralizar el conflicto armado dentro de la República de la Unión de Myanmar causado por el enfrentamiento de grupos religiosos dentro de la región.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

President: Mariana Carolina Guerrero Zárate

A) Strategies to reduce the trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs within Latin American prisons due to the inadequate penitentiary security systems, with an emphasis on the Federative Republic of Brazil.

B) Measures to reduce the production of synthetic drugs due to the presence of drug trafficking groups in rural areas of Latin America, focusing on illicit coca leaf in the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Colombia.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGANISMS

General Subsecretary: Aranza Michelle Castro Rivero

Supervisor of Coordination: Sofía Torres Escalante

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

President: Patrick Eduardo Cunillé Paniagua

A) Strategies to regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence in outer space to ensure global peace, development and prevent militarization.

B) Measures to promote fair and sustainable utilization of space resources, seeking equitable access, and collaboration among nations to foster global development in the space economy.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

President: Axl Paris Ortega Rodríguez

A) Strategies to address security challenges and environmental responsibilities in the Arctic, countering militarization and fostering regional stability.

B) Measures to enhance NATO's role in the Serbia-Kosovo conflict, foster reconciliation in the Balkans, and mitigate Russian influence.

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

Presidenta: María José Zárraga García

A) Medidas para garantizar la protección de las minorías étnicas de la República de la Unión de Myanmar frente al uso de minas antipersonales, debido al actual conflicto armado civil.

B) Estrategias para mitigar el impacto del conflicto armado en la infraestructura sanitaria de la República del Sudán, priorizando el acceso a servicios médicos para las comunidades afectadas.

International Criminal Police Organization
President: Fátima Fuente del Campo González

Unique Topic) Measures to address transnational trafficking networks responsible for human trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation of women and girls.

Security Council
President: Samantha Salgado Nájjar

A) Measures to mitigate the maritime security crisis in the Republic of Yemen, with emphasis on the Red Sea violence and security restoration.

B) Strategies to prevent a possible military deployment from the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America to the People's Republic of China, due to recent territorial disputes in the South China Sea.

Conseil des Droits de l'Homme
Président: Oscar Avila Pérez

A) Actions visant à renforcer l'enquête sur les homicides et les crimes de haine envers les femmes trans aux États-Unis Mexicains, mettant en évidence l'inefficacité du système judiciaire à rendre justice et à garantir leur sécurité.

B) Dispositifs légaux pour arrêter les atteintes aux droits des femmes en République Islamique d'Afghanistan en raison des lois talibanes, en portant une attention particulière à la violence sexuelle subie.

Histórica Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático
Presidenta: Daniela Alexa Alcántara Sosa

A) Acciones para frenar las violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas por el Tatmadaw en la Unión de Birmania a causa del conflicto civil, con énfasis en los abusos sufridos por el grupo étnico Rohinyá y el incumplimiento de la Carta de la ASEAN. (1968)

B) Estrategias para regular la migración de refugiados vietnamitas con énfasis en los desplazados provenientes de las ciudades de Saigón y Hanoi a países del Sudeste Asiático, a causa del conflicto bélico entre la República Democrática de Vietnam y la República de Vietnam. (1955-1975)

Corte Penal Internacional
Presidenta: Andrea Abigail Salazar López

A) Acusación contra Benjamín Netanyahu, primer ministro del Estado de Israel, por presuntos crímenes de guerra perpetrados en Gaza.

B) Investigaciones contra Nicolás Maduro y el gobierno de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela por posibles crímenes de lesa humanidad.

“We may have all come on different ships, but we're in the same boat now.”

- Martin Luther King, Jr.

Delegate,

Today, you have the opportunity of standing with tenacity, persistence and grittiness in order to defend your position and represent a whole country inside this forum. I have been a participant of this United Nations Model for four times, and the nerves persist since my first model, nevertheless, I decide to transform the nerves into dedication and confidence, as I encourage you to do the same. I have the honor of representing a guide for a second time in TECMUN, and the greatest advice I can give you to succeed during those 3 days of hard work is to commit yourself to learn, listen to other delegates and don't be afraid to raise your hand. This model has taught me great things about communication and bravery, and I look forward to expanding the value and love United Nations Models have shown me. I inspire you to be curious, have an active debate, meet new people and negotiate, an extraordinary model awaits. You have a great challenge before you, understanding a worldwide problem and beginning to change the world. I applaud your work, dedication and grit; presenting yourself in a forum and believing in your ideas and resolutions is nothing easy. Therefore, I must urge you to continue believing in the power of your words and raising your placards, listen to other ideas and have a thorough debate. Be proud, now you have a little piece of the world in your hands.

Samantha Salgado Nájar
President of the Security Council for the
XXXVIII TECMUN

Background

Since its foundation on October 24, 1945 the Security Council (SC) has had the objective of maintaining peace and international security, it is the only member in the United Nations (UN) that has the power of making mandatory decisions. The council is composed of a total of 15 members, 10 elected members that are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly (GA) and 5 permanent members; the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

Faculties

With the objective of archiving its purposes, the Security Council has the capacity to:

- Formulate plans for the regulation of armaments;
- Recommend strategies for the adjustment of conflict resolution conditions;
- Initiate military action against any aggressor that threatens peace and security;
- Investigate any altercation which may lead to international friction;
- Implement economic sanctions and measurements to prevent or stop aggression.

Topic A

Measures to mitigate the maritime security crisis in the Republic of Yemen, with emphasis on the Red Sea violence and security restoration

By: Samantha Salgado Nájar, Valentina Reyes Pardo and Carla Cecilia Galicia Millán

Introduction

The conflict in the Republic of Yemen is recorded by the United Nations (UN) as the longest lasting humanitarian crisis, resulting in a violent conflict and an economic, political and security crisis. Since 2015, the crisis grew stronger with the exile of the Yemeni president Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi and the political power grab of the extremist group¹ *the Houthis*, resulting in over 9 years of constant aggressions towards the government and civilians. Although the government of Hadi was restored with the military support of countries such as the French Republic, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the extremist network continues to exceed aggressions and armed attacks with the objective of retaking political power. The violence from the Houthis has extended to other regions, such as the constant attacks on naval vessels on the Red Sea, causing Yemenis to struggle in the trading of food and other essential products.

The crisis has pushed the Republic of Yemen into a maritime domain, where crime has been exponentialized in the sea border and exposes the citizens and the maritime security to exponential threats across the Gulf of Aden. The Yemen Coast Guard (YCG) has been impacted by the internal conflicts, being exposed to constant threats and lowering of its fleet, bringing its human power from 1200 men to 220 (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, n.d). On the other hand, Houthis have taken counter attack on the Red Sea, seeing as they are considered as part of the Iranian-led resistance and the alliance has led to a violent support from the Houthis towards the Islamic Republic of Iran inside the Red Sea conflict. The attack to the naval vessels not only is directed towards the conflict that Iranies face, but it also affects the security and foreign trade of the Republic of Yemen; Houthis snipers have set in the Red Sea coast, shelling of many cities, and malnutrition from lack of accessible merchandise, causing violence and civil attacks inside the region.

¹ **Extremist group:** someone who has beliefs that most people think are unreasonable and unacceptable. (Cambridge dictionary, 2024).

Initial Conflict and its development

The Houthi extremist movement began in the 1990's, as a reaction to rising Saudi financial and religious influence, leading to various political and economical factors included in the movement, although the initial Houthis expansion began in the Saada province as a form of the Shiism religion called Zaydi. The Zaydis ruled the Republic of Yemen for years and later on the political power was transferred to a democratic government, as the country was declared lay. In 2009, Houthis decided to rise against the Yemeni government, expanding their religious and political beliefs around the Republic of Yemen and other Middle East countries; this led to the beginning of the expansion of the extremist group. As the coup from the extremist power grew, the group's actions started to undermine the security of civilians and others involved, leading to the increase of violent actions and non-official armed forces.

Since the reunification of the Republic of Yemen in 1990, a conflict between the military forces inside the country has not stopped, beginning as north and south power to later on transform into the Houthis group and the Yemeni government. The radical group has the objective of eliminating the governance of the democratic president Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi and restoring the political plan of the authoritarian president Ali Abdullah Saleh; taking power of the capital Saná, and reducing the military forces of the government. The Republic of Yemen has been in an ongoing political dispute, as many Yemeni tribes search for the take of power and political reach; the conflict worsened since the 2011 Arab Spring movement (a wave of pro-democracy protest and uprising in the Middle East) and in 2015, with the exile of the president Hadi and the Houthis declaring a coup² to the Yemeni government. The president Hadi urged for external aid and an Operation Decisive Storm coalition was sent towards Houthi targets; the United Arab Emirates, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Sudan had an active

² **Coup:** a sudden, violent, and unlawful seizure of power from a government. (Oxford Dictionary, 2023).

participation in the plan.

The conflict's development led to a possible reconstruction of a truce³ and a withdrawal of the Houthis from the Republic of Yemen, nevertheless, the pact was not concreted and the Houthis started to recruit more naval and military forces. The extremist power took control of the Yemeni naval forces and descended on the Gulf of Aden, one of the main trade routes that connects the Republic of Yemen with other Middle East countries, blocking the economical transactions and presenting a security menace to Yemeni citizens and attempting against the YCG. The maritime control extended to the Red Sea, due to the recent alliance between the Houthis and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the alliance has led to a violent support from the radical group towards the Islamic Republic of Iran inside the Red Sea conflict. The Red Sea violent attacks from the Houthis have now affected other Middle East countries such as the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Sudan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Eritrea, leading to conflicts in between the nations.

Security in the Gulf of Aden and its extension to the Red Sea

The Gulf of Aden surrounds the Republic of Yemen, and connects to the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea. The Republic of Yemen established the Yemen Coast Guard with the objective of securing the Yemeni ports and territorial waters, including any activity that may disturb peace and security inside the country. Since the rise of the Houthis, the YCG has been receiving constant attacks and violent acts in order to reduce solidity from the Yemeni government in the maritime territory; bombings towards trading ships, armed attacks, snipers with targets in the coastal regions and other hostilities have been taking place. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the YCG has reduced its float by 20% of its

³ **Truce:** an agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time. (Oxford Dictionary, 2023).

original capacity, and a depletion of patrol boats, infrastructure, tools and equipment (UNODC, 2023). This represents a threat to trade for other countries and world powers, as the Gulf of Aden is one of the biggest commercial routes, reaching official Security Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) in the Middle East.

Houthi attacks extended to the Red Sea as a solidarity act with the State of Palestine, as the State presents an alliance with the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as the Houthis, since 2014, sharing economic and armament resources between the extremist networks, with the objective of growing and archiving both of their political and economical goals, as they share ideals and objectives. Since November 2023, the extremist network has been part of 4 fire attacks that have sunk 2 ships, and continue to send shock wave⁴s through trading ships. The security crisis in the Red Sea embodies a recent menace to the Yemeni government, as it grows the alliance of the Houthis with other Middle East countries and may present conflicts of countries such as the United States of America, the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The economical impact has also increased, as merchandise and vital resources such as food and medicine has been affected and reduced, causing extreme hunger and internal conflicts; tribes and civilians in the Republic of Yemen have increased violent actions in order to secure food and shelter.

Since October 19th, 2023, the Houthis have perpetuated attacks on merchant ships, whose routes extend all the way to the Red Sea. The Houthis took control of a vessel known as *Galaxy Leader*, extending the records of the attack to other extremist groups. The approach of aircraft being involved in piracy⁵ has always been a technical possibility, although almost never put into practice until the attack on the *Galaxy Leader*, a strategy that is preceded by the cornering of the vessel by boats. Therefore, recent ways of perpetuating piracy in the Red Sea have been put to practice, also leading to the elimination of the crew on board's liberty.

⁴ **Shock Waves:** a sharp change of pressure in a narrow region traveling through a medium, especially air, caused by explosion or by a body moving faster than sound. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

⁵ **Piracy:** the practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea. (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

These series of violent events are claimed, according to the Houthis, to be done in solidarity for the Palestinians. The extremist group has blocked any Israeli vessel to enter Houthi territory, increasing interaction and lack of security between the Republic of Yemen and the State of Israel. The Islamic Republic of Iran deployed a warship to the Red Sea, and other naval vessels have been used as a blockade for the Houthis. The Houthi's actions and the received responses have caused a lack of national security in the Republic of Yemen and tension in the Middle East, apart from the impact that the assault on these merchant ships has on the state of the global economy, causing rises in the price of the transported products and the difficult access that the population has to them.

Balancing economic and security interests

The Republic of Yemen's economy has been decreasing given the crisis in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea; the conflict has also affected the economic and social development of the country. The Republic of Yemen has faced lack of humanitarian aid and armament shortage has extended, avoiding an increase of security in naval vessels⁶ and commercial trading ships. Houthis have blocked exports ships, leading to a decrease of trade and increase of prices in economy and products, as well as a lack of potable water; the deficiency of food and water caused by the absence of trade have led to the escalation of contagious diseases that have now reached other Middle East countries such as the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Sudan. The Republic of Yemen and other world powers have now been presented with the trading conflict and it may lead to a dispute between the commercial relations.

Since the beginning of the conflict, the Republic of Yemen has faced a breakdown of infrastructure and services, including hospitals, factory productions, food services and others, leading to limited humanitarian assistance. The reduced services, products and lack of

⁶ **Naval vessel:** Navy, or military, ship. (Word Reference, 2024).

medical availability has led to an increase of internal conflicts between civilians and armed confrontations and violent theft of goods, as well as piracy in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, in order to obtain products that come from foreign exchange. In the other hand, since international shipping has now face a bigger threat to its products and the crew inside the shipping vessels security, channels such as the Suez Canal, which is the shortest commercial route between Asia and Europe, has been affected by piracy and violent attacks from the Houthis and other extremist groups, leading to a decrease of its functionality. International shipping has been adapting to the security crisis that the Republic of Yemen faces, although world powers through Europe, America and even Asia have decreased their exports and their humanitarian aid as a consequence of the violent attacks presented by the Houthis throughout the shipping routes.

United Nations response

Ever since the conflict started, the Security Council has adopted three resolutions which are still ongoing nowadays. In 2015, a resolution was emitted, which established several measures, some of which were focused on requesting humanitarian aid for the affected civilians; however, most of the measures were focused on the conflict itself. Demands were made to the extremist power to stop the use of violence, to withdraw from the occupied areas such as Sanaa, the Yemeni capital, to stop the recruitment of children and to release detained government officials. The resolution also demanded all Yemeni parties, both the Houthis and the internationally recognized government to abide by the previously established treaties such as the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, the National Dialogue conference, the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. The resolution authorized neighboring nations to inspect all cargo going to seaports and airports in Yemen in order to report and destroy prohibited items such as weapons, ammunition, and any military equipment. Monthly reports

regarding these attacks were requested to the Secretary-general. In June 2024, a new Security Council resolution demanded the release of the Japanese vessel M/V Galaxy Leader and its crew, which had been taken captive by the Houthis.

A United Nations brokered truce was established between the Houthis and the internationally recognized government, which decreased the extremist attacks and armed conflict for a year. The truce was not renewed and the extremist attacks began again. In 2023, the European Union began providing naval protection for commercial vessels in the Red Sea, increasing security in trade and commercial ships. The Kingdom of Belgium, the French Republic, the Hellenic Republic, the Italian Republic, the Netherlands, and the Kingdom of Norway are directly involved in providing naval protection. The Federal Republic of Germany and the Portuguese Republic are involved only in the diplomatic track of the conflict. The violent attacks on the Republic of Yemen and the security crisis in the maritime section that surrounds it, continuous to be a threat to international peace; avoidance of trade and attacks to other countries preserve and continue to increase, representing a menace to the development of social, political, economic and international factors inside the Republic of Yemen and its border countries. The international response has been one of condemnation towards the Houthis, including the European Union's adopting of the United Nations Security Council's resolution.

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Topic B

Strategies to prevent a possible military deployment from the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America to the People's Republic of China, due to recent territorial disputes in the South China Sea

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Introduction

According to the United Nations (UN) and international law, any country that has a sea borderline counts with an extension of 200 nautical miles of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) where foreign militaries cannot conduct intelligence-gathering activities; since 2022, satellite activity has shown that the People's Republic of China has increased their EEZ by physically increasing the islands sizes or even including new island territories inside their previous EEZ. The South Sea has many kinds of natural resources used and implemented by many countries, such as natural gas and petroleum, as well as an extensive maritime ecosystem and diverse natural habitats; therefore, the South Sea is a concurrent area of research for many asiatic governments. The extension of the EEZ the People's Republic of China presents, may bestow⁷ a menace to countries that border the People's Republic of China considering the blockage this may present against the economic, scientific development and political factors that could be included. Since the beginning of 2024, in a past convention between countries such as the Republic of the Philippines, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Indonesia, records have been presented of the possible military actions that may be taken in order to restrict the conflict development.

Many other countries around the globe are involved in the conflict, such as the United States of America, as the South Sea is surrounded by Security Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs); SLOCs allow other continents direct economical and political lines of exchange with other asian countries, facilitating trade and naval force movement. No greater action has been taken into consideration up to date, as the international law does not dictate any preamble according to the blockage of SLOCs. The People's Republic of China has increased the restrictions following up to research, resource extraction and trade may be handled inside their exclusive economic zone, leading to an increase of naval force and

⁷ **Bestow**: Confer or present (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

military movements inside the South Sea. The United States of America's government states a potential involucration in the chinese-philippine conflict, preparing with military simulations of the conflict.

Development of the conflict and its political background

In the 1970's, Asian countries began to claim territory and distinct islands inside the South China Sea, leading to a unresolved diplomatic dispute between the People's Republic of China and other South Asian countries, therefore affecting the international laws governing maritime disputes. In 2012 the People's Republic of China stated that under international law, foreign militaries cannot conduct intelligence-gathering activities in their EEZ, on the other hand, UN Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) states that territories have freedom of navigation inside this zones and are not required to notify military activity. The Republic of the Philippines presented a claim and warning of possible military action against the People's Republic of China for blockage of reconnaissance of flights in the South Sea. The Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague presented a sanction towards the People's Republic of China, although the conflict would remain active to this day.

In the past 2 years, the People's Republic of China has increased their territory in the South China Sea by increasing their island sizes, piping sand to existing reefs or adding new islands, as well as increased their official armed forces in these territories by deploying fighter jets, cruise missiles, radar systems and naval forces surrounding the recent islands, as the international law does dictate that the EEZ of any territory may not extend more that 200 nautical miles from the baseline of each territory. Other South Asian countries such as the Republic of the Philippines, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Indonesia, depend on the fishing, petroleum extraction and military intelligence actions that take place in the South Sea, therefore the military blockage represents an international dispute between these countries, leading to the recent military and armed forces movements. The Republic of

the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have increased their military equipment in order to improve their maritime security capacity, and have stated recent plans in order to restrain the People's Republic of China military deployment in the South Sea, that represent a menace to international peace. The territorial dispute has now expanded to other continents and presents the involucration of the United States of America armed forces.

South China Sea disputes and its engagement with Security Sea Lines of Communication

Security Sea Lines of Communication are highways inside the South China Sea that connect South Asian countries to other continents and even with North Asian countries, including Japan, Mongolian People's Republic and the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal; allowing commercial ship movement, access to resources such as petroleum, natural gas or fishing, and trade shipments with food or medicine. Security Sea Lines of Communication are protected by the marine from countries such as the People's Republic of China, Japan and the United States of America, as the routes are the main shipment route for these countries. These trade routes count with protection to avoid piracy⁸, disputed travelling from the Gulf of Aden and geopolitical⁹ tensions. Since the development of the conflict, the People's Republic of China has blocked certain areas of the predetermined SLOCs inside their Exclusive Economic Zone, avoiding the entrance of ships and vessels and stopping trade routes.

The Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of China, the Federation of Malaysia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the State of Brunei have claim a breach of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) from the People's Republic of China, due to the recent blockage of SLOCs. The recent militarization of islands and impediment of scientific research have caused international tensions and present conflict risks as well as a threat to the security of SLOCs. The United States of America frequently conduct Freedom

⁸ **Piracy:** The practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

⁹ **Geopolitical:** relating to politics, especially international relations, as influenced by geographical factors (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

of Navigation Operations (FONOPs) inside the South China Sea, by using the Security Sea Lines of Communication, where it is claimed that by the international laws, every country may freely navigate to present scientific expeditions and security checkups; these FONOPs have been stopped by the recent conflict and international friction.

Military deployment from the People's Republic of China and other South Asian countries

The People's Republic of China has increased their military deployment inside the naval vessels in the South China Sea and in the islands that count as their territory, with the objective of militarizing their EEZ and avoiding the entrance of intelligence expeditions of other resource gathering from other countries. The increase of naval forces, artillery¹⁰ movement between islands, creation of new radars to detect military movements from other countries and the growth of aircraft fleets have been presented by the People's Republic of China government as a preparation for a possible military deployment in the South Sea. These past activities have presented a menace to the government of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, as they reinforce the security that blocks the entering of commercial ships and naval expedition vessels of such countries, avoiding the entrance of trade and intelligence gathering. The military deployment of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of the Philippines or the United States of America could undermine the peaceful settlement of disputes in south asia, and the freedom of navigation and maritime security.

On the other hand, Japan has recently sold naval force equipment to the Republic of the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, increasing their maritime security capacity, therefore decreasing the People's Republic of China naval range. The Republic of the Philippines has deployed naval troops to the South China Sea, as a preparation for a

¹⁰ **Artillery:** a military detachment or branch of the armed forces that uses large-caliber guns (Oxford Dictionary, 2024).

possible armed confrontation; the United States of America have also prepared naval vessels, declaring an alliance between both countries taking into consideration the economical and political factors that affect both. According to the Global Conflict Tracker (GCT), the United States of America Secretary of Defense confirmed that the Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of the Philippines extended to both countries armed forces and aircraft in the South China Sea (Global Conflict Tracker, 2024). These military preparations represent a menace to other South Asian countries such as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Indonesia, as an armed conflict would intervene with trade and politics, directly affecting peace and security alliances between countries.

Humanitarian consequences of territorial disputes in the South China Sea

Tensions between the countries that surround the South China Sea have been rising, specifically since the increase of the People's Republic of China's assertive military presence near the Republic of China with maritime patrols and aerial operations, and the militarization of Woody Island by the deployment of fighter jets, cruise missiles and a radar system. In response to the People's Republic of China's armed presence in the disputed territory, Japan has helped the Republic of the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to improve their maritime security capacity by selling ships and the necessary equipment to deter aggression. Due to this conflict, some observers have increasingly considered the region a possible security risk. The South China Sea is a key region for global markets, and the same factors that can create positive peace contribute to business flourishing. Washington's treaty with the Republic of the Philippines' capital, the city of Manila, according to defense, could draw the United States of America into a conflict between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of the Philippines over natural gas deposits or lucrative fishing grounds in the disputed territory.

On the other hand, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., since 2022, has rejected the conciliatory stance towards the People's Republic of China which was adopted by his predecessor Rodrigo Duterte. Marcos has also signed deals with the United States of America referring to weapons transfers and joint exercise training. The failure of Chinese and Southeast Asian leaders to solve this dispute diplomatically undermines the international laws that refer to the governance of maritime disputes and creates an urgent need to maintain peace and ensure security and economic stability in the South Chinese Sea. The potential implications that may result from a conflict in the region have been recently considered by the global community due to naval and aerial escalation, nevertheless, this region still holds an enormous potential to seize the Peace Dividend¹¹ if peace and stability are treated as the central objectives and improve its Positive Peace¹².

International Response and involucration of the United Nations

In 1994, the United Nations (UN) created the UNCLOS, where it was determined by international law that freedom of navigation and liberation of trade routes must be performed by every nation, although this law has not been respected in the past few years. The UN has not recently been strongly involved in the conflict, although the Security Council (SC) have informed the importance of preserving peace and security inside the SLOCs and overall the South China Sea in order to avoid international friction and a threat to commercial peace. Countries such as the United States of America, the Republic of the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam urge the need of the United Nations involucration in the recent conflict. The Security Council and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) have expressed the need of maintaining the SLOCs free of militarization, as military vessels may involve

¹¹ **Peace Dividend:** the money saved by a country when it no longer needs to make or buy weapons because the threat of war has grown less. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025).

¹² **Positive Peace:** defined as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies. It provides a framework to understand and then address the multiple and complex challenges the world faces. (Vision of Humanity, 2025).

other international issues such as the breach of security and impact on the fauna.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been involved in the conflict, as a possible armed conflict in the South Sea may represent a menace to the economy and trade between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the whole Asian continent, therefore, they have urged for a resolution. Countries from the European Union (EU) have also claimed the importance of the stopping of the conflict, although not many have been directly involved in the political friction. Even though the conflict affects countries all around the globe, it has been developed by the Asian and American continents, not involving many other international factors. It is an extensive dispute that may lead to a menace to international peace and security, calling for the involucration and resolution.

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XXXVIII TECMUN
Glosary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution projects

| Forbidden Words | Permitted equivalents |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| First world countries | Developed countries |
| Third world countries | Developing countries |
| Gay ¹³ | Member of the LGBTIQ+ community |
| War ¹⁴ | Belic conflict |
| Rape | Sexual abuse |
| Terrorist | Extremist |
| Kill or murder | Deprive someone of their life |
| Death | Casualties |
| Assassination | Homicide |
| Army | Military forces |
| Money | Economic resources |
| Poor | Lack of resources |
| Okay | Yes or agree |
| Black ¹⁵ | Afrodescendant |

¹³ The word Gay is replaced by a more inclusive term, recognizing that not all people within the LGBTIQ+ community identify in the same way.

¹⁴ The word War can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

¹⁵ The word Black, in reference to ethnicity, is not prohibited but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as a dark-skinned person or afrodescendant as the case may be.

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Glosary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Affirming | Desiring | Noting with deep concern |
| Alarmed by | Emphasizing | Noting with satisfaction |
| Approving | Expecting | Noting further |
| Bearing in mind | Expressing its appreciation | Observing |
| Believing | Fulfilling | Reaffirming |
| Confident | Fully aware | Realizing |
| Contemplating | Further deploring | Recalling |
| Convinced | Further recalling | Recognizing |
| Declaring | Guided by | Referring |
| Deeply concerned | Having adopted | Seeking |
| Deeply conscious | Having considered | Taking into consideration |
| Deeply convinced | Having examined | Taking note |
| Deeply disturbed | Having received | Viewing with appreciation |
| Deeply regretting | Keeping in mind | Welcoming |

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Glosary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Accepts | Endorses | Notes |
| Affirms | Draws the attentions | Proclaims |
| Approves | Emphasizes | Reaffirms |
| Authorizes | Encourages | Recommends |
| Calls | Expresses its appreciation | Regrets |
| Calls upon | Expresses its hope | Reminds |
| Condemns | Further invites | Requests |
| Confirms | Further proclaims | Solemnly |
| Congratulates | Further reminds | Affirms |
| Considers | Further recommends | Strongly |
| Declares accordingly | Further requests | condemns |
| Deplores | Further resolves | Supports |
| Designates | Has resolved | Takes note of |
| | | Transmits |
| | | Trusts |

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