



# SECURITY COUNCIL

SAMUN XV





# SAMUN XV

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## **Letters from Presidents**

### **Letter from President Bertel**

Esteemed delegates,

I, Santiago Bertel, alongside President Ivanna Castillo, extend a cordial greeting to all delegates joining the United Nations Security Council at SAMUN XV. "Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts." — Winston Churchill

In the spirit of collaboration and dialogue, we gather here to uphold the principles by which the United Nations Charter stands. It is through our dedication, courage, and diverse perspectives that we can make significant progress towards achieving sustainable solutions. We expect that each of you will strive for diplomacy, commitment and cooperation while working effortlessly among other delegates. Over the upcoming days, I eagerly look forward to the progress we will achieve together; the insight, professionalism, and leadership you will bring to your roles is fundamental to the debate. Please, do not hesitate to ask for help and



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communicate with the Chair if you have any unresolved doubts regarding the committee. I don't have a single doubt that all of you will live up to the expectations and display an astonishing performance within your role. Remember, may your performance be defined by purpose, not by power and your decisions by responsibility and courage rather than convenience.

Best regards,

Santiago Emiro Bertel Ibarra - Security Council President

[santiago.bertel-ibarra@cbsm.edu.co](mailto:santiago.bertel-ibarra@cbsm.edu.co)

### **Letter from President Castillo**

Distinguished delegates,

It fills me with joy to welcome you to this new edition of SAMUN. As chair of the United Nations Security Council committee, I am thrilled to share these days with you and accompany you on this very special journey.

More than just a forum for debate, this committee offers an opportunity to listen to one another, learn from each other, and, above all, allow our diverse perspectives to guide the steps we take in making a meaningful contribution to the world.



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As president, I'm confident that each of you will contribute something valuable. I encourage you to prepare diligently, participate with an open mind, and, above all, enjoy the process.

Please feel free to contact me if you need anything; I will always be on task.

Let's make SAMUN XV an unforgettable experience that will stay in our hearts, motivating us to continue being agents of change and global citizens. I have no doubts that as delegates, you will deliver a flawless performance.

Sincerely,

Ivanna Castillo Gomez

Security Council President

[ivanna.castillo-gomez@cbsm.edu.co](mailto:ivanna.castillo-gomez@cbsm.edu.co)

## **History of the Committee (Introduction to UNSC)**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was created in 1945 following World War II, continuing with the main objective of ensuring international peace, as failed by the League of Nations. The starting members were 11 (5 permanent: China, France, USSR, UK, and US) with 6 non-permanent members, later increasing to 15 members in 1965 (5 permanent members, 10 non-permanent) to represent better leadership. Key developments include its initial inability to act during the Cold War era (enabling interventions such as Korea) and adapting to oversee multiple peacekeeping, sanctioning, and conflict mediation missions



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across the globe to emerge as the principal organ of the United Nations with enforcement capability of resolutions.

The first session of the Security Council took place on 17 January 1946, at Church House, which is located in Westminster, London. Since its first session, the Security Council has been permanently seated at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York City.

Additionally, it has had several overseas sessions, including Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1972, Panama City, Panama, and Geneva, Switzerland, in 1990.

According to the UN, "the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." This is accomplished by pointing out the likely threats to international peace or aggressive actions and calling upon the parties concerned to achieve settlements through peaceful means. For situations that involve escalation, the UN Security Council can "resort to the imposition of sanctions or even use force to maintain or restore international peace and security (United Nations, 1945)."



UNSC  
Security Council

**Topic A: Threats to international peace and security arising from developments in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela**

**Key Concepts**

1. **International peace and security:** According to the UN Charter, the Security Council is primarily responsible for maintaining peace and security within the world. In this topic, the UNSC is in charge of preventing military conflict, regional instability, and preventing actions that lead to escalation.
2. **State Sovereignty:** The principle of State Sovereignty is that each State Nation has total and absolute authority over its territory and internal affairs. Allegations of Foreign Nations illegally detaining individuals, participating in intelligence activity, or conducting military operations in Venezuela's territory violate the principle of State

Sovereignty. Therefore, the Security Council should evaluate the actions of those nations against State Sovereignty.

- 3. Non-intervention:** The principle of Non-Intervention is an essential principle of International Law that prohibits any kind of external interference in the decisions or activities of a sovereign State. Debates continue about whether the unilateral actions taken against Venezuela by other countries constitute a violation of its sovereignty.
- 4. Unilateral vs. multilateral actions:** The difference between unilateral actions by individual countries or states and multilateral actions that the global community undertakes through the UN. It is the responsibility of the Security Council to decide if unilateral enforcement efforts subvert collective security mechanisms.

## Introduction

In recent months, the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has shifted from a long-standing political, economic, and humanitarian crisis to an urgent international concern with potential global security risks. The main issues arise from internal political instability, rising tensions with major powers, particularly the United States, regional military activity, and disputes over sovereignty. These



factors have sparked international discussions about threats to peace and security under the United Nations Charter.

A key event in this escalation was a U.S. military operation on 3 January 2026. During this operation, personnel reportedly conducted strikes in Venezuela and took President Nicolás Maduro and his wife into custody. This incident generated strong responses around the world and became a central topic in Security Council discussions on whether the current situation poses a threat to international peace and security.

These developments are not just bilateral tensions; they have led to increased diplomatic activity, emergency UN sessions, and divided reactions from global actors. They raise complex legal and security questions about the use of force, respect for sovereignty, the role of powerful states, and the overlap between responses to organized crime and principles of international law.

The United States has justified its military actions near and inside Venezuelan territory as part



of a campaign against drug trafficking and narco-terrorism. However, many countries and international legal experts have criticized these operations as violations of the UN Charter's ban on

using force against sovereign states. On the other hand, The Venezuelan Government backed by countries such as Iran, Russia, and China, has called the U.S. operations “illegal aggression.” They see it as a threat to the sovereignty and independence of nations everywhere. Critics say these interventions could create dangerous precedents that weaken the main principles of the UN Charter.

Other than the conflicts between militaries, Venezuela's ongoing social and political crisis (due in part to accusations of election rigging, suppression of political dissent, decreasing availability of democracy, and the forced movement of vast amounts of people across borders) is creating instability throughout Latin America. The pressure created by large-scale migration flows is putting stress on countries that share a border with Venezuela and creating problems within countries that cross borders.

Many of the human rights organizations (e.g. UN Human Rights Office) continue to report a worsening human rights situation in Venezuela. These organizations cite increased restrictions on civil liberties and arrest of political dissidents, both of which contribute to increased levels of civil unrest in Venezuela, making it less likely that the country will experience a peaceful transition to democracy in the foreseeable future.





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## **Current Situation and Approach**

Venezuela has since the early days of January 2026 become the focal point of a significant geopolitical conflict, especially after the United States carried out a military operation on 3rd January 2026, in which the country's president, Nicolás Maduro, and his wife, Cilia Flores, were apprehended and flown to the United States to face charges of the use of narcotics and “narco-terrorism.” This is an unprecedented intervention in the Western Hemisphere, which has significantly altered the political landscape in Venezuela.

The removal of Maduro has led to a highly polarized domestic environment, one in which fear and optimism coexist. The new acting president, Delcy Rodríguez, a long-time ally of Nicolás Maduro, is now in power, although questions remain regarding her ability to resist U.S. influence and the legitimacy of her rule. There is a sense of fear in Venezuela, as well as a sense of optimism regarding a new economic and political reality after decades of hardship under Maduro's rule.

The international community is divided greatly over how to respond to the current situation in Venezuela, which has resulted in varying strategies for dealing with issues of sovereignty, international law, and forms of external interference. Russia has been one of the strongest critics of US actions, stating that capturing the leader of Venezuela is considered a “theft” of sovereignty, which is seen as a grave violation of international law and possibly acts of war,

and could therefore cause even more problems between the US and Russia and undermine the existing diplomatic relations globally. Some European nations have reacted more cautiously than Russia by calling for respect to international law and due process, but have expressed concerns regarding the use of unilateral military force, which creates a dangerous precedent; however, they continue to support the potential of political transition and democratic reform in Venezuela through diplomatic activities. At the same time that these nations have publicly expressed their views on this matter, they continue to be engaged in ongoing negotiations and diplomatic activities with one another, including discussions with top leaders of countries such as China, to mitigate tension, secure strategic interests, and redefine their alliances given the escalating complexity and polarization within the international system.

Furthermore, the ongoing crisis in Venezuela has substantial economic and energy-related implications beyond its own territory, particularly in light of recent U.S. policy developments. In the aftermath of U.S. intervention and new regulations, oil exports from Venezuela have increased substantially, rising to approximately 800,000 per day in January 2026, significantly higher than previous months, particularly after the U.S. Treasury issued export licenses for global oil traders to resume shipments of Venezuelan crude oil. The recent surge in oil exports from Venezuela underscores the preeminence of oil in Venezuelan economic affairs and its international implications in addressing the crisis in Venezuela. At the same time, the United States has





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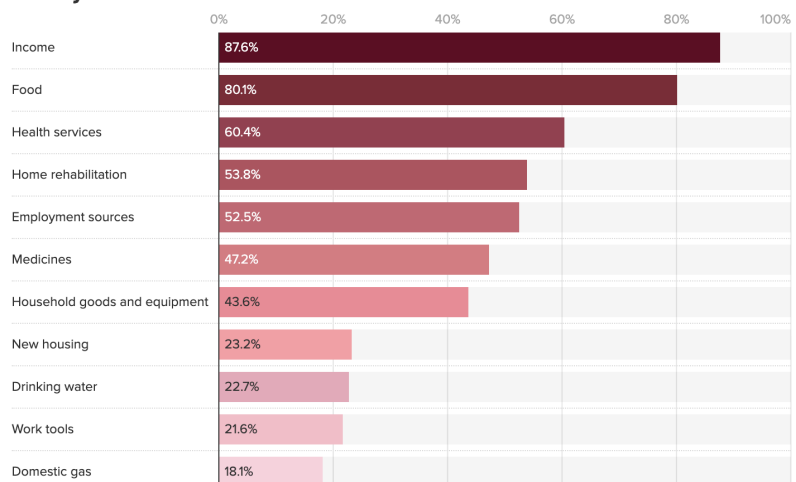


offered legal protection for Citgo, a Venezuelan-owned oil refinery in the United States, from creditor claims, underscoring the importance of oil-related assets in addressing the crisis in Venezuela from an economic standpoint and in stabilizing the country from a geopolitical standpoint.

Going further, the country is still dealing with severe and interconnected humanitarian and security problems that have regional implications. Over three-quarters of its people live in poverty, food is scarce, and its healthcare system is in a state of collapse. Millions of people depend on humanitarian aid at a time when aid organizations are facing severe funding problems. These problems are

compounded by domestic instability, including armed militias and criminal groups like Colombia’s ELN guerrillas operating along its border with Venezuela. Ongoing power struggles and economic and potential state

**Priority needs in Venezuela in 2025**



Source: [Reporte de Diagnósticos Comunitarios, 2025 - HumVenezuela](#) - via ReliefWeb UN OCHA Services



fragmentation problems highlight the extent to which domestic governance problems are linked to the crisis. At the global and regional level, the United Nations has repeatedly called for restraint and strict adherence to international law, particularly with regard to previous U.S.

attacks on vessels suspected of drug smuggling off Venezuela's coast. It stressed that these actions must be carried out strictly in accordance with the United Nations charter and must not be escalated. At the same time, some regional players, particularly Colombia and Mexico, have taken a cautious approach and stressed dialogue while also warning that further military action could destabilize not only Venezuela but also the entire Latin American region.

## Relevant Actors

**Venezuela** is the core actor and source of the crisis; its longstanding instability from its political issues, breakdown of institutions, and economic issues are having repercussions beyond its borders. The years of contested elections and concentration of political



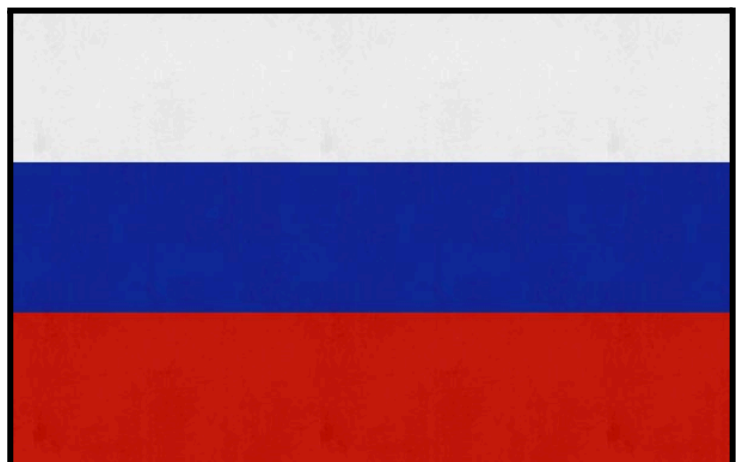
power into the hands of the executive branch, along with a weakening of democratic institutions and allegations of human rights abuses, have decreased the internal legitimacy of the regime and generated international concern. The economy itself continues to suffer due to hyperinflation, decreasing oil production, decay of infrastructure, and reliance on foreign investment/trade. Socially, widespread poverty, food insecurity, and the collapse of public services have caused one of the largest migration crises in history, exerting pressure on neighboring countries. The presence of armed groups, organized crime, and lack of effective state control in border areas has exacerbated instability in Venezuela, thereby transforming domestic challenges into regional security.

**United States** is the most influential foreign player in the Venezuelan situation is the U.S., which affects the situation through economic sanctions, diplomatic efforts, legal actions taken against Venezuelan officials, and measures to restrict access to financial markets and energy



resources. The U.S. justifies its involvement based on counter-narcotics efforts, human rights issues, regional security concerns, and restoring democratic governance. Controlling key sectors like Venezuelan companies abroad and issuing or revoking oil licenses provides the U.S. considerable influence over Venezuela's economy. However, there are mixed views about the U.S. role abroad, where some consider it to be violating sovereignty and violating international laws, and others consider it to be necessary to combat criminal organizations and democratic backsliding.

**Russia** is Venezuela's most significant geopolitical ally is Russia and has opposed any form of US or western interference in their country on a constant basis. The way in which they view the current crisis in Venezuela is



one of two parts; there is first the argument about defending a country's sovereignty and the principle of non-interventionism, as well as adhering to the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter, and concurrently pursuing their own strategic goals. Russia has also provided military support through various forms of military partnership, as well as providing assistance to Venezuela's energy industry via oil production and debt restructuring. Russia's involvement in this crisis allows them to challenge what they view as US domination in their hemisphere and to further propagate their anti-unilateral intervention policies to the world. Russia plays a particularly vital role at international institutions such as the United Nations Security Council by either blocking proposed resolutions regarding Venezuela or assisting in shaping them.

**China** is an important but less visible player, and its role is dictated by its economic and strategic interests, rather than ideological considerations. In the last two decades, China has extended Venezuela billions of dollars in loans, sometimes guaranteed by the supply



of oil, and has become one of Venezuela's largest creditors. China's main concern is stability, debt repayment, and the safety of its long-term investment portfolio, particularly in the energy and infrastructure sectors. China's official stance on Venezuela is dialogue, peaceful settlement of conflicts, and non-interference, and it maintains good relations with the

Venezuelan government at all times. China's economic influence gives it a significant behind-the-scenes role in determining Venezuela's future course and prospects of revival.

**Colombia** shares a lengthy and porous border with Venezuela; therefore Colombia is the closest neighbouring country to Venezuela and is also a significant actor in the region. As a result, Colombia is experiencing major challenges from mass movements of



people migrating into Colombia, cross-border criminal activity including drug trafficking, and armed groups moving and operating in border areas. Millions of Venezuelans have now relocated to Colombia and put additional strain on public services; at the same time, this has changed the labour market structure for people living in Colombia's regions. Colombia has been actively working to find diplomatic solutions and encourage cooperation with other countries in the region regarding these issues because of how severely destabilisation of Venezuela will affect public safety and humanitarian assistance throughout the entire northern region of South America. As both a front line state and participant in diplomatic activities, Colombia will play a pivotal role in any long-term strategy for the region.



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## QARMAs

1. To what extent has the weakening of democratic institutions in Venezuela heightened the threat of international intervention and internationalization of the conflict?
2. How has the domestic political, economic, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela escalated into a security threat at the regional and international levels, particularly through migration, organized crime, and border issues?
3. In what ways do international rivalries between great powers such as the United States, Russia, and China hinder international efforts through the United Nations to solve the Venezuelan crisis?
4. How has the UN Security Council's inability to reach consensus on Venezuela affected its credibility and effectiveness in fulfilling its mandate to maintain international peace and security?
5. To what degree do economic sanctions and control over strategic energy assets contribute to political change in Venezuela, and how much do they worsen humanitarian suffering?



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## Questions

1. How does your delegation feel about the recent events in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and how they affect global peace and security?
2. Has your delegation previously taken part in regional or global initiatives, talks, or resolutions pertaining to Venezuela's political, humanitarian, or security circumstances?
3. Does your delegation believe that, in accordance with the UN's mandate, the situation in Venezuela poses a threat to regional or global peace? Why not, or why?
4. What is your delegation's stance on the involvement of external actors in Venezuela, particularly with regard to sovereignty, non-intervention, and compliance with international law?
5. How does your delegation evaluate how Venezuela's internal political and economic crisis affects regional stability and neighboring states?
6. What position does your delegation hold on the use of sanctions, diplomatic pressure or other non military measures in response to developments in Venezuela?



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## Useful Links

- <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statements/2026-01-05/secretary-generals-remarks-the-security-council-venezuela>
- <https://english.elpais.com/international/2026-02-03/the-month-that-changed-venezuela-from-the-us-attack-and-maduros-capture-to-amnesty-for-political-prisoners.html>
- [https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/analysis/2026/01/14/humanitarian-crisis-response-venezuela-analysis-post-maduro?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/analysis/2026/01/14/humanitarian-crisis-response-venezuela-analysis-post-maduro?utm_source=chatgpt.com)
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/01/un-experts-condemn-us-aggression-against-venezuela>
- <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/making-sense-of-the-us-military-operation-in-venezuela/>
- <https://www.dw.com/en/venezuela-interim-president-delcy-rodriguez-meets-us-envoy/a-75777548>
- <https://tass.com/politics/2080451>



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## **Introduction Topic B: Strengthening UN's peacekeeping operations through enhanced cooperation with international organizations**

### **Key Concepts**

1. **International Organizations (IOs):** Bodies established through international agreements between states to deal with either international or regional issues like peace, security, among others (African Union, NATO, European Union).
2. **United Nations Peacekeeping operations:** Refers to the missions undertaken by the UN Security Council to preserve or resume international peace and security
3. **Regional Organizations:** International bodies limited to a specific geographic area that often have cultural, political, or security ties, enabling them to respond rapidly to regional conflicts.
4. **Command and Control Structure:** Define the authority, hierarchy, and decision-making processes governing peacekeeping forces during operations.
5. **Financial Burden-Sharing:** Distributing the costs of peacekeeping operations among the UN member states and partner organizations to ensure sustainability.

## Introduction

United Nations peacekeeping operations are one of the most important mechanisms the Security Council uses to maintain international peace and security. In the year 2025, the UN General Assembly approved a peacekeeping budget of \$5.38 billion to fund 12 missions, including logistical and support services. [\(UN, 2025\)](#)



## **\$5.4 billion UN peacekeeping budget approved for 2025-2026**

However, peacekeeping operations face a serious financial challenge that threatens their ability to carry out missions. Delayed payments of contributions by major member states

have created a fundamental budget hole. By October, these contributions specifically owed for peacekeeping operations had reached an estimated \$3.7 billion, which heavily affected the organization's ability to deliver expected results. ([UN, 2025](#))

These funding discrepancies have forced the United Nations to perform substantial operational adjustments. This has reduced expenses by roughly 15%, which, combined with the use of financial receipts, could result in a 25% reduction of uniformed and civilian personnel.

([UN Peacekeeping, 2025](#))



This situation should not be overlooked, as this challenge holds the power to affect the entire

organization. In early 2026, UN Secretary-General António Guterres warned of an “imminent financial collapse” of the organization if member states do not settle their payments and reforms are not enacted. He emphasized that unpaid dues, mostly from major contributors, threaten the United Nations' ability to maintain its operations. ([Farge, E., 2026](#))

Cooperation with other international and regional actors is no longer an optional support, but is seen as necessary to maintain peacekeeping operations functional in present society's conflicts. Delegates will discuss how cooperation can help maintain the success of



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peacekeeping despite the various financial, political, and operational challenges associated with the current United Nations situation.

## **Current Situation and Approach**

Currently, UN Peacekeeping holds the burden to carry missions in a very difficult environment due to Financial, operational, and political pressures. The UN is continually responding to an increased number of complex and demanding operational requirements, and the amount of resources available to carry out these operations has been significantly reduced. The UN has been allocated USD 5.38 billion for its Peacekeeping budget in the 2025-2026 Fiscal Year, which is insufficient to meet the increased demand for security, due to the delay of member states to pay their respective contributions to UN peacekeeping operations.

The failure of member states to pay their contributions and the continued accumulation of arrears of contributions has created a serious liquidity problem for the United Nations. As such the UN has had to focus on meeting its short-term cash flow needs and has had to deprioritize any long-term strategic planning.

The ongoing financial strain on UN peacekeeping operations continues to create delays in reimbursing the majority of UN peacekeeping operations personnel, which is provided by



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Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Police Contributing Countries (PCCs). TCCs and PCCs provide more than 90% of the total personnel for UN peacekeeping operations, and over the last several years there has been a growing amount of frustration from TCCs and PCCs to the point where TCCs/PCCs are becoming less willing to deploy personnel. Therefore, the number of TCCs being used for UN Peacekeeping missions will continue to decline.

Simultaneously, peacekeeping missions are growing more hazardous, with planned UN employment in the Sahel, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Lebanon resulting in increased attacks against UN personnel through ambushes, improvised explosive devices, and organized attacks by armed groups. All these threats require increased surveillance and a state of alert; however, the costs for both purchasing and maintaining the necessary mechanisms remain high and are poorly funded.

In light of these difficulties, the Security Council has once again increased its focus on working together with various international and regional organizations. The African Union, for example, has taken on additional responsibilities concerning peace support operations in Africa (where the majority of UN peacekeeping missions are located). In 2023, Security Council Resolution 2719 helped to facilitate exchange between UN-assessed funding and the African Union by allowing UN-member state funding to be allotted to peace operations led by the African Union at the discretion of the Security Council. The larger context of this



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decision is that regional organizations can enhance the capability of UN peacekeeping because they offer greater operational flexibility than does the UN in conflicts where there might not be both capacity constraints and/or funding constraints for operations led by others than the UN.

Problems arise from larger scales of cooperation. Issues remain in respect to command and control structures, politics, and differences in the standards for peacekeeping in different parts of the world. Sharing the burden is another issue. Many of the regional entities provide troops and local intelligence, but they cannot be counted on to provide the financial resources necessary to sustain those operations. Consequently, the issue of whether working together actually reduces costs or merely shifts burdens has not been resolved.

In light of the above-mentioned realities, it is important for the Security Council to take a pragmatic and forward-thinking view when they discuss the possibilities for cooperation. Delegates should focus on identifying how to establish a framework through which all entities can work cooperatively, with accountability and financial viability, and ensure that all entities will be operationally effective. Some areas of exploration for working toward these goals are generating new funding sources, enhancing the existing command structure, providing additional protections for peacekeeping personnel, and developing the flexibility within missions to enable them to respond to changes in their operational environments.



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The future of UN peacekeeping relies on balancing limited resources against expansive mandates through a successful United Nations' cooperation with other international organizations in a way designed to maintain the authority, credibility, and impartiality of the UN.

## Relevant Actors

Historically, the **United States** has been the top funder of UN peacekeeping operations, providing funds for a large proportion of the assessed budget for UN peacekeeping operations. However, delays in payment and



reductions in funding in more recent years have resulted in major financial difficulties for the liquidity of the UN. The U.S. as a member of the Security Council has significant political power with respect to the direction of peacekeeping mandates/reforms and the overall debate on cost-effectiveness, burden-sharing, and reductions of peacekeeping missions. The U.S. position in the Security Council is critical to the ongoing discussion regarding whether peacekeeping should be reduced, restructured, or increasingly contracted/delegated to regional organizations.

**China** has increasingly become a major contributor to international peacekeeping efforts





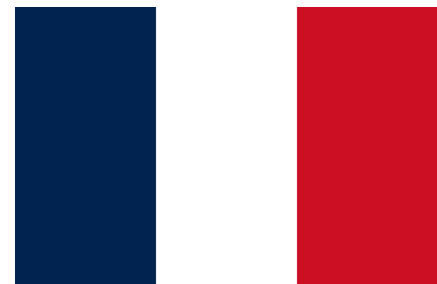
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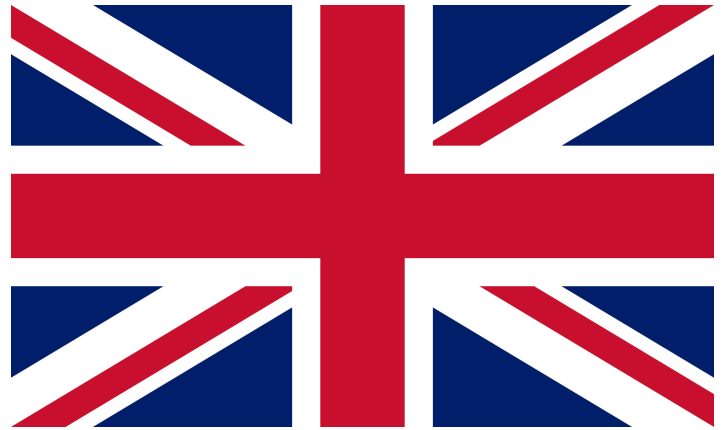
through its combination of significant financial commitments and presence at ground level. Today it ranks as one of the largest troop contributors to UN peacekeeping operations among all of the permanent members of the UN Security Council; in addition, China's contributions to UN peacekeeping operations have steadily grown in total value over the last two decades. Chinese officials tend to emphasize issues such as state sovereignty, approval from host countries prior to deployment, and maintaining peace and stability, while presenting China to the world as a "good, responsible supporter of multilateral peacekeeping operations." This combination of characteristics has given China greater political and moral authority the more they are involved in discussions regarding leadership, funding, and the future of how peacekeeping operations will be conducted.

**France** is a major participant in peacekeeping negotiations based on the importance of its interests in Africa (a continent that hosts numerous UN peacekeeping operations), and it is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council that has historically contributed



significantly to both UN and regional peacekeeping efforts. France has consistently been an advocate for a strong partnership between the UN and the African Union and has pushed for a strong mandate and rapid deployment of peacekeeping forces, as well as increased European participation in financial and logistical assistance for peacekeeping.

The **United Kingdom** has been active in establishing standards and proposing reforms to the peacekeeping sector; its significant input towards policy documents provides a voice, smaller than that of major contributors (troop levels), towards advocating for the effectiveness of missions, civilian protection,



and accountability. The UK has also provided frequent financial support for the recording of information regarding institutions and the proposal of semi-specific exit strategies for regional peacekeeping missions, while increasing coordination between institutions and regional groups so as to maximize the function of UN peacekeeping missions on the African continent and in the Middle East.

**Russia** tends to approach peacekeeping from a sovereign and non-intervening perspective. While it contributes fewer troops and resources than other permanent members of the Security Council, its power to veto is able to shape the extent or the degree to what



extent it will provide assistance in the renewal or reform of mandates; hence, it possesses an

influential position. Russia often wishes to enhance the level of cooperation with regional organizations but will be cautious regarding expanding those efforts if they might affect the level of state consent or increase western influence in the regions of conflict.

The majority of United Nations peacekeeping missions operate in Africa, hence, the African states are essential to the conversation regarding United Nations peacekeeping operations. Several **African nations**, such as **Rwanda, Ghana, Ethiopia,**



**and Kenya**, are troop contributors to the operations as well as stakeholders in the region. In addition, the African Union has continued to request an increase in financial assistance and decision-making capabilities, especially after the passing of Resolution 2719, which permits United Nations funding of African Union-led operations. Therefore, Africa is a significant voice in discussions regarding legitimacy, regional ownership of the missions, and burden-sharing among the various stakeholders.

With minimal representation in the Security Council, **Bangladesh, Nepal, India, and Pakistan** still represent a substantial number of peacekeeping forces deployed around the world. Timely reimbursements, defined mandates and real protection for deployed personnel,

will be the key factors guiding their future engagement. The frustration caused by the delay in payments and a rise in the number of casualties puts serious pressure on the sustainability of operations for these nations.

Peacekeeping operations are supported by the **European Union and its members**'



significant financial contributions, logistical resources as well as training assistance. While the number of troops deployed by EU member states is limited, these states provide important financial resources and capacity-building assistance, in addition to providing

civilian components to peacekeeping missions. Moreover, the European Union's growing perception as a potential stabilizing partner for peacekeeping operations has increased since there have been declining levels of financial support from other major donors.



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## QARMAs

1. Do you believe it is possible for the UN Security Council to maintain the long-term funding of peacekeeping operations given that there are many nations with consistent delays in paying their peacekeeping assessments?
2. To what degree should the UN depend upon regional organizations to maintain peacekeeping operations without jeopardizing impartiality or legitimacy?
3. How should the Security Council address the disparity of countries that are financially contributing to peacekeeping compared to the countries providing the majority of resources (troops/personnel)?
4. Should emerging funding sources (China and the EU) play an active role in changing how the UN funds and manages peacekeeping operations?
5. What capabilities should peacekeeping operations continue to develop when working within a more dangerous environment while financing operations at a substantial decline in economic resources?

## Questions

1. Is it necessary for the Security Council to prioritize keeping current peacekeeping operations intact, even if it means reducing the size or number of these operations?
2. How might working with existing regional organizations, such as the African Union or the European Union, lead to improved outcomes for peacekeeping operations?
3. Who should assume more significant responsibility for funding peacekeeping operations, i.e., major funders or the overall membership of the United Nations?
4. In what ways can the United Nations ensure that peacekeepers in increasingly unstable areas have adequate protection?
5. What methods can be implemented to ensure that troop and police contributing countries receive timely reimbursement for their contributions to peacekeeping operations?
6. To what extent does the increased use of regional organizations lead to decreased neutrality and credibility for UN peacekeeping operations?
7. Should peacekeeping operations be based on smaller, more flexible and politically oriented deployments rather than large-scale, multidimensional operations?



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## Useful Links

- <https://www.un.org/en/delegate/54-billion-un-peacekeeping-budget-approved-2025-2026>
- <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/whatsinblue/2025/11/un-peacekeeping-operations-closed-consultations.php>
- <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/budget-gaps-threaten-global-peace-efforts>
- <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>
- <https://www.ungeneva.org/en/news-media/news/2025/10/111864/funding-crisis-forces-deep-cuts-un-peacekeeping-missions>
- <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-10379/>

## Feedback 20 enero

El riesgo de este comité con el **topic A** es la frustración por el veto, ya que USA no va a dejar que pase ninguna resolución que condene sus acciones. Se debe supervisar que el debate no se convierta en un círculo de insultos ideológicos, sino que se use el marco de la Responsabilidad de Proteger (R2P) y los artículos de la Carta de la ONU para dar una salida técnica a la crisis.

Es un tema de actualidad, en constante cambio y aún en desarrollo, por lo que lo que pongan en la Guía hoy puede estar desactualizado en unos pocos días.

Me parece interesante debatir la legalidad de la acción de USA en Venezuela y las medidas que se tomen para evitar que el derecho internacional y el multilateralismo queden heridos de muerte, pero el peso de la actualidad puede llevar a los delegados a centrarse en otras cuestiones.

En resumen, es un muy buen topic, pero tiene riesgos. Por lo tanto, les hago la siguiente pregunta: ¿Cómo van a mitigar esos riesgos para que el comité no quede desactualizado sin haber empezado, o para que el debate no se termine si alguno de los miembros permanentes ejerza su derecho al veto?

## Topic B:

Este topic me parece súper pertinente y bien enfocado; puede ser muy desafiante ya que ha dejado de ser una discusión técnica sobre logística para convertirse en una cuestión de

supervivencia de la ONU. Tras el anuncio de la administración de USA (8 de enero de 2026) de retirarse de múltiples agencias y recortar fondos para misiones de paz, el Consejo enfrenta un déficit proyectado de casi 900 millones de dólares.

Les recomiendo que el enfoque sea el **financiamiento**. La cooperación con organizaciones internacionales (Unión Africana, UE, OEA) ya no es opcional; es la única forma de mantener las misiones activas ante la retirada financiera de USA.

Además, pueden debatir la implementación de la Resolución 2719 (sobre el financiamiento de misiones lideradas por la Unión Africana). Pregunten a los delegados cómo se puede replicar este modelo en otras regiones, como el Caribe (Haití) o Centroamérica, dada la inestabilidad actual.

Otro aspecto que pueden incluir es la seguridad de las misiones y el uso de tecnología. Los primeros reportes de 2026 indican un aumento récord de ataques contra personal de la ONU (especialmente en el Líbano y el Sahel). Sugerencia: Incluyan el uso de drones, la inteligencia artificial para la alerta temprana y la ciberseguridad. Pero acá lo importante es definir: ¿Quién pagará por esta tecnología si los presupuestos están recortados?

Una de las propuestas que se trabaja actualmente en la ONU es la de cerrar grandes fuerzas multidimensionales y pasar a pequeños equipos de mediación. Esto es pasar a misiones que, más que militares, serían políticas. Los delegados podrían diseñar un "modelo modular" de paz que permita escalar o reducir las misiones rápidamente según la evolución del conflicto.

Les dejo algunas preguntas clave para ustedes mientras hacen la guía y que pueden transmitir a sus delegados:

1. ¿Cómo puede la ONU mantener la imparcialidad si depende totalmente del financiamiento y de las tropas de organizaciones regionales con intereses políticos propios (p. ej., la UA o la UE)?
8. Ante los recortes de USA, ¿debería China o la Unión Europea asumir un rol de mando mayor en las operaciones de campo? ¿Qué implicaciones geopolíticas tendría esto?
9. ¿De qué manera la cooperación con organizaciones privadas y ONGs puede llenar el vacío logístico dejado por los Estados miembros sin violar la soberanía de los países anfitriones?

Les dejo otro par de ideas:

Si quieren tener una crisis, podrían anunciar a mitad del debate un recorte adicional del 15% en una misión específica (p. ej., MONUSCO o UNIFIL). Obliguen a los delegados a negociar con el Banco Mundial, la Unión Africana o incluso con países miembros en ese mismo instante para salvar la misión.

En lugar de una resolución genérica, busquen un "**Manual de Estándares de Cooperación 2026**" que establezca cómo se dividen los costos y las responsabilidades entre la ONU y las organizaciones o países que financiarán las misiones.

Por último:

Tengan en cuenta la parálisis del "Payer vs. Player": los países que aportan más tropas (Nepal, Bangladesh, Rwanda) están frustrados en 2026 porque los reembolsos de la ONU están atrasados debido a la deuda de USA y China.

Podrían hacer que los delegados negocien cómo pagar a estos países para que no retiren sus tropas.

El Ascenso de China: Por primera vez, la cuota de dinero de China es casi igual a la de USA, pero China, a diferencia de USA, sí tiene miles de tropas en misiones de paz en el terreno.

Esto da a China un "poder moral" superior en el debate del Topic. Usen esto para que USA se tenga que defender o proponga alternativas.

Podrían incluir una tabla como la siguiente para que los delegados entiendan el equilibrio de poder en las Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz (OMP) a enero de 2026 ya que muestra una realidad: **quien paga la factura no es quien pone el cuerpo**. Eso puede generar también un debate muy interesante.

Balance de Poder en ONU 2026

	A	B	C	D	E
1	<b>País</b>	<b>% Contribución Financiera (Cuota)</b>	<b>Tropas/Policia Desplegados (Ranking)</b>	<b>Estatus de Deuda (Millones USD)</b>	<b>Rol Estratégico 2026</b>
2	Estados Unidos	26.16%	~30 (Ranking 70+)	\$2.370	Recorte del 20% en fondos; presión por reducir misiones.
3	China	23.79%	2,250 (Ranking 8)	\$697	Mayor contribuyente del P5 en tropas; busca liderazgo en África.
4	Japón	8.03%	~10 (Ranking 80+)	\$0 (Pagado)	Enfoque en tecnología, drones y desminado.
5	Alemania	6.11%	~450 (Ranking 35)	\$0 (Pagado)	Liderazgo en logística y apoyo a la Unión Europea.
6	Reino Unido	5.36%	~280 (Ranking 45)	\$0 (Pagado)	Especialización en inteligencia y fuerzas especiales.
7	Rusia	2.29%	~70 (Ranking 60)	\$193	Uso de contratistas privados (PMC) fuera del marco ONU.
8	Nepal	7%	6,114 (Ranking 1)	\$0	Principal proveedor de "músculo" operativo en el terreno.
9	Rwanda	1%	5,904 (Ranking 2)	\$0	Mayor contribuyente africano; clave en misiones de estabilización.
10	Bangladesh	0.01%	5,859 (Ranking 3)	\$0	Especialista en unidades policiales constituidas (FPU).
11	India	0.15%	5,466 (Ranking 4)	\$0	Exige mayor peso en la toma de decisiones del Consejo (Veto).

A enero de 2026, la ONU opera bajo un presupuesto de mantenimiento de la paz de aproximadamente \$5.38 mil millones de dólares para el año fiscal 2025-2026, con 12 misiones activas que despliegan a casi 70,000 efectivos.

Sin embargo, el dato clave es que la ONU enfrenta una "carrera hacia la bancarrota" con \$3,700 millones de dólares en cuotas impagas (deuda acumulada), lo que ha obligado a recortar en un 15% los gastos operativos.

Misión	Ubicación	Presupuesto Anual Est. MILLONES USD	Tropas Clave (Mayores Contribuyentes)	Foco Crítico Enero 2026
UNMISS	Sudán del Sur	~\$1,100	India, Nepal, Rwanda	Crisis humanitaria y transición política estancada.
MONUSCO	RD Congo	~\$1,050	Pakistán, India, Sudáfrica	Proceso de retiro gradual; presión por milicias M23.
MINUSCA	Rep. Centroafricana	~\$930	Rwanda, Bangladesh, Pakistán	Control de grupos armados y protección de civiles.
UNIFIL	Libano	~\$510	Italia, España, Francia, Indonesia	Tensión máxima por ataques de Israel a bases ONU.
UNSOS*	Somalia	~\$550	(Apoyo a Unión Africana)	Recorte del 40% en presupuesto; riesgo de Al-Shabaab.
UNISFA	Abyei (Sudán/S.S.)	~\$260	Etiopía (casi el 100% de la fuerza)	Disputas territoriales y seguridad fronteriza.
UNDOF	Altos del Golán	~\$70	Fiji, India, Nepal, Uruguay	Monitoreo de tregua Siria-Israel bajo fuego cruzado.
UNFICYP	Chipre	~\$55	Argentina, Reino Unido, Eslovaquia	Mantenimiento de la "Línea Verde".
MINURSO	Sáhara Occidental	~\$72	Marruecos (logística), varios (obs)	Referéndum estancado; vigilancia de cese al fuego.
UNMIK	Kosovo	~\$40	(Mayoría personal civil/policía)	Estabilidad administrativa y minorías étnicas.

Estoy listo para ayudarles en todo lo que necesiten.

Si me preguntan a mí, yo me iría por el topic B; me parece más predecible y no tendríamos el riesgo de que pase algo que nos desbarate el comité antes de SAMUN. Convencerlo con Carlos y Mariana y me cuentan.

Saludos.

Camilo.

# **COLEGIO BILINGUE SANTA MARTA MODEL OF UNITED NATIONS**



**SAMUN XV**