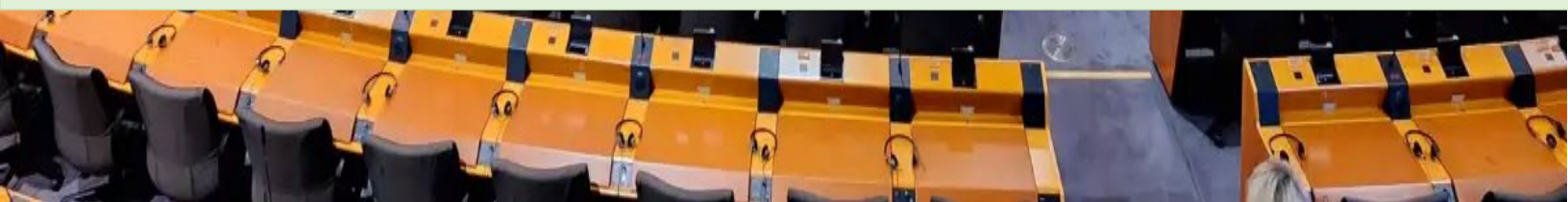




## Security Council

**Topic 2: Examining Escalating Tensions and International Reactions following USA Deployment Near Venezuela.**

**President: Yara Al Rousan**



## President's Letter

Honorable Delegates of the Security Council,

My name is Yara Al Rousan, a junior at the Modern Montessori School, and this year's President of the Security Council. I am very honored to sail on my 9th experience in my favorite committee with each and every one of you today. For me, the Security Council has never been just another committee; it is the heart of the United Nations, the very table where silence carries as much weight as screams, and where every choice we deliberate ripples across nations and lives.

What makes the Security Council special is its duality; as it is both the smallest and yet the most powerful body, both a space for fiery confrontation and delicate compromise. It is the council where the world looks to us for guidance. Every decision carries immense responsibility, shaping the actions of governments and influencing the course of global events, and that is exactly why I fell in love with it. The SC demands sharp thinking, but it also demands empathy. It requires strength, but equally patience. It is, to me, the purest test of what it means to be a delegate.

I hold this council close to my heart because it has taught me more than just procedure or politics, but in fact it has taught me the value of listening as much as speaking, of finding humanity in negotiation, and of standing firm when it matters the most. As your

President, I hope to guide you through intense debate and moments of doubt, but also to create a space full of excitement, growth, and leave you with loads of great memories! Delegates, come ready to defend your nations and discover your own potential. In SC there are no limitations for heated debates, so expect a council that is both disciplined and energetic, challenging yet encouraging, and truly unforgettable.

Thank you all, can't wait to see you in MontessoriMUN'25 Security Council!

Best wishes,

Yara Al Rousan

President of the Security Council



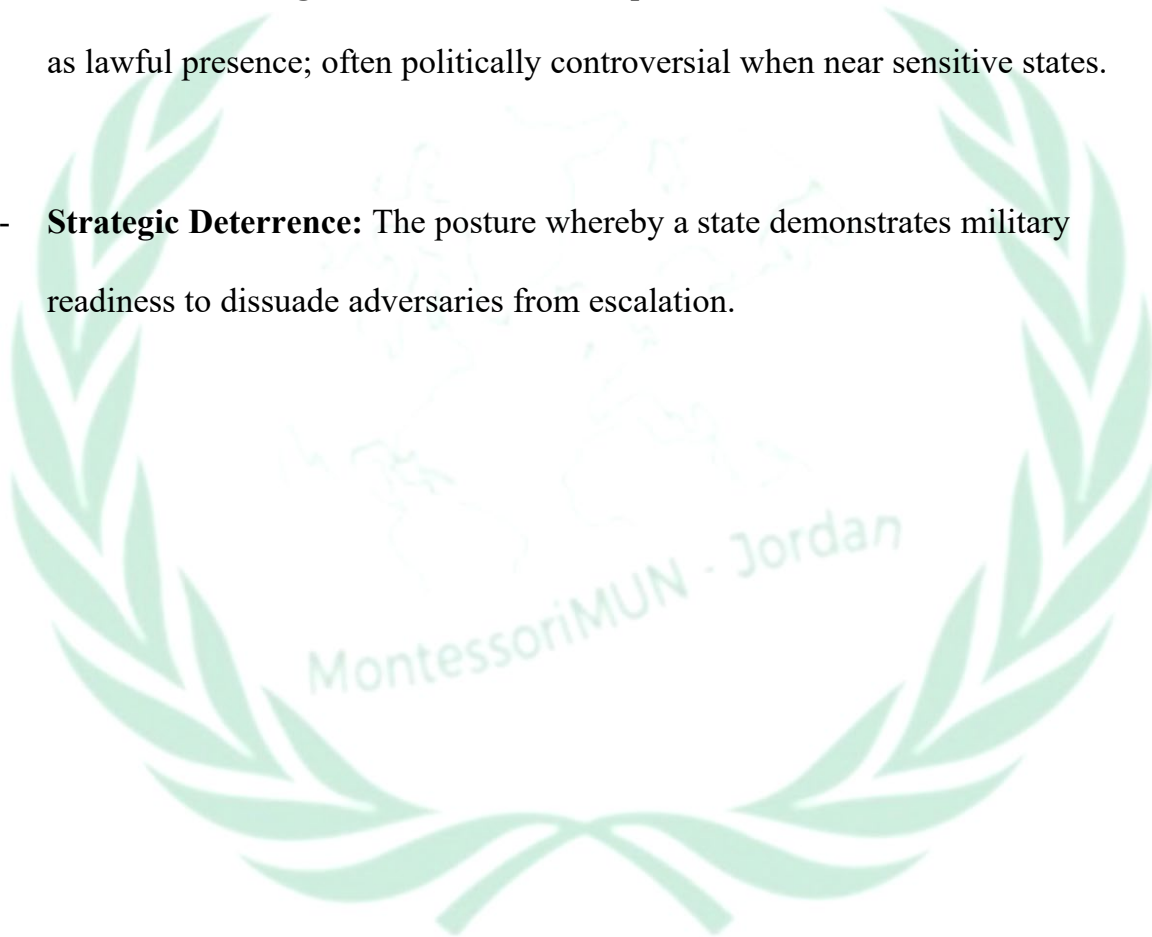


## Terminology

- **Counter-Narcotics Operation:** Military, naval, or aerial deployment intended to intercept drug trafficking networks.
- **Power Projection:** The ability of a state to deploy military capabilities far from its borders, often signaling deterrence or coercion.
- **States of Exception:** Extraordinary legal measures invoked by the Venezuelan government, granting expanded powers such as control over infrastructure, curfews, and emergency mobilization.
- **Militias:** Paramilitary civilian forces loyal to Venezuela's government, often mobilized for defense exercises alongside the official armed forces.
- **Proxy Actors:** Non-state groups (e.g., Tren de Aragua) whose activities are invoked by states either as justification for intervention (U.S.) or as evidence of external destabilization campaigns (Venezuela's narrative).
- **Regional Security Architecture:** Diplomatic and military mechanisms in Latin America meant to preserve peace and manage disputes; their relevance is tested by

U.S. unilateral deployments.

- **UN Charter Article 2(4):** A Principle prohibiting the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.
- **Freedom of Navigation Patrols:** Naval operations in international waters framed as lawful presence; often politically controversial when near sensitive states.
- **Strategic Deterrence:** The posture whereby a state demonstrates military readiness to dissuade adversaries from escalation.



## Current situation

Tensions between the United States and Venezuela have sharply escalated following a substantial U.S. military buildup in the Caribbean, involving warships, guided-missile destroyers, amphibious forces, and stealth F-35 fighter jets. Washington frames this deployment as a counter-narcotics operation aimed at curbing the influence and operations of drug cartels, some of which it alleges are linked to or protected by the government. Venezuela, under President Nicolás Maduro, has responded with forceful rhetoric and mobilization: deploying thousands of troops at the Colombia border, activating millions of militia members, instituting states of emergency (including powers to control critical infrastructure), conducting military drills, and accusing the U.S. of provocation and intent to effect regime change. International actors have begun to take sides, issuing condemnations or expressions of concern, thus turning what began as a bilateral issue into a regionally and globally relevant flashpoint.

## Timeline of events

- **2019–2020:** The USA increases naval patrols in the Caribbean, citing anti-narcotics missions.  
Venezuela denounces these moves as disguised attempts at regime change.
- **2021–2023:** Maduro consolidates power after disputed elections; USA maintains sanctions and keeps naval presence in Caribbean waters.  
Venezuelan armed forces conduct regular military drills near maritime borders.
- **August 2024:** Rising reports of transnational gang activity (Tren de Aragua) and drug trafficking routes spur renewed USA rhetoric about a stronger maritime posture.
- **Early 2025:** Washington begins reinforcing naval assets in the Caribbean, including destroyers and amphibious ships. Venezuela responds by mobilizing troops and militias, denouncing USA “provocations.”
- **August 2025:** Maduro declares a state of exception, activating millions of militia members and tightening state control over infrastructure. Large-scale Venezuelan military exercises are staged near the Colombian border.

- **September 2025:** The USA deploys F-35 stealth jets, destroyers, and Marines into the Caribbean. Washington frames this as a counter-narcotics campaign; Venezuela and allies call it an act of intimidation. China and Russia issue strong condemnations, accusing the U.S. of undermining sovereignty and stability. Venezuela raises the matter at the UN Conference on Disarmament, demanding international action.





## Parties involved

- **The United States of America:** Recently increased its military presence in the Caribbean, justifying the move as a measure to safeguard regional security and counter authoritarian influence in Latin America. The USA emphasizes its commitment to protecting democratic governance and preventing illicit activities such as arms trafficking and narcotics trade.
- **Venezuela:** Perceives U.S. military actions as a violation of sovereignty and an act of imperialist aggression. The Venezuelan government frames this deployment as an attempt to destabilize its political system and exert external control over its affairs.
- **Russia:** Strongly backs Venezuela politically and militarily, condemns U.S. deployment as destabilizing. A strong political and military ally of Venezuela, Russia condemns USA deployment as a destabilizing move. It has pledged to support Venezuela's sovereignty through diplomatic and, at times, military cooperation.
- **China:** Provides Venezuela with diplomatic backing and economic investment, opposing any foreign interference. China promotes the principle of non-intervention in state sovereignty and criticizes the USA approach as undermining

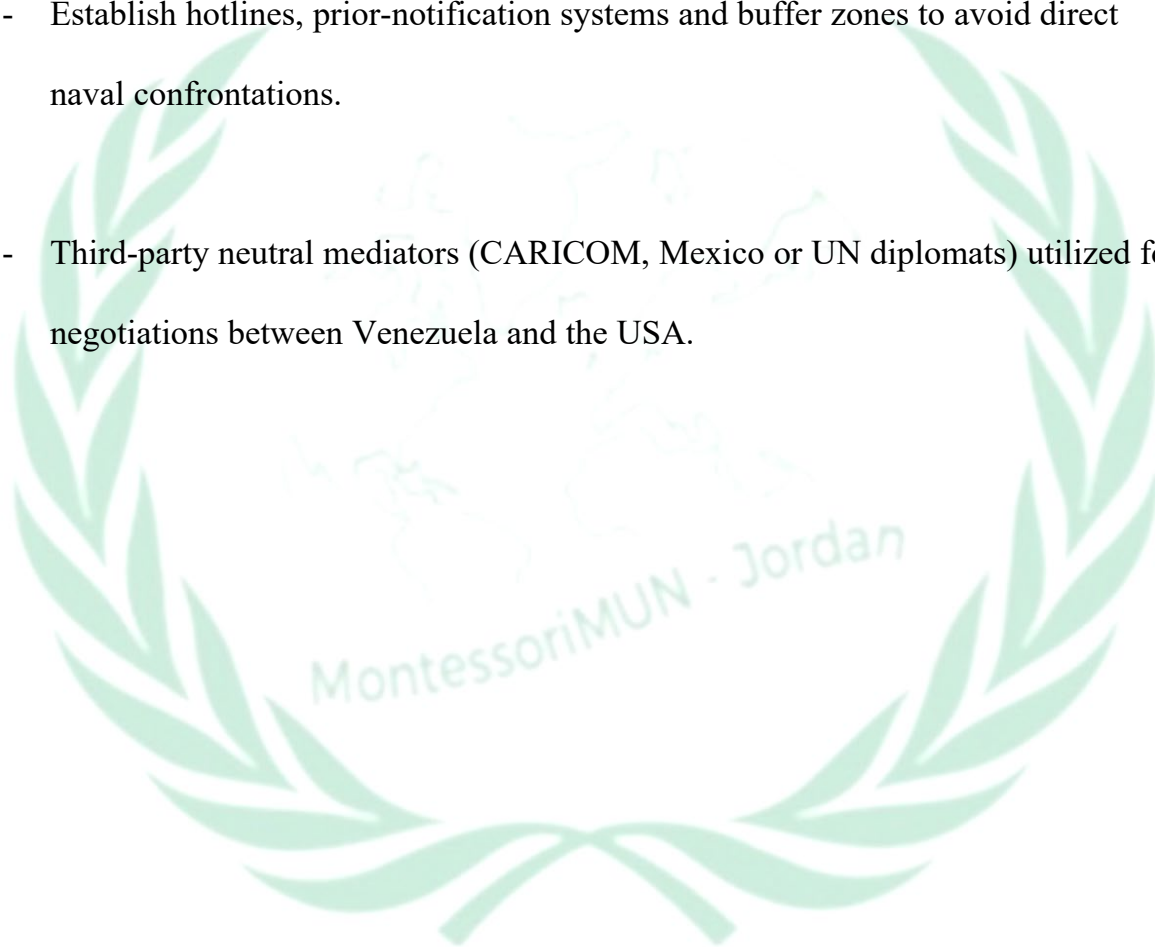
international law.

- **Cuba:** Closely aligned with Venezuela, Cuba views the USA deployment as a display of hostility rooted in historic Cold War tensions. It calls for regional solidarity against perceived American interventionism.
- **Colombia:** A key U.S. ally in the region, Colombia supports Washington's security rationale, deepening intelligence and defense cooperation with the U.S. as tensions rise.
- **Brazil:** While wary of escalating tensions, Brazil seeks to balance its commitment to regional peace with maintaining positive relations with both the USA and parties of conflict.

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## Suggested solutions

- Place interdictions and naval patrols under OAS or UN supervision in an effort to reduce international escalation.
- Establish hotlines, prior-notification systems and buffer zones to avoid direct naval confrontations.
- Third-party neutral mediators (CARICOM, Mexico or UN diplomats) utilized for negotiations between Venezuela and the USA.



## Guiding questions

- What happens when local actors such as OAS, CARICOM, and regional Latin American States respond and how does this affect their credibility?
- How does Russia and China's backing of Maduro shape the international reaction to the USA's military presence?
- Does the USA's case against drugs stand up or is it linked to more general political and economic goals?
- Are there any negligence or escalation possibilities at play and how might they affect the Caribbean region as a whole?
- Which bilateral or international protocols could reduce tensions while simultaneously addressing humanitarian and drug trafficking issues?