



United States of America Position Paper

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The flag of
the country

I. Background Information

The United States of America is a country located in North America, comprising 50 states. Regarded as the biggest economic power in the world, the USA happens to be the country with the highest GDP score. The USA also happens to possess the biggest military power in the world. As a rising power in the 19th century, the USA has been a prominent actor in many developments and major conflicts throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.

Throughout the last two centuries, South American countries have been involved in numerous disputes and conflicts. These issues can be traced back to the large presence of colonial powers between the 15th and 19th centuries. Following this time period under the effect of colonialism, the continent's resources had been stripped and racial oppression had been prominent. Stemming from these issues, South American countries have faced problems concerning social, economic, cultural and political aspects. As a growing international power, the US' involvement in issues regarding the South American countries has been present. Additionally, the United States' close geographical location has rendered them involved in many affairs concerning South America.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts on the Issues

As previously mentioned, the United States' geographical location has caused them to be involved in some of the issues taking place in South America. Furthermore, the US' past dealings with the countries in South America has caused them to take steps into providing solutions for the prominent disputes and issues. Keeping a diplomatic approach has been the US' main approach.

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- The United States Agency for International Development has put effort into maintaining a transparent, fair, efficient and accessible judicial system in Bolivia through judicial Reform programs.
- Even though the Bolivian government has called for the expulsion of the USAID, the US has worked towards maintaining fruitful relations with the Bolivian government.

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:

- The United States has been in support of Guyana's decision to seek a resolution at the ICJ.
- Putting diplomatic pressure on Venezuela has been one of the US' main focuses in an attempt to mitigate the aggression between states.



C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- With Plan Colombia, the US has provided Colombia with financial aid and military training in an attempt to combat the ELN.
- The US has been the first state to designate the ELN as a terrorist group.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed on the Issues

In order to maintain peaceful negotiations between parties, diplomacy should be the main focus of our committee. However, it should also be acknowledged that even though avoiding actions that go beyond diplomacy might maintain peace up to a certain point, they may be deemed to be ineffective and going beyond diplomacy might be a necessity. Keeping these in mind, member states should be conscious of the requirement for collaboration and provide their support in an attempt to craft swift and effective solutions.

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- The creation of an unbiased UN organisation to work towards improving Bolivia's judicial independence and accountability since a countries involvement will not be well regarded by Bolivia (as the Bolivian government has called for the cease of the operations of USAID)

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:

- Implementing sanctions on Venezuela if their aggression continues to lead to an all-out armed conflict.
- Unbiased international mediation between Venezuela and Guyana should be the main focus.

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- A military intervention campaign to be created in order to support Colombia in their conflict with the ELN which will be composed of multiple states' military troops.

IV. Bibliography

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