



United Kingdom Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Country

Being an ancient piece of land the United Kingdom has an incredibly expansive and immensely far back-reaching history. Being first visited by humans' earliest ancestors almost 900,000 years ago, our lands have always been called home by humankind. Being occupied by some of the strongest empires and folks of their time, namely the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Normans, and copious others, it is only logical for us to have a very deeply-rooted culture and governmental rule. Although the land we call our homeland has a very rich history that has been admired and researched by historians for many centuries, it is best if we solely focus on the history of the United Kingdom concerning the establishment of the UK's existing governmental rule, and our relationship with the region of focus, South America.

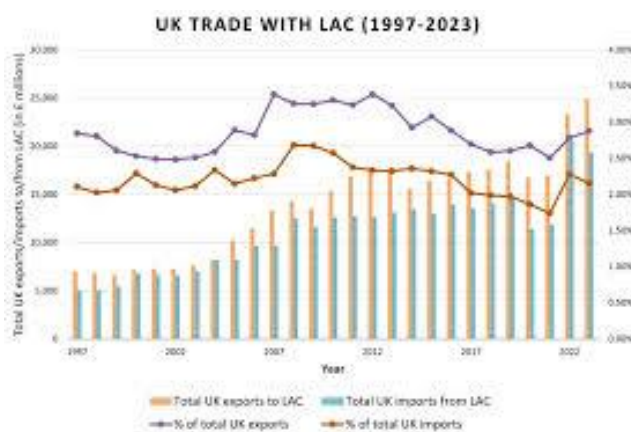


Map of the United Kingdom's Current Borders

The United Kingdom, in its modern context, was first established in 1707 when then two distinct states, Scotland and England unified under the Acts of Union treaty. This was beneficial for both sides as Scotland was under debt after a failed attempt at gaining influence in the Americas, and England would gain a strong ally against the French if they ever attempted an attack. Taking this union as exemplary, Ireland would also join the ranks of the United Kingdom in 1801. The 18th and 19th saw a very prosperous time for our union as it saw the rapid expansion of the British Empire which made us one of the strongest nations in the world at the time. This would continue until the end of WW1, when a lot of things changed within our nation. Sadly, the union with Ireland would not last after the war as nationalism spread also in the UK, with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) battling for independence from 1919 to 1921. This led to the still existent division of Ireland into two parts, with the southern part becoming the Sovereign Nation of Ireland in 1937,



as Northern Ireland remained a part of the UK, which it still is. The end of the Second World War saw a drastic increase in nationalism in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland which led to heavy protests and acts of terrorism by the IRA such as many car bombings, kidnappings, and armed attacks focused especially within Northern Ireland. However, the post-WW2 era is not a time in our nation that is marred with violence, as this era coincides with our heavy efforts in establishing international peace and modern politics both on a national and global level. This can be exemplified through the abolishment of the colonialist British Empire, marking our transition into becoming the democratic and modern nation we are. Furthermore, as one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council and a founding member of NATO and the United Nations, we have and still are showing our heavy commitment to maintaining benefits for all international relationships and international peace and prosperity. This is also applicable to our national issues, as there are frequent referendums for the public to express their opinion upon remaining a part of the UK, with Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland repeatedly showing their satisfaction with their current situation. Another very recent political development in the United Kingdom that cannot go without mention is the Brexit referendum. This referendum saw the exit of the UK from the European Union, which altered our outlook on several areas such as diplomacy, and trade, assisting us in seeing the world as a whole, rather than solely being focused on Europe. In turn, we realized just how crucial our close ties with the continent of South America were for our prospering, which is one of the many reasons why we are so concerned regarding the topics at hand and have decided to assist the nations in these regions in overcoming their current struggles.



UK Trade with Latin America

On that note, it would only be adequate to transition to the very important topic of the history of the relationship between the United Kingdom and South America. Dating back to the 17th century, our relationship with South America has always been very crucial for us. Although the UK had no formal colonies in the continent except the British Guyana and the Falkland Islands, it had very close economic ties to the continent from an early point onward. Nowadays, the UK assists the South American countries in



many initiatives such as Brazil's initiative of upholding the security of the Amazon Rainforests and Guyana's protection of their borders and natural resources against Venezuela's claims upon both. Furthermore, with a total of 5 trillion dollars in GDP and having 3 nations in the T20 countries, the South American Continent has very significant economic importance for the state with the sixth largest economy in the world, the UK. Therefore the UK has very close economic ties with many countries in the region, supporting businesses in countries such as Bolivia, where a British government-supported start-up has begun the trade of 3000 solar panels in Bolivia as an initiative to uphold the trade relationships and further the usage of renewable energy sources in Bolivia. To encapsulate, it is pretty evident that both historically and recently, the relationship between the UK and South America has been essential for the prosperity of both sides.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- No past effort made by the UK regarding the maintenance of judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia

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

- The visit of the British warship HMS Trent to the UK's regional ally and Commonwealth partner Guyana in 2023 as part of a series of engagements in the region aimed to decrease the possibility of Venezuela attacking Guyana
- Promising Guyana the UK's unequivocal backing and thanking Venezuela for its reluctance to use force
- The continuation of cooperation with partners in the region, as well as through international bodies, attempts to ensure the territorial integrity of Guyana
- A visit to Georgetown, Guyana on 18 December 2023 by the Foreign Minister for the Americas, the first G7 representative to do so since Venezuela stated its renewal of claim over the area

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- Focus on the Ethnic Chapter and listen to experiences first-hand from those whose day-to-day work is focused on establishing peace at local niveaus
- Call on the governmental organ to speed up the implementation of the 2016 Colombian Peace Agreement including the action of assigning an entity at the highest level to control efforts



- Expanding the state's presence in inaccessible regions, and the cruciality of peace-delivering benefits such as healthcare, schools, and infrastructure
- The abolition of security concerns for community leaders which relieves their concerns about leading international missions in their communities

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- No proposed solutions by the UK government regarding the maintenance of judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia

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

- The insurance of Guyana's territorial independence from Venezuela and upholding the peace between the two nations in conflict
- Guyana's right over the national resources found in their EEZ being protected and Venezuela's claim over them being eradicated
- The sending of military weapons and personnel to the area in case of a Venezuelan attack upon Guyanese territory
- The UN deciding upon sanctions to be put into action in the case of a violent conflict between the countries

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- Call upon the group called EMC that has remained in dialogue with the government to apply that process to denounce violence and illegal activities while pursuing their aims through political instruments
- The maintenance of the UN Verification Mission, UN agencies, the Colombian Government, communities, and individuals working together to build upholdable peace
- Promote the establishment of Colombia's first National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, and ensure that its implementation will help decrease the impacts of conflict on women and girls from communities across Colombia
- A reuttering directed towards the ELN to re-commit to closer relations and a ceasefire and increase hope that progress will be made to this end in the upcoming discussion between the parties



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