



OAS

Organization of American States



Committee: Organization of American States (OAS)

Topic: Fighting the Issue of Narcotrafficking in Mexico

Written by: Eugenio Arizpe

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the San Patricio International School Model of the United Nations Del Paseo 2025! It is a pleasure to welcome you to the Organization of American States. As your chair, I would love to observe how you develop and apply critical skills in this simulation. We are very excited and extremely happy to have you participate in the issue of narcotrafficking in Mexico in the Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS).

This committee will emphasize the need for cooperation to address the topic. We hope you learn and enjoy this experience as you continue developing your debating skills in this memorable event.

Introducing your chairs: Nahiara Guerrero, as your Secretary, Cesar Rodriguez, as your Moderator and I, Eugenio Arizpe, as your Director.

This is a great opportunity to demonstrate your debating skills and leadership regarding the issue. Take advantage of this event and enhance your knowledge during this incredible journey, even mistakes will let you grow strong, learn from them. And please don't forget, "It is better to try and fail than not to try." Good luck!

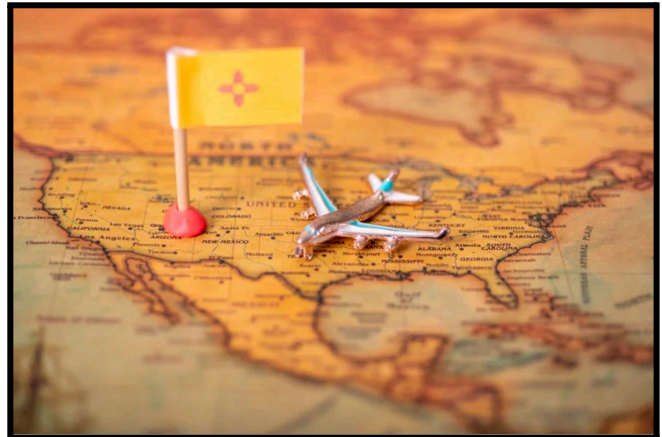
In case you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please feel free to tell us at: spismunpaseo@sanpatricio.edu.mx.

Sincerely,

Eugenio Arizpe

I. COMMITTEE BACKGROUND

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established on April 30, 1948, with the signing of the OAS in Bogotá, Colombia. This organization was founded to ensure security and strengthen peace around the continent. It was founded by representatives from 21 countries in America, and arranged by 6 organs of the General Assembly in order to mitigate



facing issues. At the moment, the organization is in collaboration with 35 members from American countries and states, responding effectively to any disorder.

Since its founding, the agreement has played an important role in the development of American countries, including the promotion of democracy, and economic development.

Representatives from member states met once a year to discuss and conclude upon annual goals regarding global issues. Perhaps, depending on the circumstances around the continent, these meetings can vary widely. OAS's economy is based on an annual budget through international contributions of the agreement from member states with an estimated budget of \$100 million USD.

Since its creation, this organization has especially aimed at four main objectives, including democracy institutions and process, promote human rights, security, and support development. Conflicts and internal problems such as World War II, the Cold War, economic and social development, and the promotion of human rights are some examples of the need for these objectives. These are the main factors that cause many internal disorders and lead to a decrease of activity, affecting the development of these countries.

To enhance these objectives and prevent further damage, they started working day after day towards an effective solution. Some notable goals they want to achieve include: strengthening peace and security; promoting economic, social, and cultural development; and

promoting representative democracy. This, with the purpose of increasing the balance of a society with a strong and stable government while collaborating in an efficient way.

The OAS developed from the International Union of American Republics, established in 1890. The organizational structure of the OAS is designed to facilitate and increase efficiency of its operations working in collaboration on issues. The OAS concludes into 9 main different structures. Each structure plays an important role in achieving its own goal. The OAS headquarters is located in Washington, D.C. However, it still operates offices in 35 different countries and states among the continent.

From the 20th to the 21st century, the OAS established the inter-American Democratic Charter and the Charter of the Organization of American States, demonstrating their commitment regarding their democracy and human rights efforts in America. The organism acknowledges the lack of action in South America and it will continue developing new strategies to implement in these countries.

It is widely acknowledged that the OAS uses four main pillars in order to efficiently execute their four main objectives. It operates on the principles of international law, solidarity, social justice and security, and economic cooperation, seeking a safer, honest, and sustainable world. At the moment, the OAS provides critical support to member states in building institutional and human capacity to meet new challenges.

II. HISTORY OF THE TOPIC



The issue of Narco Trafficking in Mexico is gradually expanding worldwide, reaching uncountable countries and increasing illicit drug sales. Intensifying the need of further actions to mitigate and respond to these global issues.

In the 19th century, the cultivation and trade of plants such as coca and marijuana started to spread around North America, but still, it wasn't a major issue for the OAS. The

fact that World War II started, traffickers started to discover new opportunities to expand their operations strategies due to the instability and the growing demand in the United States.

Near the 80s, cartels started to form over time, controlling drug traffic routes and operations around North America. After the custody of Felix Gallardo, cartels started to divide into smaller groups to trade in higher quantities. Most of them were strategically located in Sinaloa. c



Joaquín Guzmán Loera, known as "El Chapo," was a notorious Mexican drug lord and leader of the Sinaloa Cartel, one of the most powerful criminal organizations in the world. His cartel was responsible for trafficking vast quantities of narcotics, including cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, across international borders, particularly into the United States. His repeated escapes from prison and eventual extradition to the U.S., where he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2019, underscored the challenges of combating transnational organized crime. Narcotrafficking has severe global implications, fueling violence, corruption, and instability, particularly in Latin America, where criminal organizations undermine state institutions. The issue also exacerbates social crises, such as human trafficking and forced displacement, while straining international relations as countries grapple with policies on drug enforcement, border security, and criminal justice. On top of that, the violence increased significantly since its release, and around the 90s its production and sales became a major issue around the continent because of the consumption of these products, making vulnerable citizens, specially those in poor conditions.

Due to its location and the poor security in the borders, Mexico has been used in high scales as a trading and transshipment main point for narcotics between Latin America and the U.S. market, increasing corruption and inefficiency among the country. The lack of security and transparency in Mexico has affected the economy in a negative way, further allocating unnecessary military assistance.

Months later, Mexicans started to smuggle drugs on a major scale, increasing the instability and vulnerability of the country. Due to this, Mexico was forced to participate in

“Operation Intercept” and “Operation Condor.” Aiming at supporting the fight against the cultivation of opium and marijuana by enhancing the lack of security in these countries in order to protect and gather control against the issue.

Operation Intercept was an anti-drug measure developed by Richard Nixon for the purpose of reducing importation of Mexican marijuana to the United States. During the years, instead of decreasing, it started to evolve significantly causing a worldwide spread among continents.



On the other hand, Operation Condor was a campaign of political repression, originating with the help of representatives from South America, such as Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. These operations were operating around 1969-1982 looking to achieve their goal. Furthermore, it is important to consider that drug trafficking is a global illicit trade. The administration and sales of substances are against the drug prohibition laws. As a result of these actions, traffickers serve a prison sentence or certain punishments for several years. This legal framework aims to discourage trafficking activities and reflects international efforts to address the drug trade.

III. CURRENT ISSUES

In recent years, in Mexico, narcotrafficking has become more common among citizens. In 2021, more than 1500 tons of drugs were seized around the country.

Narcotrafficking has made a huge impact on the economy of Mexico, dealing with more than 20 billion dollars. In fact, Mexico is one of the countries that produces the most drugs in America. This internal issue has increased significantly due to some factors they face, such as poverty, inequality, corruption, international demand, and weakness in law enforcement.

On the other hand, more than 70% of homicides in Mexico are involved with narcotrafficking each year. Furthermore, it is important that the world heroin consumption and seizures represents an annual flow of 430 tons of heroin in the global heroin market.



Mexico has been formed specifically to control the production and distribution of drugs in the region. As a result, Mexico became the biggest producer of drugs on the continent. This allowed traffickers to export in bigger amounts and to increase their profits significantly, potentially affecting developing countries by being forced to deal with a significant amount of money to enforce the laws.

Countries such as Honduras, El Salvador, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and more are some cases of the previous problem. Perhaps, the consumption of drugs gradually increases in undeveloped countries being Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Bolivia the most affected countries.

In addition, a study that analyzes how the laws affect the issue demonstrated how the enforcement of laws to prevent traffic increases the incarceration rate. Unfortunately, as a consequence, they promote the development of more refined trafficking networks against the law.

Another key point to address is the Opium trade. It came into existence in the 18th century. The trade led to high levels of addiction and increased the risk of heart disease. Despite all the negative effects, the sales were strong enough to increase economic growth. This issue started to increase significantly around Asia lasting in an international illicit issue around the world.

IV. UN ACTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

The United Nations has played a key role in addressing issues related to narcotrafficking. Each organization has been working day by day aiming at addressing these

relevant problems that are affecting worldwide society with economic, social and political development.

According to a written report, the Mexican government has significantly enhanced the federal police and the military. This successfully led to a destruction of more than 33% of illegal content such as cultivations and trades. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), contributed by collaborating in a program with Mexican authorities to share operations. La Secretaria de Salud, has been involved in this collaboration extensively with health issues.



On the other hand, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are working on community development projects, including an international project to address addiction issues and advocacy for police change. These initiatives are aimed at improving public health while making awareness about mental illness.

Moreover, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has provided enough support and resources for countries affected dealing with drug related issues. This reduces the risk of drug trafficking among countries.

These organizations have contributed significantly over time and played a crucial role. They managed to enforce the law and address public health. They effectively mitigate and control the opium trade among the continent. Each complex issue that surrounds narco trafficking is often related with economic development, making it easier to fight against it with the help of organizations.

V. ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. How can international collaboration be strengthened to ensure safety among citizens during conflicts?
2. How can organisms implement strategies in order to mitigate and prevent narco trafficking in Mexico?

3. What role do heads of states play in minimizing the production and sales of these illicit substances?
4. How can the country's efforts address the issue in an equitable, ethical, and sustainable way?
5. How does the drug trade and seizure affect the development of the economy of the Mexican Republic?
6. What does international cooperation provide in addressing narco trafficking around the continent?
7. How does internal conflict affect the production, distribution, and manufacturing processes of drugs?
8. How can strong education and awareness help reduce the narco trafficking issue in our society?
9. What are factors that contribute to the formation and sales of a drug cartel around the country?
10. What historical factors have contributed to the impact and development of narcotrafficking?
11. In developing countries, what are the key causes that contribute to ongoing challenges?

IV. CONCLUSION

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1948 aiming to promote democracy, human rights, security, and development among its 35 member states around the continent. The OAS operates through 9 main structures, arranged by 6 organisms of the general assembly to mitigate and address specific challenges. In order to achieve and

maintain a successful program, they act with the help of an annual budget of \$100 million USD.

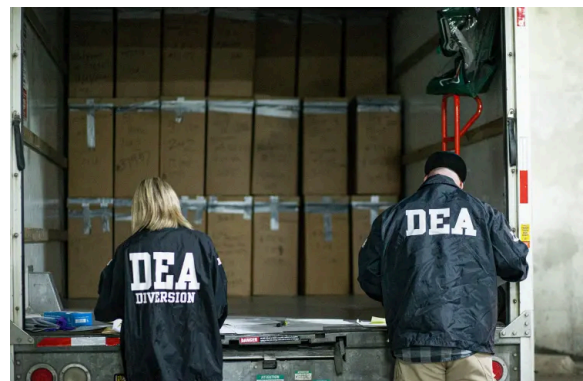
The issue of Narco Trafficking in Mexico is gradually expanding worldwide, reaching uncountable countries and increasing illicit drug sales. Intensifying the need of further actions to mitigate and respond to these global issues.

Since the 19th century, the cultivation and trade of drugs started to expand, gradually becoming a major issue in America. With the start of World War II, traffickers discovered new strategies and cartels began to develop their drug trafficking routes, leading to instability and a growing demand in the USA and Mexico.

After the custody of Felix Gallardo, cartels started to divide into smaller groups to trade in higher quantities. Most of them were strategically located in Sinaloa. Months later, several operations were established to fight drug smuggling and fight against the cultivation of opium and marijuana by enhancing the lack of security against the issue.

Nowadays, narco trafficking in Mexico is a significant issue, with over 1,500 tons of drugs seized in a year, making Mexico the largest drug producer in the continent. Perhaps with all these efforts, the drugs seized represent a big percentage of Mexico's economy.

Another key point to address is the Opium trade. Since the 18th century, the trade has led to high levels of addiction and increased the risk of heart disease. Despite all the negative effects, the sales were strong enough to increase economic growth. Additionally, it is the main cause of homicides representing 70% around the country. Factors such as poverty, inequality, corruption, and weak law enforcement intensify the issue on higher scales.



The United Nations has been working on addressing narco trafficking and supporting law enforcement. Collaborating with the Mexican government and organizations including the DEA led to the destruction of significant illegal drug operations.

NGOs are also involved in being an active member serving in community development such as addiction, awareness and more issues related to narco trafficking.

Delegates, it is essential to address the issue of Narcotrafficking in Mexico in an efficient way and the need for further actions is critical in order to mitigate this crisis and save lives. Countries and organizations' efforts are the hope of reducing violence and health issues for citizens.



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