



Security Council



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL
AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO

ESCUELA NACIONAL
PREPARRATORIA
INFOCAB PB403212

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TOPIC A: SITUATION IN SYRIA

TOPIC B: PIRACY IN SOMALIA AS A THREAT TO
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

8, 9 y 10 DE MARZO DE 2012



“Que en lo sucesivo una plena libertad de conciencia, una absoluta libertad de exposición y de discusión, dando espacio a todas las ideas y campo a todas las inspiraciones, deje esparcir la luz por todas partes y haga innecesaria e imposible toda conmoción que no sea puramente espiritual, toda revolución que no sea meramente intelectual.”

Gabino Barreda, *Oración Cívica*, pronunciada el 16 de septiembre de 1867

Delegados, Maestros y observadores:

Sean ustedes bienvenidos al Foro Interamericano y 3er Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria MUNENP 2012, reciban un cordial saludo por todos los que participamos en este evento que hemos concebido y concretado en un proyecto pedagógico, que ofrezca a todos ustedes una experiencia significativa e inolvidable en su vida.

En el marco del 145 Aniversario de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, hemos situado esta nueva edición de MUNENP 2012, para continuar trabajando por los ideales de nuestra institución: “Amor, Orden y Progreso”, siempre con miras a que nuestro trabajo y el de ustedes ayude a hacerlos mejores personas y hacer una sociedad mejor para los que hoy y después viviremos y vivirán aquí.

La cultura de la paz, nos invita a seguir trabajando en pos de los valores, actitudes y comportamientos que rechazan la violencia y la prevención de los conflictos, así es que a través del Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, como juego de roles en el que se fortalece el espíritu crítico, el respeto a la diversidad, la tolerancia, la negociación, la investigación, la diplomacia, la toma de decisiones, un amplio respeto y compromiso con y para los Derechos Humanos y el realizar acciones, personales, familiares y sociales para entender que la paz, no solo es un estado en el que no hay guerra, sino aquel en el que el ser humano, encuentra la congruencia y la tranquilidad para hallar el sentido de su vida.

Es por eso que, en esta nueva edición, hemos seguido trabajando para ustedes siempre cuidando estos ideales marcados en la *Declaración y Programa de Acción sobre una Cultura de Paz*, en la *Declaración de Derechos Humanos*, en la *Carta de las Naciones Unidas*, y por supuesto en tomar el Amor como base, el Orden como medio, y el Progreso como fin, sin nunca olvidarnos, que el espíritu crítico, ese que nos caracteriza como universitarios, nos dicta que “Por mi raza hablará el espíritu”

Sólo nos queda, desear que disfruten una vez más su estancia, desearles mucho éxito en sus trabajos, y por supuesto, agradecerles por su presencia, ya que sin ustedes, no se realizaría la 3ra edición del Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria.

ATENTAMENTE

Comité Organizador MUNENP 2012



Para mí, es un honor darles la bienvenida al Modelo de Naciones Unidas de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria MUNENP 2012 que hemos estado preparando para todos ustedes con mucho gusto, esfuerzo y dedicación.

Hemos decidido tomar como eje temático el desarrollo social, desarrollo del que todos somos parte y donde nuestras aportaciones, deberán verse reflejadas en la evolución de nuestro mundo, en la evolución de nuestra comunidad, de nuestra familia.

Así mismo como jóvenes comprometidos, debemos demostrarlo, una y otra vez; Yo creo en todos y cada uno de ustedes como grandes delegados, jueces, oradores, pero sobre todo, creo en ustedes como personas, y sé que ustedes aceptaran el reto e incluso, muchos de ustedes, ya lo han aceptado, y no solo para hacer el mejor papel dentro de un modelo, sino que han aceptado el reto, de mejorar su vida; que todo lo que han aprendido, ha servido para hacer sus vidas, mejores.

Estoy convencida que dentro de este foro podrán vertir todos sus ideales, y explotaran su potencial al máximo, también pasaran unos días excelentes, se divertirán, aprenderán, y conservaran estos recuerdos por mucho tiempo.

Me despido, esperándolos y deseándoles el mejor de los éxitos para los próximos 8,9, y 10 de Marzo.

Niyima Elizalde Guzmán.

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AGENDA

JUEVES 8 DE MARZO

10:00-12:00 REGISTRO DELEGADOS
13:00-14:00 CEREMONIA INAUGURACION
14:00-15:30 1ª SESION
15:30-17:00 COMIDA
17:15 – 19:00 2ª SESION

VIERNES 9 DE MARZO

9:00 – 10:30 3º Sesión
10:30 -11:00 Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:30 4º Sesión
12:30 – 12:45 Coffee Break
12:45 – 14:00 5º Sesión
14:00 – 15:30 Comida
15:45 – 17:00 6º Sesión
17:00 – 17:15 Coffee Break
17:15 – 18:30 7º Sesión

SÁBADO 10 DE MARZO

9:30 – 10:30 8º Sesión
10:30 – 11:00 Coffe Break
11:00 – 13:00 9º Sesión
13:30-15:00 SESIÓN PLENARIA
15:15-16:00 CLAUSURA MUNENP 2011 – AUDITORIO

SEDE: INSTALACIONES SALAS AUDIOVISUALES Y AULAS MAGNAS DEL
PLANTEL 08 MIGUEL E. SCHULZ.



Delegates:

My name is Daniela Carro and it is a pleasure to me to be your President in this new edition of MUNENP. I expect the debate to be fluid and to obtain the best resolutions for the situations here explained.

We, the members of the chair, expect you to behave in a proper way and manners and to remember the rules of procedure in every moment of the debate, inside and outside the session room.

As you may know, the Security Council is considered to be one of the toughest committees in the Model because of the singularities of its protocol, and because it is ruled by special chapters and articles of the UN Charter, you ought to know these chapters and articles by heart and use them properly.

During the debate we would like you to bear in mind that the SC seeks for the peace and security of the civilian population and do not forget this while you prepare your resolution.

We would like to remind you all that the official language for this committee is English and that the use of any other languages might be sanctioned by the Chair members.

Our functions as Chair are to give an open forum where new, realistic and innovating ideas can be delivered and discussed and the proper guidance in order to reach this goal.

Sometimes our very personal interests try to impose over the debate so please, delegates, we call you all to remember the roll you are all playing in this committee. Remember, just because it is a Model and not the actual Security Council, does not means you can act less professionally.

By all means feel free to contact us if you have any doubt about the Security Council in this MUNENP 2012. E-mail address: munenp.sc@gmail.com

Security Council Chair Members

Daniela Carro, President

Jorge Nieto, Moderator



Committee Background

United Nations Security Council

The beginnings of the Security Council are deeply tied to those of the United Nations. One would never have existed without the other. The first chapter of the UN Charter says:

The Purposes of the United Nations are: To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

According to the article 24 of chapter V of the charter of the United Nations, the Security Council is conferred “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security”

It is organized so it can function continuously. So a representative of each member has to be present all times at the United Nations headquarters.

The birth of both entities started with *The Declaration of St. James Palace* which emerged from a June 1941. At this time Europe was on the brink of falling to the Axis powers, yet these governments were engaged in the discussion and signing of a declaration of intent that would set the stage for a change that would henceforth affect the way governments resolved international issues.

On January 1, 1942, the United Nations Declaration was signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Maxim Litvinov, of the USSR, and the T. V. Soong, of China. A day later the Declaration was signed by twenty-two other nations.

In its original form the Security Council had eleven members, of which five would be permanent members and six would hold seats for two years. The Security Council was given the responsibility of preventing future wars, and it was responsible for making decisions on what actions the United Nations needed to take. Also, the member states were to place armed forces at



the disposal of the Security Council in its task of preventing war and suppressing acts of aggression. The one problem with the Dumbarton Oaks plan was the lack of a voting procedure in the Security Council. This was resolved at the Yalta Conference. The veto power was made official in Article 30 and was extended to the five countries commonly referred to as the “Perm 5.” The Security Council held its first historic meeting January 17, 1946, and has been taking actions for peace ever since.

Due to diplomatic pressure in 1965 the number of members in the Security Council was increased to 15, but the permanent positions remained the same. There has been much discussion of changing the veto positions, especially after the fall of USSR and its permanent position being given to the Russian Federation. The current structure is France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Peoples Republic of China, and the Russian Federation having veto power. The elected term is two years, and rotating members are selected by a vote of the General Assembly.

The objective of the Committee is outlined in Chapter V, VI & VII of the United Nations Charter. Chapter VI refers to “Pacific Settlement of Disputes” or peaceable means to end a conflict (negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, and conferring with regional agencies or arrangements). The Security Council can also initiate a formal investigation under Chapter VI into any instance of possible violence or threat to peace. The Council can also take “Chapter VII action” in cases where there is an immediate threat to peace, breach of peace, or an act of aggression. Under Article 41, the Security Council can call on member states to participate in sanctions of an offending nation. If these attempts fail to restore peace, the Council is authorized under Article 42 to take military action to restore and keep the peace.

The first action taken by the Council, once a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought forth, is usually a recommendation to the involved parties to try to reach an agreement through peaceful means.

In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation, appointing special representatives or requesting the Secretary-General to do so, and it may also set forth principles for a peaceful settlement. If the dispute turns violent, The Council’s first concern is to end it as soon as possible. It may issue ceasefires directives, as it has in the past, which are



instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. It can also send United nations peace-keeping forces apart and create conditions under which a peaceful settlement could be achieved. The Security Council can also use enforcement measures, economic sanctions or even collective military actions to solve the dispute.



TOPIC A: SITUATION IN SYRIA

In the latest months the Arabic world has been place to a number of revolutions and movements, thus because of different situations but mainly caused by an unconformity of the population with the government. One of these movements is the situation in Syria. The United Nations Security Council in its seeking for international security and stability has been called to take care of the situation. Although in October 3 the SC vetoed the draft resolution in this topic, the council is still looking for a resolution.

Historical Background.

Through the time, the Syrian territory has been occupied by several groups, however, in 1920, an independent Arab Kingdom of Syria was established under King Faysal of the Hashemite family. After the Ottoman Empire defeat in World War I, Syria was mandated to France and became independent with the ejection of Vichy troops by the Allies in 1941. In 1946 came the declaration of independence of the country. From 1958 to 1961, Syria was united with Egypt as the United Arab Republic.

President of the Syrian Arab Republic is Bashar al-Assad, he is also Regional Secretary of the Ba'ath Party. Bashar al-Assad became president after the death of his father Hafez al-Assad, who held office from 1970 until his death in 2000.

Government.

Chief of state: President Bashar al-ASAD (since July 2000); **Vice President:** Farouk al-SHAR'A (since February 2006) and Najah al-Attar; **Prime Minister:** Adil SAFR.

The Syrian Arab Republic is a mid west country located between Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq; its capital city is Damascus. The population of Syria is mainly composed of Arabs (90%), Kurds (9%), Armenians, Circassians, Turkottomans.

The Syrian constitution vests the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party with leadership functions in the state and society and provides broad powers to the president. The president, approved by referendum for a 7-year term, is also Secretary General of the Ba'ath Party and leader of the



National Progressive Front, which is a coalition of 10 political parties authorized by the regime. The president has the right to appoint ministers, to declare war and states of emergency, to issue laws (which, except in the case of emergency, require ratification by the People's Council), to declare amnesty, to amend the constitution, and to appoint civil servants and military personnel. The Emergency Law, which effectively suspends most constitutional protections for Syrians, has been in effect since 1963.

Officially, Syria is a republic. In reality, however, it is an authoritarian regime that exhibits only the forms of a democratic system. Although citizens apparently vote for the president and members of parliament, they do not have the right to change their government. The late President Hafiz Al-Asad was confirmed by unopposed referenda five times. His son, Bashar Al-Asad, also was confirmed by an unopposed referendum in July 2000 and May 2007. The President and his senior aides, particularly those in the military and security services, ultimately make most basic decisions in political and economic life, with a very limited degree of public accountability. Political opposition to the President is not tolerated. Syria has been under a state of emergency since 1963. Syrian governments have justified martial law by the state of war that continues to exist with Israel and by continuing threats posed by terrorist groups.

 **Actual Situation**

What started in March as protests against al-ASAD's government policies (emergency law) has become an international crisis, thus because of the use of force by the mandatory against the rebels. The UN says that there are least 5,000 casualties; hence the SC has been called to refer the Syria Situation to the International Criminal Court.

According to the top UN human rights official 14,000 people are believed to have been arrested, and 12,400 fled to other countries.

Syria does not let the pass of international press to the territory, that's why the exact number of casualties cannot be estimated properly.

The actions of the Syrian government are acts against the human rights and humanity.



Guide Questions

- What kind of impact has the situation in Syria for the neighbor countries and all round the world?
- How can your nation help the Syrian civilians?
- Which proposes is your nation doing to help?
- What are the demands of the Syrian people?
- Who has interests in the actual situation?
- What is the nature of the movements in Syria?

Issues to discuss

- Would it be available for the SC to refer the situation to the ICC?
- What can the SC do under the UN charter chapters that reign over it?
- Are embargos a solution for this very one situation?
- Should the SC reinforce the resolutions taken by the Arab League?
- Is there any point in changing the actual government?
 - Could the SC handle this situation?
- Are sanctions necessary to this situation?
 - What kind of sanctions?

• Bibliography

- <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3580.htm>
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sy.html>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-13855203>
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- **UN documents**

- S/PV.6531 Verbatim Record of meeting 6531 of the SC (*on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict and its resumption*).

- S/PV.6524 Verbatim Record of meeting 6524 of the SC (*regarding a briefing on the situation in Syria and comments*).

- **SC resolutions**

- <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>

- <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/4628407.95516968.html>

- **Main relevant international instruments**

- Charter of the United Nations

- Universal declaration of the human rights

- Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court

- Geneva conventions 1949 n its additional protocols

- **Useful Websites.**

- **Stats**

- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sy.html>



- <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3580.htm>
- <http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/syria.html>

- **News**

- <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/03/29/uk-syria-events-idUKTRE72S4O220110329>
- http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world/middle_east/
- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>
- <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/#axzz1gi7fQhxW>

Note: Take in consideration the recent events and the news that are in a constant evolution.

TOPIC B: PIRACY IN SOMALIA AS A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

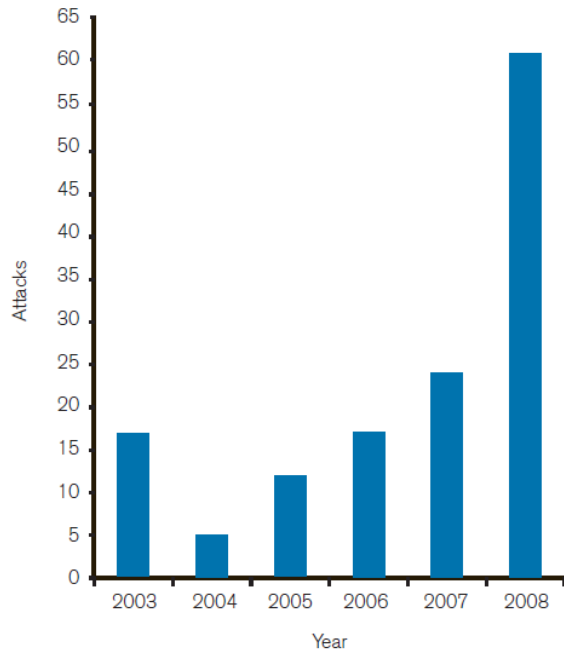
Ninety percent of the world's trade is still moved by sea, so it is not surprising that piracy against cargo vessels remains a significant issue.

It is estimated that seaborne piracy¹ costs the world tens of millions of dollars a year.

Piracy off the Somali coast represents a threat to international security for diverse reasons. It is an increasing problem that not only involves Somalia and the neighboring countries, but the international community as a whole. It has various social, political and economic implications, ones that must be taken into consideration when addressing the issue.

Piracy has been a problem in Somali waters for at least ten years. However, the number of attempted and successful attacks has risen over the recent years (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Number of actual and attempted attacks in Somalia and Gulf of Aden

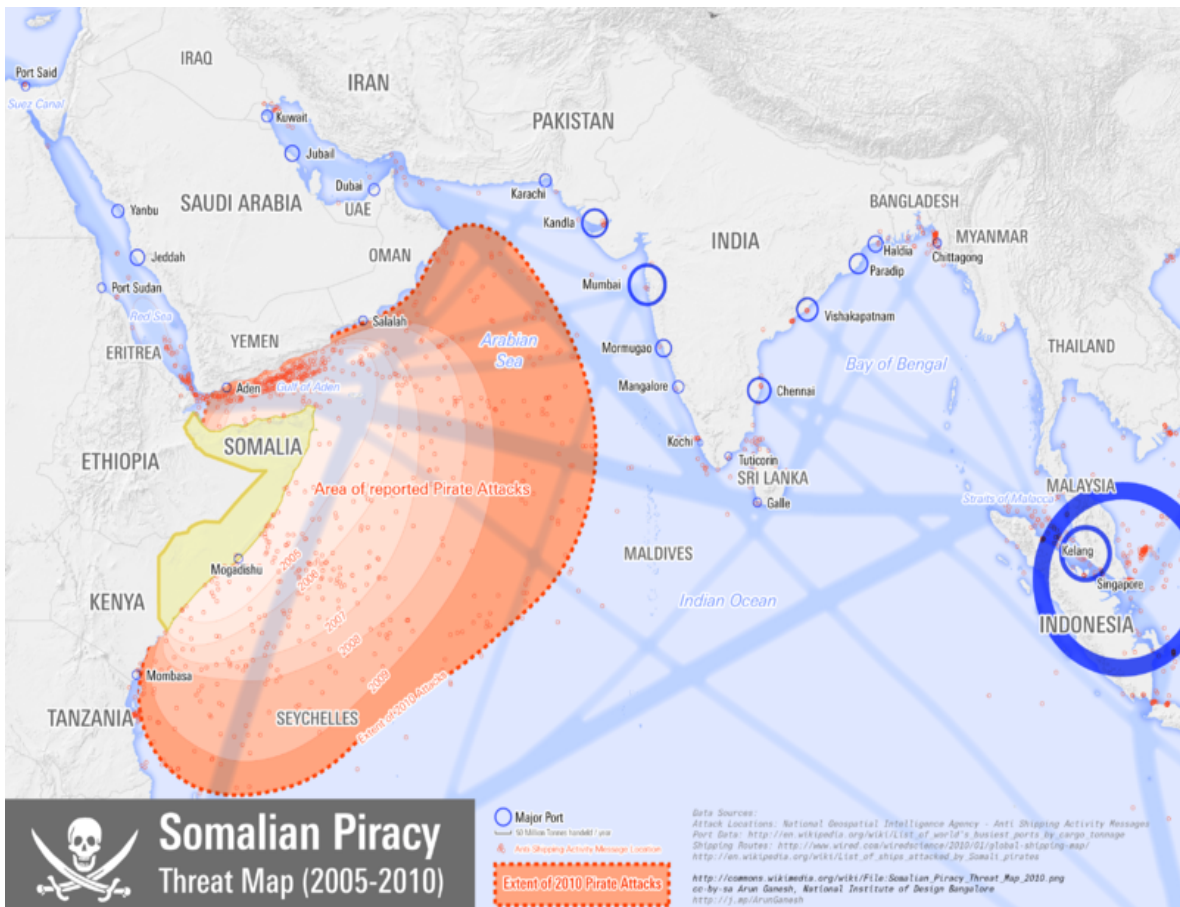


Source: ICC International Maritime Bureau, *Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships – Report for the Period 1 January–30 June 2008*, July 2008. Figures correct as at 25 September 2008.



Piracy in Somalia also has been a threat to shipping since the beginning of the Somali Civil War in the early 1990s. Since 2005, many international organizations, including the International Maritime Organization and the World Food Programme, have expressed concern over the rise in acts of piracy.² Piracy has contributed to an increase in shipping costs and impeded the delivery of food aid shipments. Ninety percent of the World Food Programme's shipments arrive by sea, and ships have required a military escort.³

Somali pirates were responsible for 44% of the 289 piracy incidents on the world's seas in the first nine months of 2010, according to the International Chamber of Commerce's International Maritime Bureau (IMB).¹²



Overview of the Situation.

During the Siad Barre regime, Somalia received aid from Denmark, Great Britain, Iraq, Japan, Sweden, USSR, and West Germany to develop its fishing industry. Cooperatives had fixed



prices for their catch, which was often exported due to the low demand for seafood in Somalia. Aid money improved the ships and supported the construction of maintenance facilities.⁴

After the fall of the Barre regime, the income from fishing decreased due to the Somali Civil War. Also, there was no coast guard to protect against fishing trawlers from other countries illegally fishing and big companies dumping waste which killed fish in Somali waters.

This led to the erosion of the fish stock. Local fishermen started to band together to protect their resources. Soon some of them discovered that piracy was an easier way to make money. Due to the clan-based organization of Somali society, the lack of a central government, and the country's strategic location at the Horn of Africa, conditions were ripe for the growth of piracy in the early 1990s.

Precise data on the current economic situation in Somalia is scarce but with an estimated per capita GDP of \$600 per-year, it remains one of the world's poorest countries.⁵ Millions of Somalis depend on food aid and in 2008, according to the World Bank, as much as 73% of the population lived on a daily income below \$2.^{6 & 7}

These factors and the lucrative success of many hijacking operations have drawn a number of young men toward gangs of pirates, whose wealth and strength often make them part of the local social and economic elite.

Some pirates are former fishermen, who argue that foreign ships are threatening their livelihood by illegally fishing in Somali waters⁸

After seeing the profitability of piracy, since ransoms are usually paid, warlords began to facilitate pirate activities, splitting the profits with the pirates.

The United Nations and the international community itself recognizes that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, and stress the need for a comprehensive response by the international community to repress piracy and armed robbery at sea and tackle its underlying causes⁹

The Transitional Federal Government has made some efforts to combat piracy, occasionally allowing foreign naval vessels into Somali territorial waters. However, more often than not, foreign naval vessels chasing pirates were forced to break off when the pirates entered Somali territorial waters

United Nations and international actions.

In the waters off Somalia's nearly 4,000-kilometer-long coast, warships from more than a dozen countries have formed what U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon recently described as "one of the largest anti-piracy flotillas in modern history."



Ships from NATO, European Union member states, and others have been dispatched there in order to fight a sharp upsurge in the hijacking of vessels and crew for ransom. The United Nations says that more than 150 pirate attacks had taken place last years in the sea corridor linking the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean represent an increase of nearly 200 percent over 2007.

The international community has made several attempts to deal with the issue of piracy around Somalia. The most successful has been escorts for World Food Programme ships which had been unable to enter Somali waters until France, Denmark, the Netherlands and most recently Canada agreed to provide naval escorts from November 2007 to June 2008.

A more general approach has focused on Combined Taskforce 150 (CTF150), a coalition naval taskforce covering the Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Anti-Piracy Measures

Provide a coastguard for Somalia.

In the absence of a reliable and long-term government of Somalia it is unlikely that the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) has the capacity to operate effective coastguard facilities. An effective option may be to create an internationally sanctioned and administered coastguard for Somalia. This could be run by the UN or African Union and established with external funds. The cost of running a coastguard could be met, at least in part, from collecting fishing dues and import revenue. The Money and the force could be held in trust for Somalia.

Military Presence

The military response to pirate attacks has brought about a rare show of unity by countries that are either openly hostile to each other, or at least wary of cooperation, military or otherwise .Military counter-piracy operations are conducted by naval ships from the Combined Task Force 151 (CTF-151), Russia, China and India.

CTF151's primary responsibility is to assist in the 'war on terror', so piracy is lower on their list of priorities. However some of the roughly fifteen ships making up CTF150 have been involved in deterring pirate attacks. To strengthen the hand of international naval forces, on 2 June 2008 the UN Security Council passed the US/France-sponsored resolution 1816 that gives foreign warships the right to enter Somali waters 'for the purposes of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea' by 'all necessary means'.



Piracy Courts

International warships dispatched to tackle the problem have captured many pirates but 90 percent of them are then released because no place can be found to prosecute them, according to a UN special adviser on the issue, Jack Lang.

With Somalia lacking legal infrastructure, Kenya and the Seychelles have prosecuted dozens of suspects handed over by foreign navies. But both say they would have difficulties coping if all the seized pirates were sent to them.¹⁰

In a report to the Security Council in January, Lang, a former French culture minister, recommended that specialized courts be set up in the enclaves of Somaliland and Puntland in northern Somalia, and at Arusha in Tanzania. The two enclaves are seen as more stable than Somalia proper.

That's why the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1976 (2011) considers the establishment of specialized Somali Courts to try suspected pirates both in Somalia and in the region, including an extraterritorial Somali specialized anti-piracy court, as referred to in the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Adviser to the Secretary General on Legal Issues Related to Piracy off the Coast of Somalia

Weaponry

The United Nations Resolution 751 established a Committee of the Security Council to oversee a general and complete arms embargo against Somalia, including seeking information from individual states on measures taken by them, make recommendations on improving the effectiveness of the embargo, and ways in dealing with states that violate.

Resolution 2002 reaffirmed "the importance of enhancing the monitoring of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes through persistent and vigilant investigation into the violations, bearing in mind that strict enforcement of the arms embargoes will improve the overall security situation in the region".

Even though that Somali pirates are still getting weapons for their own means. The pirates get most of their weapons from Yemen, but a significant amount comes from Mogadishu, Somalia's capital. Weapons dealers in the capital receive a deposit from a hawala dealer on behalf of the pirates and the weapons are then driven to Puntland where the pirates pay the balance.²⁰

Economic funding and ransoms

If Somalia provides the perfect environment for piracy, it is the payment of massive ransoms that provides the motivation. A few years ago ransoms were in the tens to hundreds of



thousands of dollars range. So far in 2008 they have hovered between half-a-million and two million dollars, although recent reports indicate that demands have again shot up; \$3.5 million

Total ransom payments for probably lie in the range of US\$18–30 million. Inflation of ransom demands makes this an ever more lucrative business. Shipping firms, and sometimes governments, are prepared to pay these sums since they are relatively small compared with the value of a ship, let alone the life of crew members.

The international shipping association BIMCO has said that the payment of ransoms has probably exacerbated the situation and would prefer the industry not to pay, but it recognizes that there is little alternative as long as any sort of rescue or intervention is unlikely. As pirates become more brazen, it seems unlikely that shipping firms will be prepared to risk the loss of life and equipment for the greater good.

Ransom demands have risen steadily in recent years. According to one study, the average ransom stood at \$5.4 million (3.3 million pounds) in 2010, up from \$150,000 in 2005, helping Somali pirates rake in nearly \$240 million last year.¹³

Guide Questions

- **Is your country directly or indirectly affected by piracy? How?**
- **How can your nation help to solve the situation?**
- **Which proposes is your nation doing to help?**
- **What are causes for the piracy in Somalia?**
- **Who has interests in the actual situation?**
- **Does your nation agree with providing a coastguard for Somalia.**
- **Does your country agree with the military presence in Somalia?**
- **Does your country agree with the creation of the piracy courts?**

Security Council resolutions on piracy off the coast of Somalia

- [1816 \(2008\)](#)
- [1838 \(2008\)](#)
- [1846 \(2008\)](#)
- [1851 \(2008\)](#)
- [1897 \(2009\)](#)
- [1918 \(2010\)](#)
- [1950 \(2010\)](#)



- [1976 \(2011\)](#)
- [2015 \(2011\)](#)
- [2020 \(2011\)](#)

NEWS

- <http://maritimesecurity.asia/free-2/piracy-2/china-calls-for-attacking-somali-pirate-bases/>
- <http://dailymailnews.com/0410/08/FrontPage/FrontPage7.php>
- <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7280042.stm>
- <http://www.voanews.com/english/news/a-13-2009-04-08-voa67-68785907.html>
- <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/04/11/somalia-piracy-un-idUSN1110223120110411>
- <http://www.thenational.ae/news/worldwide/africa/un-report-calls-for-piracy-courts-in-somalia>
- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/nov/14/somalia-piracy-key-facts>

Note: Take in consideration the recent events and the news that are in a constant evolution.

Usefull Links

<http://www.criminaljusticeusa.com/blog/2009/10-shocking-facts-about-modern-day-pirates/>

<http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Africa/1008piracysomalia.pdf>

<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/20737329/Piracy-in-Somalia>

<http://www.opendemocracy.net/article/somalia-piracy-and-politics>

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/67198/peter-eichstaedt/pirate-state-inside-somalias-terrorism-at-sea-true-crime>

http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

<http://www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2137>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/so.html>

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/nov/14/somalia-piracy-key-facts>

<http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/07/06/uk-somalia-piracy-idUKTRE7652AW20110706>



References

1.- Piracy is defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as: *' Piracy consists of any of the following acts:*

(a) any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and directed:

i) on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft;

ii) against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State;

(b) any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft;

(c) any act inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in sub-paragraph (a) or (b).

Piracy is considered to occur in international waters while Armed Robbery at Sea occurs in territorial waters or in port.

1 "Charter of the United Nations" <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter5.shtml>

2"United Nations Security Council background"

http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_background.html

3."Khan, Sana Aftab. "Tackling Piracy in Somali Waters: Rising attacks impede delivery of humanitarian

assistance.(http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2007/webArticles/073107_somalia.htm)". UN Chronicle (United Nations Department of Public Information, Outreach Division)."

4. " Piracy in waters off the coast of Somalia

(http://www.imo.org/TCD/mainframe.asp?topic_id=1178)". International Maritime Organization.

6.- " Somalia - Overview (http://www.wfp.org/country_brief/indexcountry.asp?country=706)".

World Food Programme. . Retrieved 2008-11-21

7. - Somalia - Country Brief (<http://go.worldbank.org/79I6OT35O0>)". World Bank. 2008-09-01. .

Retrieved 2008-11-21

8.- " You are being lied to about pirates

(<http://www.independent.co.uk/opinion/commentators/johann-hari/johann-hari-you-are-being-lied-to-about-pirates-1225817.html>)". The Independent. January 5, 2009. . Retrieved 2009-04-10

9.- United nations Security Council Resolution 2020 (2011)

10.- <http://www.saveourseafarers.com/security-council-backs-somalia-piracy-courts.html>

11.- 15 Daniel Wallis, 'Somali pirates want \$8 mln to free three ships', Reuters, 2 September 2008.

12.- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/nov/14/somalia-piracy-key-facts>

13.- <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/07/06/uk-somalia-piracyidUKTRE7652AW20110706>