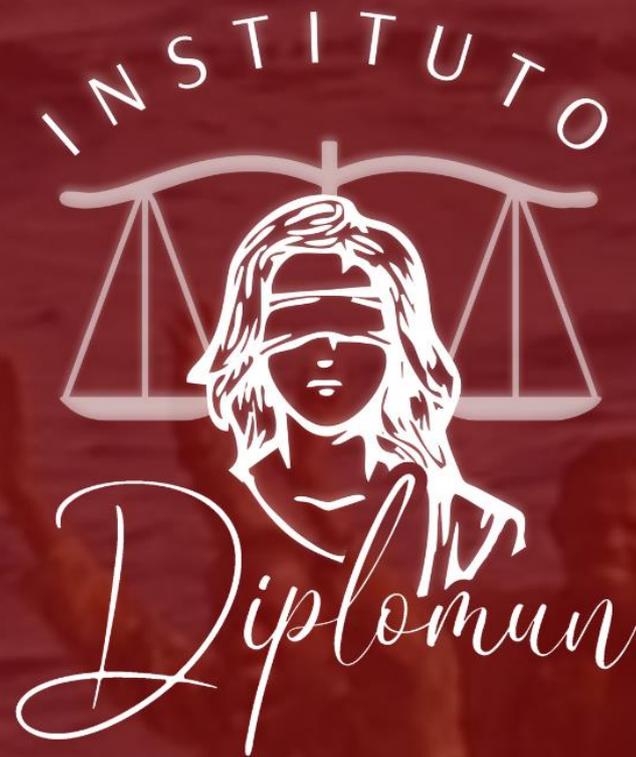


**UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL**



**The Crisis in Somalia and the Piracy in
the Indian Ocean**

**DIPLOMUN ONLINE 2023
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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTORS

Esteemed delegates,

Being a delegate in a committee such as the Security Council is always an undeniably challenging experience, due to its huge importance in the international scenario and complex topics of discussion. Additionally, attending a Model UN conference in your second language is not easy, and we are extremely proud of all of you for taking this step and having the courage to be a part of this.

As chairs, we look forward to seeing all of you committed to being active and involved over the course of debates and being the best delegates, you can be. By best delegates, we don't mean that we expect you to be the one to talk the most, write the most clauses, or be the perfect speaker, but instead, we motivate you to overcome your personal limits and accomplish what's outside of your comfort zone. Above all, we encourage you to speak your thoughts and share your ideas with the group, always maintaining respectful discussions, so that by the end of this committee, you can leave as a better person than when it started.

Finally, this study guide was elaborated to help you to have a better general understanding of the subject matter and prepare you to articulate your arguments well during committee sessions. However, we highly encourage you to further your research and look for outside sources as well to increase your knowledge about your countries' positions. We couldn't be more excited to get to know you, and truly hope you enjoy your time reading!

Sincerely,

Catarine da Rosa, Daniella Negrão, Guilherme Cordeiro and Nicole Safatle

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations

The creation of the United Nations (UN), following the end of World War II in 1945, is an event that has shaped the course of humanity. Since its establishment, the UN has gone through many changes, but its main purposes remain the same. The maintenance of international peace and security, development of friendly relations among nations, cooperation in solving international problems, respect for Human Rights, and harmonizing the actions of nations are the main goals on which all UN action, policy-making, and decisions are centered.

The configuration of the UN is made of its six main organs, followed by its subsidiary bodies, international institutions, specialized agencies, funds, and programs. The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Secretariat, and the currently inactive Trusteeship Council are the main divisions of the UN and each has its goals, administration, logistics, subdivisions, and range of action, while all of them are still connected and work in cooperation to fulfill the objectives of the institution as a whole. All Councils, Member-States, and subsidiary organs are subject to the terms settled by the UN Charter, which establishes the legal and constitutional settings for all UN action and sets a limit to the powers of each one of its instruments.

Nowadays, many consider the UN to be a successful institution, unlike its predecessor, the League of Nations, which failed due to its lack of effective power. However, the structure of the United Nations is still criticized for the legitimacy of its measures and the disproportionate distribution of power to its Member-States, especially in the Security Council.

The Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the head councils of the United Nations and has the main role in maintaining international peace and security. This council is formed by a total of fifteen Member-States, five of which are permanent and ten non-permanent. The five permanent members, the so-called P5, are the United States of America, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, and France, and they benefit from the veto power, which allows them to reject any proposal or potential resolution that threatens their interests. However, it is important to make it clear that the number of countries present in this UNSC meeting will be

above the regular limit of fifteen Member-States, according to Article 32 of Chapter V of the UN Charter, to allow a more dynamic flow of debate.

“In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf”

Chapter V of the United Nations Charter, Article 24

In consonance with chapters V, VI, VII, VIII, and XII of the UN Charter, the Security Council may first explore ways to settle disputes peacefully and, in case of dealing with physical confrontations, it shall call for a ceasefire, peacekeeping missions, economic sanctions, arms embargoes, collective military action, and even make recommendations to the General Assembly. As a delegate, it is fundamental to understand the powers of the Security Council and how they can and cannot be applied in each different scenario. Delegates representing permanent members may also consider that vetoing a resolution is a rare occurrence and it should be seen as a last resource, to be used only in case all attempts of diplomatic negotiation fail.





The United Nations System

UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council⁵

Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Programmes and Funds

- UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 - ITC International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
 - UNCDF United Nations Capital Development Fund
 - UNV United Nations Volunteers
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

- UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
- UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- WFP World Food Programme
- Research and Training Institutes
 - UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
 - UNIDIR¹ United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

- UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
- UNSSC United Nations System Staff College
- UNU United Nations University
- Other Entities
 - UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
 - UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
 - UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

Related Organizations

- CTBTO PrepCom Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- IAEA² International Atomic Energy Agency
- OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- WTO³ World Trade Organization

Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committees
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Military Staff Committee

Peacekeeping operations and political missions
Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Advisory Subsidiary Body

UN Peacebuilding Commission

Specialized Agencies⁴

- ILO International Labour Organization
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- WHO World Health Organization
- World Bank Group
 - IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - IDA International Development Association
 - IFC International Finance Corporation
 - MIGA Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
 - ICSID International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
- IMO International Maritime Organization
- ITU International Telecommunication Union
- UPU Universal Postal Union
- WMO World Meteorological Organization
- WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
- IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
- UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UNWTO World Tourism Organization

Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- Sustainable Development
- United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions

- ECA Economic Commission for Africa
- ECE Economic Commission for Europe
- ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- ESCWIA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
- Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

Departments and Offices

- EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General
- DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- DFS Department of Field Support
- DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

- DM Department of Management
- DPA Department of Political Affairs
- DPI Department of Public Information
- DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- DSS Department of Safety and Security
- OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

- OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services
- OLA Office of Legal Affairs
- OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
- OSRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

- UNODA Office for Disarmament Affairs
- UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva
- UN-OHRLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
- UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi
- UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

NOTES:

- UNHWA and UNEDR report only to the General Assembly.
- IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC work inter alia on finance and development issues.
- Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operations on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

This is not an official document of the United Nations.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

What's happening in Somalia and the Indic Ocean



This United Nations Security Council meeting will have discussions centered around the alarming crisis taking place in Somalia and the threats and dangers of piracy on the Indian coast.

Somalia is a country located at the easternmost point on the coast of Africa, known as the “Horn of Africa.” For years, Somalia has gone through a deep internal crisis that has brought the attention of the international community. Consequently, the crisis became a major concern to the United Nations, which declared the country to be in a state of emergency.

The Somalian population is facing a longstanding famine crisis that has been perpetrated in the region for years and left thousands of deaths. It is estimated that about 6.5 million Somalians face acute food security, according to the World Food Programme, representing almost a third of the entire population in the country. Alongside this, Somalia is still dealing with the consequences of internal conflicts that have occurred in the past and still represent a threat to the peoples of the nation.

Moreover, the Indian Ocean and more specifically the region of the Gulf of Aden, geographically located in the seas between Somalia and Yemen, have been a major point for piracy activities for years. Uncountable vessels and ships have been hijacked, attacked, and stolen by pirate groups, and even after many attempts of overcoming this challenge through

international cooperative action, it is still ongoing and represents a constant threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Geolocation and Geopolitical Importance of Somalia

Somalia is a country located in the Horn of Africa, bordered by Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya, it is internationally known for its political and economic challenges, including civil war, famine, and instability in recent decades. However, its geolocation has also made it an important African nation, Somalia's known for its strategic location at the crossroads of global trade routes between Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Its geolocation on the Indian Ocean and proximity to other key regional nations make it a significant geopolitical player in the region.

The country's natural resources and location along major maritime trade routes have attracted the attention of foreign powers seeking to exert influence in the region. Its coastline comprises the Guardafui channel to the northeast, the Indian Ocean in the east and the Gulf of Aden in the north, which connects the Red Sea to the Arabian Sea. The country's long coastline and natural ports make it an attractive hub for maritime trade, and its location has made it a crucial transit point for goods. However, political instability and piracy in the Gulf of Aden have presented significant challenges to Somalia's development. As such, understanding the geolocation and geopolitical importance of Somalia is essential for policymakers and scholars seeking to address the country's challenges.



Somalia's Geolocation

Somalia's geographical location is a main factor in its economic and political importance. Its position along the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden has made it a crucial transit point for international trade. The country's coastline is over 3 thousand kilometers long and includes natural ports such as Berbera, Bosaso, and Mogadishu. These ports have attracted attention from foreign investors and governments seeking to take advantage of Somalia's strategic location for maritime trade.

The country's location has also impacted natural resources and trade routes within the region. It has abundant fisheries and potential oil and gas reserves, which could be exploited for economic development. Its proximity to the Suez Canal and the Strait of Hormuz has also made it an important transit point, particularly for oil shipments. Additionally, the country also has potential gateway for trade with East Africa and beyond, including landlocked countries like Ethiopia and South Sudan.

In terms of neighboring countries, Somalia 's location is significant in relation to Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya. Ethiopia relies heavily on Somalia's ports for its imports and exports, and the two countries share a border that is strategically important for trade and security.

Djibouti is also a crucial transit point for maritime trade, and Somalia's location provides access to the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, which connects the Gulf of Aden to the Red Sea. Kenya is an important economic partner for Somalia, with significant trade and investment ties between the two countries.

Gulf of Aden

The Gulf of Aden is a strategic maritime corridor that connects the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, making it a major shipping lane for global trade. Over 10% of the world's total seaborne trade passes through the Gulf of Aden, including oil shipments from the Middle East to Europe and Asia. The significance of the Gulf of Aden is also linked to the presence of the Suez Canal, which enables trade between Europe and Asia. The canal's proximity to the Gulf of Aden makes it a crucial channel for global trade, as any problem in the region can have significant consequences for the global economy.

Still piracy in the Gulf of Aden has been a significant threat to international trade and security since the early 2000s. Pirates based in Somalia have hijacked numerous ships and demanded ransom payments, causing economic losses and endangering the lives of crew members. The cost of piracy to the global economy has been estimated at billions of dollars each year. Generally piracy in the Gulf of Aden poses a security risk, as pirates may use hijacked vessels for terrorist attacks or to smuggle weapons and other illicit goods.

Somalia's role in the Gulf of Aden has been controversial due to the presence of pirate groups operating from its shores. Piracy in the region was largely driven by the instability in Somalia, and pirate groups operated with relative impunity due to the absence of a functioning government. The international community has been involved in efforts to combat piracy in the region through various initiatives, including the establishment of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and the deployment of international naval forces to patrol the waters. While piracy has decreased in recent years, it remains a significant threat, and the region's security challenges require continued attention.

Political Significance

Somalia's political instability, as previously mentioned, has had significant impacts on the region's security. The country has been in a state of civil war for over three decades, with different factions vying for power and control over territory. The absence of a functioning central government has created a power vacuum that has been exploited by extremist groups,

such as Al-Shabaab, which has carried out attacks in Somalia and neighboring countries. The resulting violence and instability has had major consequences, including the displacement of millions of people, the breakdown of law, and the emergence of a significant humanitarian crisis. Somalia's instability has also created an environment in which piracy, terrorism, and the smuggling of arms and people thrive, posing a threat not only to regional security but also to global peace.

This political instability is fueled by a series of factors, including clan-based politics, corruption, and external interference. Different factions have contributed to the country's instability, including warlords, Islamist groups, and regional governments. These groups have been responsible for a range of violent acts, including bombings, assassinations, and attacks on civilians. The absence of a strong central government has also led to the proliferation of informal power structures, such as clan militias and local authorities, that further weaken the country's stability. Furthermore, the ongoing food crisis in Somalia is another significant factor contributing to political and humanitarian instability. Drought, famine, and other environmental factors have led to widespread food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly in rural areas. The resulting displacement and suffering have further fueled instability in the country and contributed to the rise of extremist groups.

Foreign powers have played a significant role in Somalia's political landscape, both as actors that have contributed to the country's instability and as forces seeking to stabilize it. External actors have been motivated by a range of factors, including security concerns, humanitarian concerns, and economic interests. Somalia's been used as a tool for their own interests, including regional powers such as Ethiopia and Kenya, and global powers such as the United States and China. The involvement of external actors has often exacerbated Somalia's political tensions and complicated efforts to build a stable government.

Nonetheless, the importance of Somalia's stability to the international community cannot be overstated. Somalia's strategic location at the crossroads of global trade routes and its potential as a gateway to East Africa make it a critical player in the region. A stable Somalia could contribute to regional peace and security and have a positive impact on global trade. The international community has been involved in efforts to stabilize Somalia, including through peacekeeping missions, humanitarian aid, and support for the development of institutions and infrastructure. However, these efforts have faced significant challenges, including ongoing violence and instability, corruption, and the absence of a functioning government. The challenges of stabilizing Somalia are multifaceted, requiring not only addressing security threats but also addressing persistent political, economic, and social

issues. Despite this, there are signs of progress, with the country making some strides towards stability and a brighter future.

Historical Context of the Crisis

Somali civil war disruption

Somalia has experienced a number of political upheavals since gaining independence in 1960, after a merger of the British Somaliland Protectorate and the Italian Somaliland. The country was named the Somali Republic, and Aden Abdullah Osman Daar was elected as the first president. During the early years of independence, the government faced challenges such as border disputes with neighboring Ethiopia and Kenya, and the integration of the two societies within the country. On October 21, 1969, a group of military officers led by General Siad Barre seized power in a bloodless coup and established the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. Barre proclaimed himself president, and his regime was characterized by socialist policies, authoritarian rule, and suppression of political dissent. The coup led to a period of relative stability in Somalia, but the government's authoritarianism eventually sparked opposition and rebellion, contributing to the eventual collapse of the state. The Barre regime was overthrown in 1991, following years of civil war and opposition from various armed groups. A coalition of rebel forces, led by the United Somali Congress, captured the capital city of Mogadishu and overthrew Barre's government, leading to the collapse of the Somali state, and creating a power vacuum and a period of civil war that continues to this day.

The country descended into chaos as various armed groups fought for control, leading to widespread violence, displacement, and a humanitarian crisis. Among the key figures during this period were warlords such as Mohamed Farrah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed, who both claimed to be president of Somalia, as well as Islamic militants. The warlords were often motivated by power and control, and their political views were largely centered around maintaining their own authority and influence. The transitional governments that emerged during this period were often pro-Western and sought to establish a democratic system of government, although they faced significant challenges in achieving this goal. On the other hand, the Islamic extremist groups were driven by a desire to establish an Islamic state in Somalia, and their political views were based on a strict interpretation of Islamic law. They saw the transitional governments and warlords as corrupt and un-Islamic, and they sought to overthrow these groups and establish their own form of government. The political views of

these groups were often characterized by a rejection of Western influence and a commitment to establishing an Islamic state.

With the collapse of the state and its subsequent division into numerous clan-based factions and warlord-controlled provinces, the Somali Civil War is seen as a contributing factor to the issue of piracy. Due to the lack of official oversight and the accompanying economic instability, which drove many people into criminal activity. International naval forces have difficulty fighting piracy due to the lack of a functioning government and the presence of armed groups, most of which obtained funding from piracy, feeding into instability in the nation.



United Nations Resolution Paper (1993)

In 1993, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 814, calling for an end to the violence in Somalia and the establishment of a secure environment for delivering humanitarian aid to the country. The resolution recognized the devastating impact of the civil war on the Somali people and the urgent need for humanitarian assistance. The resolution also called for the establishment of a Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to provide security and facilitate the delivery of aid.

However, the intervention was not without challenges, and the security situation in Somalia remained volatile. The inability of UNITAF to disarm the various factions and establish a functioning government led to the eventual deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission, known as United Nations Operation of Somalia (UNOSOM II). The mission

ultimately ended in failure, as the UN was unable to achieve its objectives and withdrew its forces from the country. The operation highlighted the difficulty of peacekeeping in a complex conflict environment, and it had significant implications for future UN peacekeeping missions.

The United Nations has continued to be involved in Somalia, including supporting political dialogue, promoting national reconciliation, and providing humanitarian assistance to those affected by the conflict.

As for combating piracy, together with other international organizations, the UN has made efforts to strengthen the capacity of regional navies and coast guards, promoting international cooperation on anti-piracy efforts, and addressing the root causes of piracy, such as poverty and lack of economic opportunities.

Islamic Courts Union takeover (2006)

In 2006, the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), a group of Islamist militias, took control of most of southern Somalia, including the capital, Mogadishu. The ICU established a relatively stable and peaceful environment, which was a welcome change from the violence and lawlessness that had characterized the country since the collapse of the Siad Barre regime in 1991. It also sought to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia, by establishing a Sharia-based legal system that included harsh punishments for piracy and other crimes, and forming a coast guard to patrol Somali waters and prevent pirate attacks, although their effectiveness in this regard was limited.

However, the Islamic Courts Union's rule was short-lived. In December 2006, Ethiopian forces invaded Somalia, with the backing of the United States, to remove the ICU from power. Its primary objective was to support the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in its fight against the Islamic forces, which had taken control of much of southern Somalia. The Ethiopian military launched a series of airstrikes and ground attacks against the ICU, ultimately driving the group out of Mogadishu and other parts of southern Somalia. Ethiopian forces also engaged in counterinsurgency operations against other armed groups in the country, including Al-Shabaab and other Islamist militants. The invasion was largely successful, and the ICU was defeated, but it also created yet another power vacuum that led to a resurgence of violence and instability in the country. The occupation was widely criticized for its impact on the Somali people and for exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in the country. It also led to the emergence of a new insurgency against the Ethiopian-backed

transitional government, which was established after the defeat of the ICU. The insurgency, which included both Islamist and nationalist groups, sought to drive Ethiopian forces out of Somalia and establish a government that represented the interests of the Somali people.

Overall, the Islamic Courts Union takeover in 2006 represents a moment in Somalia's history where a group attempted to establish a functioning government and combat piracy but was ultimately unsuccessful due to external intervention and regional power struggles. The invasion led to further uncertainty and conflict, and it highlights the challenges of achieving stability in Somalia without addressing the underlying political, economic, and social issues that have plagued the country for decades.

Recognition of the Federal Republic of Somalia

After the Ethiopian invasion in 2006, a new transitional government was established with the backing of the international community. However, the government's imminent opposition led to insurgency, which was marked by ongoing violence and conflict, including suicide bombings, assassinations, and attacks on government installations and civilian targets. The conflict also had a significant humanitarian impact, with millions of Somalis displaced from their homes and in need of humanitarian assistance.

In 2009, a new offensive by the transitional government and its international partners, known as Operation Linda Nchi, was launched against Al-Shabaab. The operation was largely successful in pushing the group out of several key areas, but it also led to an escalation in violence and the displacement of civilians. Despite these challenges, progress was made towards establishing a more stable government in Somalia. In 2012, after years of political fragility and violence, a new federal government was established in Somalia with the adoption of a new constitution. The establishment of the Federal Republic of Somalia was seen as a significant step forward in addressing the country's long-standing governance and security challenges. The new government was formed through a process of reconciliation and negotiation between various clans and political factions in Somalia, with the support of the United Nations.

The recognition of the Federal Republic of Somalia was a significant milestone in Somalia's history, holding both benefits and drawbacks for the country. On one hand, the establishment of a federal system of government has helped to decentralize power and provide greater representation for Somalia's various regions and clans. This has helped to mitigate some of the ethnic and political tensions that have historically plagued the country. Additionally, the

recognition of Somalia as a sovereign state has allowed it to more fully engage with the international community and receive assistance in areas such as development and security. However, the process of establishing a federal system has been challenging and has faced significant opposition from some regions and groups, aggravating the country's ongoing security challenges, and limiting its ability to fully establish its authority and provide services to all parts of the country.

Piracy in the Gulf of Aden and Somali Pirates

What is piracy?

As the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) states at its article 101, piracy consists of:

(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 of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in subparagraph (a) or (b).

In synthesis, it is highlighted that piracy is defined as a crime committed in high seas (in other words, international territory), being placed in the air or in the water. In addition, it is written that robbery is not necessary to define an act of piracy, only the depredation of the patrimony already puts the crew/passengers of the attacking vehicle under this law. It is relevant to mention as well the use of the term “private ends” when referring to the criminals, indicating that hijacks and other violent acts committed by a State would be excluded from this Act and treated by other means of law (it is reinforced that, as seen in article 102 of the same convention paper, if a State vehicle has a mutinied crew practicing piracy, these infractors will also be under the piracy law, regardless of their ship origin). More information about

specifics on piracy law can be found in the UNCLOS from article 101 to 107, available in this document's Works Cited.

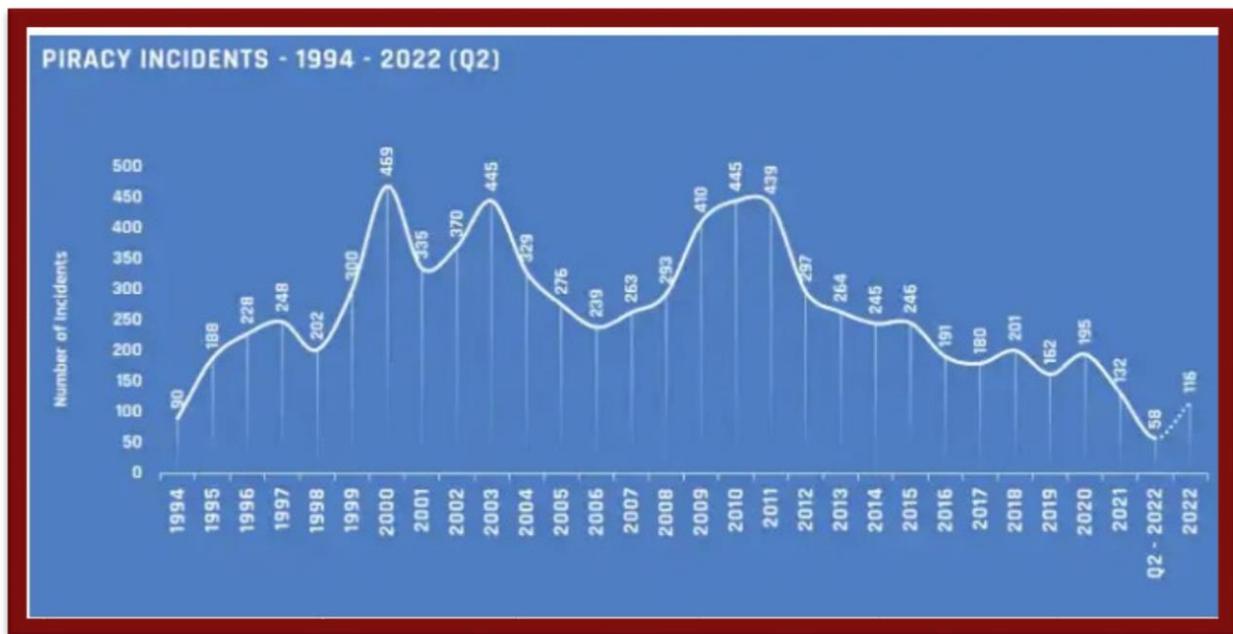
Piracy in modern days: an international underspoken issue

The common sense tends to think of pirates as we see in the movies of Jack Sparrow, sailor criminals from the Age of Discovery, often hired by the State to jeopardize their adversaries, often by themselves; hijacking (or ship-jacking) ships for their commodities. Although they spiced up the story with magic and monsters, some of the historical conjectures are represented right in the Pirates of the Caribbean franchise, governments like the United Kingdom have been proven to have worked with clandestine activities in that time. The high sea criminals were so called pirates, a word originated in the Greek *peiratēs* and stands for brigand. Piracy neither ceased from existing nor became less concerning in modernity, albeit it has very little media coverage for, as Dr. Peter Lehr points out in an interview for the Vice magazine, political reasons.

Doctor Peter Lehr is a Senior Lecturer at the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV), author of the book "Pirates: a New History from Vikings to Somali Raiders", in which the researcher talks about what piracy has become in the time of late capitalism. As Dr. Lehr points out, since the World's commodity transportation is still largely done by cargo ships, the only adaptation that piracy has had to make was to keep up with the security measures. Therefore, it is fairly common to see Somali pirates having heavy advanced weaponry such as rocket launchers, assault rifles and light machine guns.

When putting this fulgent crime line in light, it is inevitable to ask: where do these pirates come from? It is certain that many of them already were in the sea "workspace", given the expertise some of these mafia have when handling the heist and hijacking throughout many natural circumstances. In fact, Dr. Lehr states that piracy nowadays was generated as a sub product of the rise of big fishing corporations and their advanced technology such as Marucha Nichiro that turned competition unsustainable to the local fisherman, deeply falling to scarcity and poverty. Neglected by their governments, some of these young men joined piracy and suddenly what seemed to be a social, unattended, issue turned into an economical disaster in the Middle East.

Even though studies from the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) in 2022 revealed that piracy revenue loss is declining, there is no doubt that it still constitutes an international issue. The cost of this criminal activity for global economics is up to 12 billion per year according to Zurich.



For many eastern people, pirates aren't just a fun movie gimmick which they watch on the weekends with their families. They are a real threat, derived from late imperialist capitalism as a countermeasure and still are responsible for many life losses and talking about it is an important step towards solving this calamity.

The rise of somali pirates: calamity in the Gulf of Aden

As seen in the previous topics, piracy rises in the modern days as a product of both sea related countries with a fishing culture and a social-economical crisis that leaves this country's population with no support. Thus it is undoubtable that the crisis Somalia is in since the Cold War was the perfect substrate for the pirate tree to flourish and, incorrectly dealt with, its roots are now so deep into Somali society that an entire ecosystem was born, as we will see in this subtopic.

Targets and crimes

When discussing the victims of Somali piracy it is easy to only think about the financial damage to the corporations that have the bad luck of having their cargo ships hijacked by the criminals. Nevertheless, it is paramount to a humanitarian community such as the United

Nations to think about the crew members of the targeted vessel as well, human lives that are severely traumatized by the time they spend in the domains of their kidnappers.

The human victims

As Dr. Sofia Galani from the University of Bristol Law School indicates, Somali pirates act in a model of "kidnap for ransom", in which their main objective when ship-jacking is to use the crew members as a trade coin for money, psychologically and physically torturing them in the process.

A remarkably horrific example of this side of piracy casualties was the ship-jacking of the FV Naham 3 in March 2012 by the coast of Seychelles. FV Naham 3 was tethered to another hijacked vessel, the MV Albedo, which started to sink due to damage and brought the crew members of Naham 3 — people from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam. — to jump in the water to try and save their work companions. In the process of hijacking, Chung Hui-Teh, FV Naham 3 captain was shot down while trying to fight back the raiders; while the rest of his crew, 26 people, was forced to live in extremely precarious conditions while held hostage by the Somali. Eventually, after months of terror, Naham 3 started to sink as well, forcing the pirates to move the hostages to a holding spot on land, a process that at some point led to the death of two more crew members. Almost five years later, on October 22 of 2016, a deal was made with the sea criminals, highly influenced by the Hostage Support Programme, to release the crew at an airport in Galkayo, site of a territorial war between the regional states of Puntland and Galmadug. The photo above was taken in the beginning of the negotiation, where every victim holds a code word. After the liberation, the world was able to know every dishuman condition they suffered.



FV Naham 3 shipman reported being punched, slapped, burned by cigarettes, locked in freezers, tied in the sunlight, pinched out of their nails and being put in the limit of starvation, only surviving by eating rats. All of these situations being repeated in the course of more than 4 years undoubtedly left unrepairable scars in the victim's mental health, highlighting the importance of psycholog

ical support in such cases beyond repatriating and physical health coverage.

In it's peak, Somali piracy held up to 700 hostages at the same time, all of which probably were submitted to the same terrible life conditions. It is undeniable, in light of such information, that this international problem should not be dealt with only as an economic hiccup, seeing the range of nations with people being tortured by this eastern mafia, it should be a humanitarian priority to shut down Somali pirate's operations.

The targeted cargo ships

As a group of six international shipping organizations, including the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) stated, by the start of 2023 the Indian Ocean (and the Gulf of Aden) should no longer be considered a high risk route, since the last reported attack to merchant ships off Somalia occurred in 2018.

"It's very strange to be standing here saying piracy is suppressed when we went through so many years of them being able to operate indiscriminately" - John Stawpert, senior manager of environment and trade at ICS.

Even though the shipping industry no longer considers Somalia's coast a dangerous area to navigate, it is relevant to look at what kind of merchandise was taken out during the darkest years of Somali piracy in order to prepare the world for similar calamities and prevent scarcity of essential products. Piracy in Somalia is not extinct, it is rather dormant due to many international efforts, explained in further topics of this document.

A full list of all vessels hijacked by Somali piracy actions can be found in a verified Wikipedia page (made from ECOTERRA Intl. Somali Marine & Coastal Monitor SMCM updates found in this document's Works Cited, from which it is highlighted some cases:

- 2005 MV Seabourn Spirit: A luxury ship from the Bahamas and the United States carrying 210 people which was attacked by two speed boats with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. Fortunately, the cruise ship was defended by its crew, who drove the pirates off using a water hose and a long-range acoustic device (LRAD).
- 2007 MV Rozen: Carrying 12 people and food aid from the United Nations, the vessel from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was captured by pirates using automatic weapons and led to the death of two coast guardsmen who tried to retrieve the boat from the hijackers.
- 2008 MV Faina: An Ukrainian and Belizean cargo ship carrying 33 Soviet-made T-72 tanks, weapons and ammunition was taken by the pirates during three months of negotiation, lowering their ransom from 35 million to a final offer of 3.5 million dollars, retrieving the ship and its crew.
- 2011 S/V Quest: A private yacht from the United States that had had all four crew members killed by the pirates during the ship-jacking. In the same morning, the U.S. forces went to investigate the gunshots and ended up killing two and arresting 13 of the pirates.
- 2017 OS 35: A Japanese Tuvaluan Bulk Carrier with armed security guards that couldn't prevent three Somali pirates from entering and hijacking the ship. The crew was able to send a security alert to Indian and Chinese navy ships, who were able to retrieve the ship using Indian air coverage and 18 Chinese navy personnel.

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In conclusion, there is no consistency in terms of targeted vessels in Somali piracy, since the bandits have much more interest in charging ransoms for the kidnapped people and the ships than acquiring the cargo to themselves. This is very explicit in the case of 2008 MV Faina, where the pirates gained access to heavy soviet weaponry and chose to trade it with the Ukrainian government for 3.5 million dollars, a value way lower than the merchandise was worth.

International interventions throughout the years

The first group you would expect to try and fight piracy in the Gulf of Aden is the shipping industry that has to risk their merchandise going through this important route. Accordingly, these corporations have invested billions of dollars in naval patrols, self-protection measures and reforming prisons and courthouses in the regions to properly arrest and keep pirates in jail. These efforts seem to be effective since, as seen previously in this document, piracy in Somalia is indeed diminishing in attempts and effectiveness.

Additionally, the United Nations and the Security Council have passed many resolution papers regarding this issue, listed bellow aside their effects:

- Resolution 1816 - 06/02/08: Gave authorization of action against piracy in Somalia.
- Resolution 1838 - 10/07/08: Called for intensified action against piracy in Somalia.
- Resolution 1846 - 12/02/08: Gave authorization to states and regional organizations to enter Somalia's territorial waters to combat piracy for a further period of 12 months.
- Resolution 1851 - 12/16/08: Expanded the anti-piracy authorization to include operations on land.
- Resolution 1897 - 11/30/09: Renewed for additional 12 months resolutions 1846 and 1851.
- Resolution 1918 - 04/27/10: Requested for a report from the Secretary-General within three months on options to ensure prosecution and imprisonment of persons responsible for piracy of the Somali coast.
- Resolution 1950 - 11/23/10: Renewed for additional 12 months anti-piracy measures from resolution 1897.
- Resolution 1976 - 04/11/11: Welcomed the report of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Legal Issues Related to Piracy of the coast of Somalia and requested a report from the Secretary-General within two months on the modalities of establishing specialized courts to try suspected pirates as recommended by the S.A.
- Resolution 2015 - 10/24/11: Called for additional measures to strengthen prosecution of Somali pirates.

- Resolution 2018 - 10/31/11: Regarded other piracy hotspot, condemning threats of piracy and armed robbery on the seas of the Gulf of Guinea and calling for strengthened regional cooperation.
- Resolution 2020 - 11/22/11: Renewed for 12 months the anti-piracy measures related to resolution 1950.
- Resolution 2039 - 02/29/12: Welcomed the Secretary-General's assessment mission in piracy in the Gulf of Guinea (other piracy hotspot) and called on states to implement recommendations.
- Resolution 2077 - 11/21/12: Renewed for 12 months the authorization for international counter-piracy action to be carried out within Somali territorial waters and land.
- Resolution 2125 - 11/18/13: Reauthorized anti-piracy measures for Somalia.
- Resolution 2383 - 11/07/17: Renewed for 12 months authorization for international naval forces to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia.
- Resolution 2500 - 12/04/19: Renewed for 12 months the anti-piracy measures off Somalia.
- Resolution 2608 - 12/03/21: Renewed the counter-piracy measures of Somalia for three months.
- Resolution 2634 - 05/31/22: Treated piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea, another piracy hotspo

All Resolution papers produced by the United Nations Security Council regarding piracy can be found in integrity in the Security Council Report, website available in this document's Works Cited.

The ecosystem

Captured Somali pirates and high command figures from this eastern mafia were able to elucidate why so many young fishermen from this country fell to this line of crime. The criminals allege that foreign vessels have been using the coast of Somalia to commit overfishing, done using illegal large nets; which made many honest workers deal with scarcity of their main commodity. In a country that already faces a social-economical crisis and lack

of control by the law enforcement, it was inevitable that some of these workers would try illegal ways to earn more money, even though the United Nations do not sustain the idea that this justifies their actions. Some pirates also claim that toxic wastes have been dumped in the Gulf of Aden, which also lowers the quality of their fish due to risk of contamination. The Somali Deputy Premier, from the Federal Government, Abdulrahman Adan Ibrahim Ibbi stated that “If the international community wants to limit acts of piracy, it has to help Somalis keep illegal foreign fishing and toxic waste dumping away from their coasts.”.

In conclusion, it is clear that, in order to properly fight somali Piracy back and prevent it from spreading further, it is necessary to address the poor conditions somali fishermen are submitted, either by stopping multinational corporations from exploiting the Gulf of Aden and it's lack of effective environmental laws or by giving other ways for the fisherman to survive in the current scenario Somalia is in.

EXPECTATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE

Critical Demands

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Somalia is one of the poorest and most fragile countries in the world, with over half of its population living in poverty. The country's crisis has been exacerbated by droughts, floods, and conflict, leading to widespread displacement, food insecurity, and human rights abuses. Moreover, piracy in the Indian Ocean has posed a significant threat to maritime security, affecting global trade and imposing significant economic costs on affected countries.

As such, addressing Somalia's crisis and piracy in the Indian Ocean is crucial for the UNSC's mandate to maintain international peace and security. The United Nations Security Council must take a comprehensive approach to addressing the root causes of the crisis, providing humanitarian aid and support to those affected, those interventions are essential in promoting regional stability, and enhancing the legal framework to combat piracy effectively. Furthermore, Somalia's crisis has contributed to the increased number of terrorist groups in the country such as Al-Shabaab, making it a significant security threat to the region and beyond.

In terms of additional intervention topics, the UNSC may consider the need to call on member states to enhance their efforts to combat terrorism in the Indian Ocean region, which is closely linked to piracy. By addressing these issues, the committee can help to promote stability, security, and prosperity in the region and contribute to the global fight against terrorism and piracy.

Diplomacy and National Sovereignty Respect

The United Nations Security Council must respect national sovereignty and should work closely with member states to develop a framework to address the committee topics taking into account the unique political and cultural contexts. By addressing the critical demands and additional intervention topics outlined in this study guide, the UNSC can make a significant contribution to promoting regional and international security.

UNSC' delegates should work collaboratively to develop resolutions that are well-researched, evidence-based, and considerate of the diverse perspectives and interests of all stakeholders. They must be willing to engage in constructive dialogue, negotiate compromises, and develop

effective strategies for implementing their solutions. Ultimately, the success of the UNSC's efforts to address Somalia's crisis and piracy in the Indian Ocean will depend on the collective commitment and actions of member states during our debate.



KEY QUESTIONS

To facilitate delegates' research procedure, the chair has separated some key questions all resolutions should answer.

Somalia's Crisis:

1. What are the factors that contribute to Somalia's ongoing crisis and what human rights abuses have taken place in Somalia?
2. How to ensure drought never again turns into famine?
3. Is there a correlation between extremist groups and the food crisis in Somalia?
4. What is the role of humanitarian aid in addressing the Somalia crisis and the challenges faced by aid organizations?

Countering Piracy in the Indian Ocean:

1. How has Indian Ocean piracy affected international shipping and trade?
2. What are the different approaches taken to counter piracy in your country?
3. How to ensure that countries and organizations effectively counter piracy?
4. Is there a correlation between Somalia's crisis and Indian Ocean Piracy?

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

To enhance the understanding of the Somali crisis and piracy in the Indian Ocean, delegates are recommended to use a combination of scholarly and news articles. News articles provide current data and different perspectives on specific cases, and delegates are encouraged to review recent figures and debates. The Chair also suggests exploring reports and analysis available on United Nations and government websites, as these sources can provide valuable insights into the issue, based on nations and international organizations perspectives. Furthermore, it is important for delegates to consider all sides of the topic, including social, political, and economic aspects, to create comprehensive resolutions that address the root causes of the problem. By utilizing these various resources, delegates will gain a more accurate understanding of the crisis in Somalia and piracy in the Indian Ocean, enabling them to develop informed and effective solutions.

BLOCK POSITIONS

United States of America: The country has provided military and logistical support to international efforts to combat piracy, and has trained Somali security forces, in collaboration with organizations such as the United Nations and African Union.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: The country has participated in international naval patrols and contributed to anti-piracy efforts through organizations such as the European Union Naval Force Somalia (EUNAVFOR) and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Additionally, the UK has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through organizations such as the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

French Republic: The country has been involved in military operations against pirates in the region, through the EUNAVFOR and the Combined Maritime Forces, and has provided development and humanitarian assistance to Somalia through organizations such as the UN and the French Development Agency.

Federal Republic of Germany: The country has contributed to international naval patrols in the region through the EUNAVFOR and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through organizations such as the UN and the German Federal Foreign Office.

People's Republic of China: The country has participated in international naval patrols and contributed to anti-piracy efforts through organizations such as the EUNAVFOR and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and has provided aid and development assistance to Somalia through organizations such as the UN and the China International Development Cooperation Agency.

Russian Federation: The country has participated in international naval patrols and contributed to anti-piracy efforts through organizations such as the EUNAVFOR and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through organizations such as the UN and the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Federative Republic of Somalia: Somalia is directly affected by the crisis and piracy in the Indian Ocean and has taken measures to combat these issues, such as establishing its own

naval forces and collaborating with international partners including the UN and the African Union Mission in Somalia.

Republic of India: Has participated in international naval patrols through Operation Safe Haven, and has contributed to anti-piracy efforts through the Indian Navy's deployment of ships to the region. India has also provided development assistance to Somalia through various initiatives, such as the India-Africa Forum Summit.

Japan: Has contributed to international naval patrols through the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force, and has provided aid and development assistance to Somalia through programs such as the Enhanced Partnership for African Agriculture and the African Business Education Initiative.

Commonwealth of Australia: Has participated in international naval patrols through Operation MANITOU, and has contributed to anti-piracy efforts through the Royal Australian Navy's deployments to the region. Australia has also provided humanitarian and development aid to Somalia through programs such as the Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme.

Canada: Has participated in international naval patrols through Operation ARTEMIS, and has contributed to anti-piracy efforts through the Royal Canadian Navy's deployments to the region. Canada has also provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives.

Kingdom of Denmark: Has contributed to international naval patrols through Operation Ocean Shield, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through various programs, such as the Danish International Development Agency's support for education and governance initiatives.

Kingdom of the Netherlands: Has contributed to international naval patrols through Operation Ocean Shield and the European Union's Operation Atalanta, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Netherlands Enterprise Agency's support for sustainable economic development.

Italian Republic: Has participated in international naval patrols through Operation Atalanta, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through programs such as the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation's support for education and healthcare initiatives.

Kingdom of Spain: Has contributed to international naval patrols through Operation Atalanta, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation's support for water and sanitation projects.

Hellenic Republic (Greece): Has contributed to international naval patrols through Operation Ocean Shield, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through programs such as the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs' support for education and healthcare initiatives.

Republic of Turkey: Has participated in international naval patrols through Operation Atalanta, and has contributed to anti-piracy efforts through the Turkish Navy's deployments to the region. Turkey has also provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through programs such as the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agencies support for healthcare and infrastructure projects.

United Arab Emirates: Has participated in international naval patrols through the Combined Maritime Forces, and has contributed to anti-piracy efforts through the UAE Navy's deployments to the region. The UAE has also provided humanitarian and development aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Dubai Cares education program and the Emirates Red Crescent's support for healthcare and infrastructure projects.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Has provided development and humanitarian aid to Somalia through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre and the Saudi Fund for Development.

State of Qatar: Has provided development and humanitarian aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Qatar Fund for Development's support for healthcare and education projects.

Sultanate of Oman: Has provided development and humanitarian aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Omani Development Fund's support for water and sanitation projects.

Islamic Republic of Iran: Has participated in international naval patrols through Operation Hamad, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through programs such as the Iranian Red Crescent Societies support for healthcare and education initiatives.

Arab Republic of Egypt: Has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development's support for healthcare and water projects.

Republic of Kenya: Has contributed to international efforts to combat piracy through the Kenya Navy's participation in joint patrols, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through initiatives such as the Kenyan Red Cross Society's support for healthcare and water

Republic of South Africa: Has contributed to international naval patrols in the region, through Operation Copper, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

United Republic of Tanzania: Has contributed to international efforts to combat piracy through Operation Atalanta, and has provided humanitarian aid to Somalia through various initiatives, including supporting refugees and providing healthcare.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Has provided development and humanitarian aid to Somalia through various projects, including infrastructure and education, and has been involved in peacekeeping efforts in the region through its participation in AMISOM.

Republic of Djibouti: Has provided logistical support to international efforts to combat piracy through hosting foreign military forces involved in anti-piracy operations, and has participated in anti-piracy efforts through its involvement in Operation Atalanta.

Republic of Yemen: Has been affected by piracy in the region, particularly in the Gulf of Aden, and has participated in anti-piracy efforts through its naval forces and cooperation with international partners.

Republic of Mozambique: Condemns piracy in the Indian Ocean and is committed to working with regional and international partners to address the root causes of the crisis in Somalia, including through its participation in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

State of Eritrea: Takes a strong stance against piracy in the Indian Ocean and supports regional initiatives to combat the issue. However, it has been accused of providing support to armed groups in Somalia.

State of Israel: Views the Somali crisis and piracy in the Indian Ocean as a threat to global security and is committed to working with international partners to address the issue. It has also provided assistance to countries in the region to strengthen their maritime security capabilities.

Republic of the Sudan: Supports efforts to address the crisis in Somalia and is committed to working with international partners to promote stability in the region. However, it has been accused of providing support to armed groups in the country.

Republic of Ecuador: Ecuador has been actively involved in the fight against piracy in the Indian Ocean, having contributed to international naval operations such as EU NAVFOR Atalanta.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan: Pakistan has expressed concern over the crisis in Somalia and piracy in the Indian Ocean, recognizing the impact it has on regional stability and global trade. Pakistan has participated in international efforts to combat piracy, including through the Combined Maritime Forces and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

Republic of Croatia: Croatia supports international efforts to combat piracy, and has contributed to the EU's Operation Atalanta and NATO's Operation Ocean Shield. Croatia also participates in development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Kazakhstan: Kazakhstan supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the UN's Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Kazakhstan also supports development projects in Somalia.

Gabonese Republic: Gabon has expressed concern over the crisis in Somalia and piracy in the Indian Ocean, recognizing the impact it has on regional stability and global trade. Gabon has participated in international efforts to combat piracy, including through the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

Republic of Ireland: Ireland supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the EU's Operation Atalanta. Ireland also participates in development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Finland: Finland supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the EU's Operation Atalanta and the UN's Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Finland also participates in development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Austria: Austria supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the EU's Operation Atalanta and the UN's Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Austria also participates in development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Colombia: Colombia supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the UN's Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Colombia also supports development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Ghana: Ghana supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the UN's Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Ghana also participates in development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Albania: Albania supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the EU's Operation Atalanta and the UN's Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Albania also participates in development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Bulgaria: Bulgaria supports international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean, and has contributed to the EU's Operation Atalanta and the UN's Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Bulgaria also participates in development projects in Somalia.

Republic of Indonesia: As international attention on piracy has shifted to the waters off Somalia, Indonesia no longer has the 'most pirate-infested waters in the world'. This is due to peace agreements and government interventions. The country also aids Somalia by strengthening Somalia's connectivity,

Swiss Confederation: Despite being a landlocked country, Switzerland's prosperity depends on the sea. The country is part of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and is committed to combat piracy. It also participated in the international conference on Somalia.

Republic of Malta: Malta, being a member of the European Union, is committed to supporting the EU's efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean.

Republic of Lithuania: Lithuania is a member of NATO and the European Union and has been involved in international efforts to combat piracy in the Indian Ocean.

Federative Republic of Brazil: Brazil is not directly involved in the Somali crisis or piracy in the Indian Ocean. However, they support the United Nations' efforts to promote peace and stability. They have also contributed to international naval missions to combat piracy, by for example temporarily leading CTF 15

Republic of the Philippines: Home to a large proportion of the world's seafarers, the Philippines is gravely concerned about the piracy in the Indian Ocean. It actively participates in international forums to advocate for enhanced maritime security, and has provided specialized training to its maritime workforce to manage piracy threats.

Republic of Chile: Despite its geographical distance, Chile recognizes the global implications of piracy in the Indian Ocean. Chile has consistently endorsed UN resolutions to combat piracy and has pledged support to capacity-building initiatives. It encourages diplomatic dialogue to restore stability in Somalia.

Republic of Peru: Peru, though not directly affected, underscores the importance of collective action against piracy. It supports the UN's stabilization efforts in Somalia and endorses the creation of a robust international legal framework to prosecute piracy-related crimes.

Republic of Argentina: Argentina recognizes the link between Somali instability and piracy. It advocates for a comprehensive approach that combines anti-piracy operations with initiatives to strengthen governance and economic infrastructure in Somalia. Argentina supports the development of an international legal framework to facilitate prosecution of pirates.

Republic of Poland: Poland, through its membership in the EU, supports Operation Atalanta, the EU's naval mission to deter, prevent and repress acts of piracy off the coast of Somalia. Poland also contributes to humanitarian aid initiatives in Somalia through EU mechanisms, underlining the need to address the root causes of piracy.

Kingdom of Norway: As a maritime nation, Norway has been proactive in supporting anti-piracy operations, including the EU's Operation Atalanta. On the humanitarian front, Norway has been one of the largest donors to Somalia, funding projects for political reconciliation, education, and food security.

Republic of Belarus: While not a coastal nation, Belarus supports international cooperation to combat piracy through its diplomatic channels. It advocates for strengthening international legal instruments to effectively prosecute pirates and supports UN-led initiatives to restore stability in Somalia.

Kingdom of Sweden: Sweden has provided naval assets to the EU's Operation Atalanta and is active in anti-piracy policymaking within the EU. It has committed significant humanitarian aid to Somalia and champions development initiatives to tackle the socio-economic root causes of piracy.

Republic of Korea: South Korea has dispatched its Cheonghae anti-piracy unit to the Gulf of Aden, reflecting its commitment to securing maritime routes. It supports initiatives that combine naval operations with humanitarian aid to Somalia, recognizing the importance of a holistic approach to piracy.

Republic of Singapore: Singapore, a crucial node in global shipping, has a vested interest in maintaining maritime security. It supports international anti-piracy efforts through information sharing and capacity-building initiatives under the ambit of the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP). Singapore also endorses international efforts to foster political and economic stability in Somalia.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

What is a Model UN Conference?

Model UN conferences are extremely valuable educational events that offer students a unique opportunity to learn about diplomacy, international politics, and global decision-making. These events are designed to replicate the functioning of United Nations organs and committees, allowing participants to take on the role of delegates from different countries and represent their interests.

To succeed in a MUN conference, it is essential for students to prepare adequately. Prior to the event, conducting in-depth research on the country they will be representing is important, including its stance on key global topics and issues. This will help delegates formulate compelling arguments and make informed decisions during negotiations.

Additionally, it is crucial to understand the rules and procedures of the conference. Each event may have its own specific guidelines, such as speaking time, voting procedures, and ways of interacting with other delegates. Familiarize yourself with these rules to ensure effective participation.

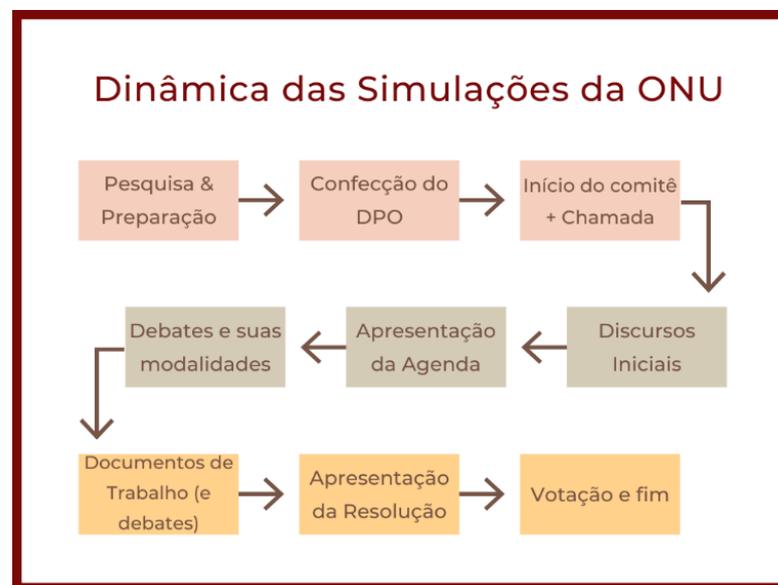
During the event, it is important to remember to maintain a diplomatic and respectful stance towards other delegates. Building alliances and seeking consensus solutions are essential for achieving positive outcomes. Be proactive in participating in debates, but also be willing to listen to others' viewpoints and seek compromises.

Furthermore, the ability to speak publicly and articulate ideas clearly and persuasively is fundamental. Practice speeches and arguments prior to the event, developing good oral expression skills. Learn to negotiate and effectively defend your country's interests, always relying on solid and diplomatic facts and arguments.

In general, the term "diplomacy" refers to the civilized and peaceful action of relating to different groups, nations, or societies. The goal of diplomacy is to maintain healthy coexistence among various social groups, ensuring that the particularities and interests of each are defended and represented. Within this context, we have one of the main educational tools that foster diplomacy, oratory, leadership, and various other skills: the Model United Nations conferences

In general terms, a MUN conference is a diplomatic debating event where delegates, representing different countries, gather in specific committees and discuss considering their foreign policies in an attempt to build solutions for global problems. Generally, these delegates are expected to discuss the committee's issues in a diplomatic manner through speeches, presenting different sub-issues and their impacts or dissecting their national policy and formulating thought-provoking solutions to the topic. Additionally, it will be necessary to negotiate demands with other countries to build documents (such as Resolutions) that formalize the presented solutions and are voted upon, requiring majority satisfaction within the committee to achieve approval.

In summary, a MUN conference follows the dynamics outlined below:



Certainly, some of the terms listed may seem complicated at first. However, they will be explained and addressed in this guide, simplifying the understanding of the dynamics of MUN conferences.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that the conference secretariat is willing to guide delegates in whatever is necessary, whether by clarifying procedures or directing their research, thereby encouraging their active participation in discussions and expecting everyone to act in a way that develops their various skills while experiencing the international committee experience.

United Nations Goals

The objectives of the United Nations (UN), as found in Article I of its Charter, are:

1. To maintain international peace and security and, for that purpose: 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;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;
4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Therefore, delegates should act in accordance with the aforementioned objectives and ensure that they are effectively achieved.

Plagiarism rules

It is prohibited to submit materials written by others that have been previously used in an academic or extracurricular setting, or to reuse identical operative clauses previously applied in real UN resolutions without proper citation. Furthermore, it is also prohibited to reuse speeches by others without proper citation, unless they fall under well-known proverbs or phrases of common knowledge.

Any delegates suspected of committing an act of plagiarism will be subject to an investigation that may result in disciplinary action, including verbal reprimand or reduced consideration or eligibility for awards.

General rules

- 1.** The official language to be used in the ceremonies will be Portuguese; however, the conference may include committees that will function entirely in English. Delegates may not address the committee in any language other than the one designated for their committee, unless it is a necessary foreign expression for the debate, which should be followed by a translation into the official language of the committee.
- 2.** Delegates should conduct themselves diplomatically, maintaining decorum and respect for the decisions of the Chair. Additionally, delegates should act with etiquette and faithfully represent the opinions and positions of their respective delegations.
- 3.** The Chair is the highest authority within the committee (except in cases where the secretariat is present), responsible for moderating the debates and evaluating the delegates. The Chair has the power to declare the opening and closing of each committee session, guide the debates, ensure compliance with the rules, and recognize the right of delegates to speak. The Chair will deliberate on the admissibility and precedence of issues and motions presented by delegates and may suggest them as well when deemed relevant.
- 4.** It is within the authority of the Chair to unilaterally and without a vote establish a specific mode of debate if deemed necessary. The decisions of the Chair are final and unappealable. The committee leadership has the power to interpret the rules as deemed appropriate to ensure the smooth running of proceedings.
- 5.** The United Nations Security Council committee is the only one with autonomy to take military actions and make mandatory decisions (in addition to the American Revolutionary Cabinet, when applicable). The committee can take provisional measures (also applicable to the Magic Assembly). Other committees cannot adopt mandatory measures, except in cases deliberated by the Chair.
- 6.** The Chair reserves the right to amend the rules if necessary. Additionally, the Chair may autonomously deliberate in the event of situations not foreseen by the official rules.
- 7.** Members of the Diplomun Institute have the duty and responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of the conference and its success.

DEBATES AND PROCEDURES

This section will cover rules related to debate, explaining the types of debate, the functioning of the Agenda, and issues related to it. First, it is necessary to understand the dynamics of debates, which occur as follows:

Preparation: Before the start of the conference, participants are assigned to different countries or organizations and receive relevant information about the country or topic they will represent. Delegates are encouraged to research and prepare documents, such as Position Papers, to express their positions and objectives.

Opening ceremony: The conference begins with an opening ceremony, where the organizers present the guidelines and objectives of the event. There may be introductory speeches and an opportunity for participants to get to know each other.

Formal sessions: Formal sessions are the essence of the conference. They are based on UN committees and bodies and are designed to debate and make decisions on global issues. Participants gather in specific committees, such as the General Assembly, Security Council, or thematic committees, to discuss specific topics.

Opening speeches: Before the discussions, delegates can deliver an opening speech to present their country's or organization's position on the topic under discussion. These speeches can be brief and should provide an overview of the represented country's priorities and proposals.

Debate and negotiations: During the formal sessions, delegates have the opportunity to express their opinions, present proposals, and engage in discussions with other participants. They can deliver speeches, ask questions, respond to interventions from other delegates, and seek alliances with countries that have similar interests. The debate and negotiations generally follow a predetermined order, such as a speaker's list.

Document drafting: During the discussions, participants work together to draft key documents, such as draft resolutions, which represent concrete proposals to solve the issues on the agenda. These documents are drafted based on negotiations and must be supported by a coalition of delegates.

Voting and adoption of documents: After the discussions and negotiations, the final documents are put to a vote. Depending on the conference's rules, a simple majority or a

qualified majority may be required for a document to be adopted. The adopted documents represent the decisions made by the participants during the conference.

Closing: The conference concludes with a closing ceremony, where the respective awards are announced.

*During the debate, there may also be specific dynamics, such as a Press Conference, where delegates are questioned by Communication Agents about certain conduct in the committee.

It is also important to understand specific procedural details applied in the conference, as well as the definition of terms like quorum. Therefore, below, we will explain more about the rules of debate.

1. Agenda

The committee's Agenda is a programming document prepared between 72 and 12 hours before the start of the committee to guide the session's discussions. It should be presented by the delegates who propose it in the first session, and these delegates are encouraged to work together to prepare one to three agendas to be voted on by the committee. The committee's Agenda will consist of topics that present crucial points of the theme, and the formatting of the agenda is established and explained in the following sections.

2. Quorum

Sessions will be declared open when at least one-third (1/3) of the delegates are present. The presence of a qualified majority (2/3 of the delegates) is required for any substantial decision to be made.

When the minimum quorum is present, the Chair will call the present representations, and they must declare themselves as "present" or "present and voting."

Delegations that declare themselves as "present and voting" cannot abstain from voting on substantial issues during that session. Observer nations should declare themselves as "present" since they do not have the right to vote on substantial issues such as resolutions, documents, etc.

3. Types of Debate

There are four different types of debate that can take place during a committee's proceedings: (i) speakers' list, (ii) moderated debate, (iii) unmoderated debate, and (iv) tour the table. The

speakers' list is the traditional type of debate. The other types need to be requested through a motion and approved by a simple majority.

I. Speakers' List:

It is the list that is opened to delegates at the beginning of the committee. Generally, this general list is used to start discussions on the topics addressed in the agenda. The Speakers' List is the standard mode of debate, moderated by the Chair. It can only be suspended through a Motion to Adjourn the Session, Motion for Unmoderated Debate, Motion for Moderated Debate, or Motion for Tour the Table. To be included in the Speakers' List during the debate, a delegation must signal this intention to the Chair using the Zoom "raise hand" function during the debate. Once the request is received, the Chair will include the delegation's name at the end of the list. No representation can have its name listed more than once at the same time. The Chair will grant the floor in the order of inscription on the Speakers' List.

If a delegate feels defamed, unduly mentioned, or personally offended by another delegate's speech, they can request the right of reply. If granted, a rebuttal speech will be made.

II. Moderated Debate:

In moderated debate, the order provided in the Speakers' List is not followed. Instead, the Chair will ask all delegates who wish to speak to use the "raise hand" function simultaneously, and the choice of who will speak is made randomly and arbitrarily by the Chair. A Motion is required to switch to a Moderated Debate, which is approved by a simple majority, classifying it as a procedural matter. The Motion should include the total debate time, time per speech, a justification for the action, and the topic to be debated. Time yielding's are also suspended.

III. Unmoderated Debate:

Usually used for the quick and more efficient drafting of documents to be used in the committee or for an informal discussion on a topic, unmoderated debate is characterized by the absence of moderation by the Chair for a specific period of time, during which delegates can freely move around the committee. Approval of the Motion for unmoderated debate requires a simple majority, and when making the motion, the delegate must propose the duration and justification for it. It is up to the Chair to submit it to a vote.

IV. Tour the Table:

Tour the Table is a mode of debate that aims to present the views and positions of delegates on a specific topic. Typically, questions that can be answered with "yes" or "no" or "in favor" or "against" are used. If the motion is approved, the Chair will call delegates in alphabetical order, and they must provide a brief statement on the topic (maximum of 30 seconds). Abstention is not allowed in this type of debate. The Chair will indicate each delegate to make their statement.

4. Speeches

To deliver a speech, a delegate must first be recognized by the Chair. They must sign up on the speakers' list to have the right to speak during the standard debate (or in a moderated debate if it is in order). In virtual conferences, this can be done at any time by using the "Raise Hand" function in Zoom. The Chair will acknowledge and add the delegation's name to the end of the speakers' list, recognizing delegates for speaking in the order of their inscription on the list. The traditional duration of a speech is 1 minute, but it can be adjusted based on the needs of the discussion through a motion. The Chair can also suggest an increase or decrease in the speaking time and may accept or reject a requested motion.

At the end of their speech, it is suggested that the delegate either yield their remaining time by saying "I yield my time to..." or simply conclude their speech or express gratitude if no time is remaining.

a) Opening Speeches:

The purpose of opening speeches is to provide a general overview of the delegation's guidelines, interests, congratulations, concerns, and its position as a representative regarding the proposed topic. After the roll call, the Chair proceeds to the initial speeches, during which each delegation delivers a one-minute speech regarding its position on the committee's general topic. Afterward, a motion should be made to open the speakers' list (or present the Agenda if it has not been presented yet), and delegates will continue in the standard mode of debate.

The opening speeches are holistic, except in specific cases where they represent a discomforting situation for any delegation. They take place at the beginning of the first session, and the Chair will call delegates in alphabetical order of their representations, and they must deliver their speeches.

b) Time Yielding:

During a speech (if there is more than 15 seconds remaining), the delegate can yield their remaining time in three ways:

- To the Chair, who will continue moderating the debate.
- To another delegate, who will use the remaining time to speak.
- To questions, where other delegates can ask questions related to the speaker's speech. The remaining time will only be subtracted from the response time, not from the questioning time. The Chair will inform the delegate if the remaining time is not sufficient to answer another question. Not all committees allow time yielding in all situations, so it is necessary to check its availability with the Chair.

Note: Time yielding is not allowed during a time yielding session or a moderated debate.

5. Voting

This section will present the two types of voting, along with the two types of majority, and emphasize the difference between them.

i. Procedural Issues:

These issues concern the normal procedures of debate within the committee, the direction and form in which debates occur, such as the voting on motions. Procedural issues require the approval of a simple majority of the committee (50%+1), meaning the majority of delegates present in that session. Observer members within the committee vote on procedural issues, which is not the case for substantial issues. In addition, there is no right to abstain from this type of voting, and voting in favor or against the procedure is mandatory. If the Chair notices any delegate abstaining, the Chair must repeat the procedure until all committee members have voted.

ii. Substantial Issues:

These issues pertain to the adoption of decisions related to the topic of discussion and the final document produced, such as the voting on resolutions and amendments. Substantial issues require approval by a qualified majority, which means $2/3 + 1$ of the present delegations. Abstention is allowed in this type of voting, and only full members of the committee vote, excluding observers. Additionally, delegates who declare themselves as "present" have the right to request abstention in the voting process.

Points and Motions

1. Motions

The motion is the instrument used by Delegates to modify the structure of the discussions. At the end of each speech, and before recognizing the next delegate, the Chair will ask the Committee if any delegation wishes to raise a motion. The delegate should use the "Raise Hand" function to indicate their intention. The Chair will recognize the delegate and grant them the floor only after acknowledgment by the Chair. The Chair will evaluate whether to put the motion in order or not, in other words, whether it is valid or not. It is possible to decide that a motion is not in order, taking into account the productive use of the proposed debate modality or any other subjective criteria. Protests or complaints from delegates against the decision of the Chair to put a motion in order or not will not be considered. If the motion is deemed in order by the Chair, it will be submitted to a vote by the delegations.

- *Motion for Unmoderated Debate*

The Motion for Unmoderated Debate should be used when a Delegate wishes to temporarily suspend the Speakers List. This motion should be used when a delegate wants to consult the committee in a more informal and dynamic way. When proposing this motion, the delegation should specify the duration for which the debate will be in order and justify its need. In this format, there is no time limit for speeches, so there is no time allocation. The Chair, during this modality, is exempt from its obligations as a speech moderator.

- *Motion for Moderated Debate*

If delegates want to address a specific topic different from what is being discussed or proposed at the moment, they can request a moderated debate on that specific topic. When requesting this debate, delegates should specify its duration, topic, and duration per speech. During a moderated debate, there is no time yielding.

- *Motion to Adjourn the Session*

The Motion to Adjourn the Session implies a temporary suspension of the debate, which will be resumed at the next pre-defined time. This motion will only be put in order when the end time of each session is imminent.

- *Motion to Close the Debate*

The Motion to Close the Debate implies a total and permanent suspension of the discussions. This motion will only be put in order when the drafting of the Draft Resolution is completed, requiring only its vote.

- *Motion to Alter the Speaking Time*

Although the speaking time is initially set as 1 (one) minute, it can be modified through the Motion to Alter the Speaking Time. The delegations raising this motion must establish the desired new speaking time and justify it, which may or may not be accepted by the Chair.

- *Motion for Tour the Table*

The Motion for Tour the Table aims to reveal the position of a delegation regarding the topic at hand. If approved, delegates will enter this mode of debate until all delegations have expressed their positions.

- *Motion for Delegate Expulsion*

If a delegate behaves in an extremely violative manner of the established code of conduct, consistently lacks decorum, engages in prejudiced behavior, or physically or verbally attacks another participant, delegates may request a motion for the expulsion of that delegate from the session, either temporarily or for a specified time. The motion must be justified and will be evaluated by the chair, who has the discretion to allow it to proceed to a vote or not.

- *Motion for Document Presentation*

If a delegate has prepared a document and wishes to present it, they must submit it to the chair beforehand and, upon authorization, request a motion for the presentation of their document. The delegate should present the document by sharing it with the chair via Google Docs, Drive, or email. After that, if approved by the chair (after requesting the motion for presentation), the delegate must share the link for viewing in the Zoom chat or share their screen with the document displayed if requested by the chair.

- *Motion to Divide the House*

If the committee is about to proceed to the voting procedure for a document, a delegate can request a motion to divide the house. If approved, there can be no abstentions during the voting procedure, only votes in favor or against. This motion can also be requested after a failed voting process with abstentions, followed by a motion to re-vote.

- *Motion to Pass as a Friendly Amendment*

If a delegate proposes an amendment that aligns with the interests of the sponsors of the document, a motion can be requested to pass that amendment as a friendly amendment. If all sponsors agree and have no objections, the amendment will automatically pass and be included in the resolution without the need for a vote.

- *Motion to Divide the Question*

When presenting a resolution or working document, a delegate can request a motion to divide the question into one or more specific topics. This allows delegates to vote on the document while disregarding one or more operative clauses, and then vote on those clauses separately, without affecting the approval or rejection of the document.

- *Motion to Cite Sources*

If a delegate wants to verify the validity of data, information, or news presented in another delegate's speech, they can request a motion for source verification or cite sources. The chair will decide whether to accept or reject the motion. If accepted, the delegate who made the speech must present the source to the chair, who will determine if the source is valid or not.

2. Points

There are three types of Points/Questions that a delegate can address directly to the Chair. If a delegate wants to consult the Chair on a matter not covered by these questions, they should do so informally, and the Chair should inform the committee of anything of general interest.

- *Point/Question of Personal Privilege*

At any time during the debate, delegates can raise a Point/Question of Personal Privilege to indicate a feeling of extreme personal discomfort or to indicate that they are being prevented from continuing the discussion properly. The Chair should attempt to address the situation. This question can interrupt a speech if necessary.

- *Point of Order*

Delegates can raise a Point/Question of Order when they notice that the Rules of Procedure are not being followed correctly by the Chair. This Point/Question must be strictly related to the Rules and cannot interrupt speeches. The Chair will decide whether the question is in order or not, depending on the case.

- *Point/Question of Inquiry*

Delegates can raise a Point/Question of Inquiry when they have any doubts regarding the Rules of Procedure or the flow of the debate.

USE OF ZOOM

1. Motions, Voting, and Speaker's List Registration

When the chair opens the floor for it, if you want to request a motion, register in the speaker's list, or proceed with a voting procedure, click on the "Raise Hand" option in Zoom. This can be found by clicking on the reactions at the bottom of the screen.

2. Documents

All working papers, draft resolutions, amendments, and resolutions must be written during the conference. The Chair should provide an email for delegates to submit working papers and draft resolutions. Delegates can collaborate on documents using Google Docs, email, or the chat feature in Zoom.

3. Informal Notes

Delegates can use the Zoom chat feature instead of informal notes. The chat button can be found at the bottom of the screen. Delegates are reminded to check who their chat is being sent to before sending it. Delegates can change who the chat is being sent to by clicking on the drop-down menu next to "To:". By selecting a name from the drop-down menu, a delegate can send a message to that person only, rather than the entire group.

4. Using Zoom

The Diplomun Team encourages all delegates to use a computer if possible. On a mobile device, you cannot view other participants and use the chat feature simultaneously. If you are using Zoom on a mobile device, download the Zoom app from the app store. Delegates should change their name during the call to the country they represent.

DOCUMENTS

Documents play a fundamental role in UN conferences as they are essential tools for negotiation, communication, and decision-making. They help delegates organize their ideas, present proposals, argue, and establish clear positions on the issues under discussion. Here are some reasons why documents are important in this context:

- **Building consensus:** Documents are powerful tools for building consensus among delegates. When drafting resolutions, for example, delegates are challenged to seek common ground and find solutions that can be accepted by a majority. These documents serve as a basis for discussions and negotiations, allowing delegates to work together towards compromises and concrete actions.
- **Organization and structuring of the debate:** Documents help organize and structure the debate during UN conferences. They allow delegates to focus on specific issues, set goals, and establish a coherent line of reasoning. This is particularly important in complex and multidimensional discussions where maintaining an orderly and productive debate is crucial.
- **Recording and documentation:** Documents play an essential role in recording and documenting the discussions and decisions made during the conference. They serve as a written record of the proposals, arguments, and agreements reached by delegates. This documentation is valuable for post-conference evaluation and also for learning purposes, allowing participants to reflect on the process and revisit the discussions held.

In summary, documents play a crucial role in UN conferences by providing a framework for communication, negotiation, and decision-making. They are instruments that help delegates present their positions, build consensus, organize the debate, and record the discussions. Therefore, it is essential for participating students to understand the importance of these documents and know how to use them effectively during the conference.

Position paper (PP)

The PP is a document prepared before the start of the Conference that aims to explain the delegation's position and objectives regarding the committee and the proposed topic. During the conference, these documents will be freely available for observation, requiring only authorization from the Chair, which means that if you want to access another delegate's PP, send a message to the Chair via the video conference chat. The PP must be made by all delegates and should be sent to the committee's designated email address.

Note: The position paper must be sent by May 26, 2023, to the respective committee's email.

For the International Court of Justice, American Revolutionary Cabinet, and Assembly of Magic committees, it may be necessary to submit a different documentation format from the PP (consult your Study Guide).

The committee's email is:

unscdiplomun2023@gmail.com

Agenda

The Agenda is a document to be submitted at the beginning of the 1st session, with the aim of presenting the topics that delegates find crucial for discussion during the committee. The agenda will define what will be debated in the committee and the order of the subjects, presenting relevant subtopics within the central theme. Any delegation can create the agenda, and there is no restriction on the number of collaborators. However, only one agenda can be approved in the committee.

Working paper

Working Papers aim to formalize the decisions made by delegations during the committee. These documents are written in different "clauses" or "topics," presenting solutions and operationalizing them (detailing their implementation, like a proposed intervention). Typically, a working paper is created for each main topic on the agenda. Later, the working papers are combined to form a draft resolution.

At the end of the Working Paper presentation, a speech with a time limit of 1 minute must be given, in which the delegate must defend the topics presented. Subsequently, the Chair will open a space for 3 questions without counted time. Delegates who wish to ask questions should use the "raise hand" function of the platform and wait for recognition by the Chair.

The author of the document will have only 1 minute to answer each question. After that, time will be allocated for a speech against the presented document with a time limit of 1 minute. A delegate will give the speech, and then the Chair will open a space for 3 questions without counted time. Delegates who wish to ask questions should use the platform function and wait for recognition by the Chair. The speaker will have only 1 minute to answer each question.

Note 1: In the case of Working Papers that contain only charts, spreadsheets, maps, data, news, tables, videos, etc., they will not be open to three questions.

Note 2: A delegate may, but it is not recommended, refuse to answer the questions.

Note 3: The delegate who presents the document is not necessarily the same as the one who gives the speech or answers the questions. However, all delegates who support the document must be sponsors of it.

Provisional measure

The provisional measure document is an emergency normative measure in which the committee determines an immediate action based on a given situation. This document establishes practical and short-term actions to inhibit, coerce, militarily attack, or control a specific situation urgently. It can be made and presented to the Chair at any time during the sessions. The provisional measure establishes actions to be taken by the presenting nation, a group of countries in consensus, or the committee in consensus. Therefore, it does not require signatories or sponsors, and it will not have a speech against or be voted on. After some time of presentation, the Chair will inform the result.

Note: The provisional measure is exclusive to mandatory committees.

Draft resolution

The Draft Resolution is the culmination of preventive actions and working papers presented throughout the sessions, proposing a definitive solution to the committee's issue. It requires the use of preambles and operative clauses in the document.

After presenting a draft resolution proposing measures to be taken, a speech must be given to present and defend it with a time limit of 1 minute. After that, the Chair will ask if the delegate is open to questions. If yes, a space will be opened for 5 questions, and delegates who wish to ask questions should use the "Raise Hand" function and wait for recognition by the Chair. The time for questions is not counted, and the delegate has 1 minute to answer each question.

After the conclusion of the questions, the Chair will open a space for a speech against the presented document. The delegate wishing to give the speech should use the aforementioned "Raise Hand" function and wait for recognition by the Chair. After the recognition, the delegate should give a 1-minute speech opposing the presented document. After that, the Chair will ask if the delegate is open to questions. If yes, a space will be opened for 5 questions, and delegates who wish to ask questions should raise their placards and wait for recognition by the Chair. The time for questions is not counted, and the delegate has 1 minute to answer each question. After the questions, the document will proceed to the amendment process and will only be voted on after that.

Note: A delegate may, however, it is not recommended, refuse to answer the questions.

Note 2: The delegate who presents the resolution is not necessarily the same as the one who gives the speech or answers the questions. However, all delegates who support the document must be sponsors of it.

Amendment

Amendments aim to correct, add, or delete specific topics presented in the Draft Resolution or Working Papers and are classified as: Amendment of Change, Amendment of Exclusion, and Amendment of Addition.

At the end of the Amendment presentation (specifying its type), a speech with a time limit of 1 minute must be given, in which the delegate must defend the topics presented. Subsequently, the Chair will open a space for 3 questions without counted time. Delegates who wish to ask questions should use the "Raise Hand" function and wait for recognition by the Chair. The author of the document will have only 1 minute to answer each question. After the presentation and questions, the document will be put to a vote.

After the conclusion of the questions, the Chair will open a space for a speech against the presented amendment. The delegate wishing to give the speech should use the "Raise Hand" function and wait for recognition by the Chair. After the recognition, the delegate should give a 1-minute speech opposing the presented amendment. Then, the Chair will ask if the delegate is open to questions. If yes, a space will be opened for 3 questions, and delegates who wish to ask questions should raise their hands through the platform function and wait for recognition by the Chair. The time for questions is not counted, and the delegate has 1 minute to answer each question. After the questions, the document will proceed to a vote (unless it is passed as a friendly amendment).

Note 1: If the committee has little time remaining, it is the Chair's responsibility to ensure the right to make oral amendments and even exclude speeches and questions related to the amendment. In addition, the Chair should emphasize to the delegates that they should present the resolution with enough time for amendments to be made.

Note 2: A delegate may, but it is not recommended, refuse to answer the questions.

Note 3: The delegate who presents the amendment is not necessarily the same as the one who gives the speech or answers the questions. However, all delegates who support the amendment must be sponsors of it.

Official letter

The Official Letter is a type of text used among individuals, states, or international organizations to correspond with each other. It plays an important role in communication between individuals, states, or international organizations. In DiploMUN Online 2023, the Official Letter can be used to request information, give instructions, request reports, etc., to members of your represented state, organizations, media, or the general population. The Letter is commonly used as a means of obtaining guidance for actions within the committee but can also be used to establish guidelines for specific sectors of the government or other organizations. The document follows the standard formatting of a letter and is submitted to the Chair without the need for presentation.

These various types of documents serve specific purposes within the conference and play a crucial role in the negotiation, communication, and decision-making processes.

Documents formatting

DiploMUN documents should be formatted following the A4 paper size and using Arial font with a size of twelve (12).

General Guidelines:

- Paragraphs should be written with a line spacing of 1.5cm.
- Whenever using acronyms, the full name should be specified alongside them.
- Italic font style should be used only for scientific, Latin terms, or when using terms not in the committee's official language, with the translation provided in parentheses.
- Documents requiring signatures must have a minimum of 5 (five) signatories to be presented.
- In working papers, amendments, and draft resolutions, the document should indicate both sponsors and signatories (separately). Sponsors are those who wrote or substantially contributed to the document, while signatories are those who believe the document is worthy of discussion and provide their signature. A document needs a minimum of 1 (one) sponsor and 5 (five) signatories to be presented (numbers may vary depending on the committee). The sponsor of a document cannot include themselves as a signatory.
 - Documents with subclauses do not need to follow specific naming conventions for subclauses. They can be written as 1.1, 1.2, or (a), (b).
 - In documents with subclauses, it is essential that subclause 1.1 or (a) be followed by subclause 1.2 or (b). If a subsequent subclause does not exist, it implies that the previous subclause encompasses its content.

Specifications for the Position Paper:

- The Country's Coat of Arms should be centered on the page.
- The delegation's name in both the committee's official language and the language spoken in the represented country should be written in bold.
- The document should have a 1.25 cm margin for the first line of each paragraph.
- The DPO should not exceed 1.5 pages.

Specifications for the Agenda:

- A minimum of three (3) topics must be addressed in the Agenda.
- The term "Agenda" should be left-aligned.
- The term "Agenda" should be written in bold.

Specifications for the Working Paper:

- The term "Working Paper" and the corresponding number should be left-aligned.
- The term "Working Paper" and the corresponding number should be written in bold.
- Country signatories and sponsors should be centered on the page.
- The first word of operative clauses in a working paper should be underlined (except for subclauses).

Specifications for the Provisional Measure:

- The term "Provisional Measure" and the corresponding number should be left-aligned.
- The term "Provisional Measure" and the corresponding number should be written in bold.
- The Provisional Measure does not require signatories and should only be presented if there is consensus among the involved countries (unless it represents an action by a single country).
- This document is exclusive to mandatory committees.
- The document can be written as bullet points or in paragraph form.

Specifications for the Amendment:

- The term "Amendment" and the corresponding number should be left-aligned.
- The term "Amendment" and the corresponding number should be written in bold.
- Country signatories and sponsors should be centered on the page.

Specifications for the Draft Resolution:

- A preamble is mandatory for the Draft Resolution, but there are no fixed phrases. The phrases provided in the model below are just examples.
- The document name, committee name, organization name, draft resolution name, agenda topic, and committee theme should be written in bold.
- The first word of preamble clauses in a draft resolution should be italicized.
- The first word of operative clauses in a draft resolution should be underlined (except for subclauses).
- The names of sponsoring and signatory countries should be written in full, for example: Germany - Federal Republic of Germany.

Specifications for the Official Letter:

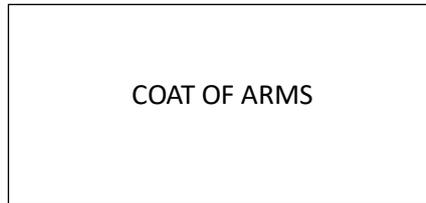
- The term "Official Letter" should be centered and placed at the top of the page.

- The letterhead should include the sender, recipient, date, location, and subject, and the letter should end with a signature.
- The appropriate salutation should be included before the letter's content.
- The content of the letter should be justified on the page.

These specifications ensure consistency and facilitate the understanding and review of the documents during the DiploMUN conference. By adhering to these guidelines, delegates can effectively communicate their positions, proposals, and arguments while maintaining a professional and organized format.

Document templates

1. POSITION PAPER TEMPLATE



[Full Name of the Delegation in the Committee's Working Language]

[Full Name of the Delegation in the Delegation's Language]

[Committee Name]

1st Paragraph:

Begin by expressing congratulations to the conference, use a possible hook, and provide an overview of the theme, presenting an overview of the issue.

2nd Paragraph:

Delve deeper into the issue, highlighting relevant subtopics, historical context, and previous actions taken.

3rd Paragraph:

Present the current measures being adopted and discuss both short-term and long-term actions, as well as the country's foreign policy stance in relation to the issue.

4th Paragraph:

Propose solutions to address the theme, elucidating the objectives and potential solutions that can be adopted during the sessions based on your delegation's position.

[Delegate's Name]

[Delegate's Name, Delegation, and Committee Affiliation]

2. AGENDA TEMPLATE

Agenda Proposal #n

1. [Topic]:
 - 1.1. [Subtopic];
 - 1.2. [Subtopic];
2. [Tópico geral].
3. [Tópico geral]:
 - 3.1. [Subtopic];
 - 3.2. [Subtopic];
 - 3.3. [Subtopic]:
 - 3.3.1. [Subtopic];
 - 3.3.2. [Subtopic];

Sponsors:

Signatories:

3. WORKING PAPER TEMPLATE

Working Paper #n

1. [Operative clause]
 - 1.1. [Subclause]
 - 1.2. [Subclause]
2. [Operative clause]
3. [Operative clause]

Sponsors:

Signatories:

Example:

Working Paper #1

1. Calls upon States to implement Protocol ABC, aiming at the implementation and compliance with its guidelines and established measures.
2. Establishes monitoring, under the conditions of BLÁBLÁBLÁ, of signatory and belligerent countries to ensure the proper functioning of Protocol XXX, with the objective of ensuring compliance with obligations and promoting peace and security in the region.

Sponsors:

Signatories:

4. PROVISIONAL MEASURE TEMPLATE

Provisional Measure #n

1. [Operative clause]

1.1. [Subclause]

1.2. [Subclause]

2. [Operative clause]

OR

Provisional Measure #n

The Nation of AAA decides that BBB and sends CCC to address the situation of DDD.
Furthermore, EEE is applied to resolve FFF.

ETC.

5. DRAFT RESOLUTION TEMPLATE

DRAFT RESOLUTION

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

May ____, 2023.

UNSC LOGO

United Nations (UN)

Draft Resolution for the UNSC

Name of the Resolution

TOPIC

The United Nations Security Council,

Reaffirming the principles of the United Nations Charter of 1945,

Emphasizing the importance of the XYZ international regime,

Aiming to promote the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities,

Honoring the UN Charter,

Recognizing the need for QWERTY,

Recognizing the deep interest of the international community in the resolution, reduction, and prevention of ABCDE,

Respecting the State sovereignty of each country,

1. [Operative clause]

1.1. [Subclause]

1.2. [Subclause]

2. [Operative clause]

3. [Operative clause]

Sponsors:

Signatories:

Preambulatory Words Examples:

Affirming,

Approving,

Taking into consideration,

Declaring,

Deeply concerned,

Deeply aware,

Deeply regretting,

Desiring,

Emphasizing,

Hoping,

Expressing its satisfaction,

Fully believing,

6. AMENDMENT TEMPLATE

Amendment #n

Amendment of _____ regarding topic _____ of the document _____

1. [topic]
2. [topic]

Sponsors:

Signatories:

7. OFFICIAL LETTER TEMPLATE

OFFICIAL LETTER

From:

To:

Place:

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Content

Best,

[Full name and delegation]

In UN conferences, participants can create various types of documents to assist in discussions and negotiations. These documents play an important role in the decision-making process and in building consensus among delegates.

The format and content of documents can vary depending on the objective and context of the conference. They can include draft resolutions, position papers, official statements, research reports, formal letters, press releases, and more.

Delegates are generally encouraged to draft these documents in a clear, coherent, and well-grounded manner, taking into consideration the opinions and interests of other countries or organizations. This practice allows delegates to effectively express their positions, contribute to the debate, and work towards viable and acceptable solutions for all involved.

At DiploMUN Online, we recognize that document drafting can be challenging. Therefore, we have decided to provide some examples of documents to help delegates better understand their objectives. You can access the provided examples at the following link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ROqau3NR1oG1vCfPEr3VcEEIE8V_1D4x?usp=share_link

These examples can assist delegates in familiarizing themselves with the structure, writing style, and key elements to consider when drafting their own documents. However, it is important to adapt the examples to the specific needs of the committee and the topic under discussion.

Using these examples as a reference can be an excellent way to enhance your writing skills and develop effective documents during the conference.

CLOSING REMARKS

Finally, as we come to the end of this study guide on the crisis in Somalia and the Indian Ocean, we hope that the information presented has provided a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by the region. The complexity of these issues may seem overwhelming, but we believe that with the right mindset and approach, viable solutions can be developed to tackle them.

It is essential to remember that the crisis in Somalia and the Indian Ocean is not just a regional issue, but a global concern that requires the attention and collaboration of all nations. We urge everyone to stay informed and engaged on this matter, and to actively seek out ways to contribute to resolving the crisis. We also ought to remember all delegations that the United Nations Security Council is intended to work in synergy with all United Nations principles such as the Human Rights and National Sovereignty, and the economical aspect of this crisis should not overshadow its humanitarian aspect.

We would like to extend our appreciation to everyone who has taken the time to read through this study guide. We hope that it has served as a useful resource, and that it has inspired you to take action towards creating a more stable and peaceful world.

Additionally, the chair would like to express our excitement for the Diplomun'conference this year and the prospect of a productive debate. Let us work together to find sustainable solutions that will bring about lasting peace and stability not only in the region but also in the wider world.

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