Alice Deal Model United Nations 2020
Background Guide
DISEC
South China Sea Piracy
Rafi Fox and Ishan Dave

Welcome Letter:

Welcome to ADMUN! We are so excited you could come! Our names are Rafi Fox and Ishan Dave and we are in 7th grade here at Deal. We're so happy to be your chairs for ADMUN! We picked this topic because it is very important to many people and countries. Our generation needs people like you to fix problems that other generations created like climate change and piracy, this is a perfect way to simulate current problems, and learn about our world but most importantly have fun! If you have any questions, please contact us at admundisec2020@gmail.com. Position Papers are due the day of the conference. Please bring one copy for us, your chairs, and your own personal copy to use. We look forward to seeing you at ADMUN.

Rafi and Ishan

Committee Background:

The topic of Piracy in the South China Sea falls under the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC). This topic is under DISEC because piracy is a threat to international security. As previously stated DISEC supports international security so anything
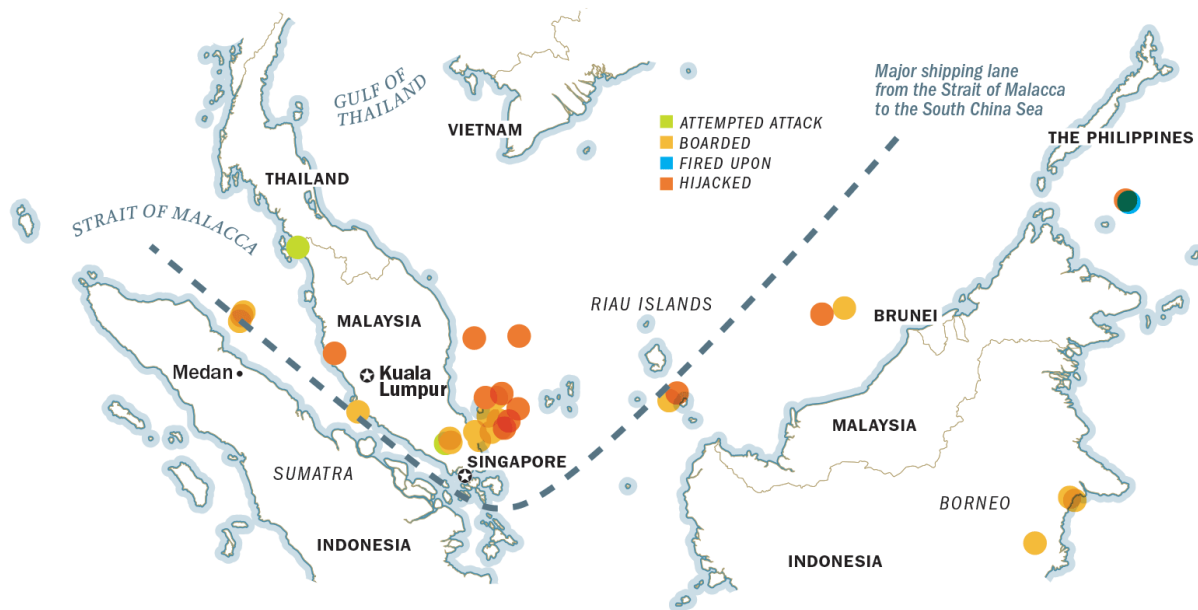

that is a threat to international security would be a priority for DISEC. DISEC was the first committee in the General Assembly. According to Article 11 of the UN charter, DISEC can suggest topics of discussion to the Security Council and set global security standards in the name of international peace. DISEC is mainly used in the disarmament of countries or regulation of arms in a country. DISEC also assists the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in a crisis like nuclear disarmament and conventional weapons.

DISEC's first resolution was "Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy." They created this resolution in 1946, causing the start of DISEC

Topic Background:

Piracy is the practice of attacking and robbing ships at sea. Most pirates are known from movies or comic books. They would attack boats for valuable goods and find treasure. Sadly, piracy has become worse because it is spreading across the world. Pirates in South Asia have made the South China Sea one of the most dangerous waters in the world. After WWII, islands in Indonesia became home to pirates. China's booming economy has caused pirates to hijack and attack ships. Since China has a booming economy they import and export a lot of expensive resources/goods and this gives the pirates the motive to steal. Since the South China Sea is around 1.3 million square miles it is hard for the Chinese Coast Guard to keep track of pirates even though there is help from the Philipino and US Coast Guards. Every year piracy drains between 7 and 12 billion dollars from the international economy. There are many pirates in the world that hijack ships. In North Africa, Somali pirates are very common. Although many laws have been implemented because of piracy, pirates are still motoring around oceans killing people

and taking goods from ships. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides the framework for the repression of piracy under international law, in particular in its articles 100 to 107 and 110. The Security Council has repeatedly reaffirmed "that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ('The Convention'), sets out the legal framework applicable to combating piracy and armed robbery at sea, as well as other ocean activities" (Security Council resolution 1897 (2009), adopted on 30 November 2009). Adding on most shipping companies that do not want pirates stealing the loads of cargo for hundreds of millions of dollars. These private contractors are hired and are made legal because of the many pirates robbing the ships. The private contractors are armed with strong arm weapons that have a long range used to shoot, and sometimes kill the pirates. Usually the private contractors are being hired from a big company but very rarely they can be hired independently on small cargo ships.

Current Situation:

Pirate attacks have been frequent. In July 2019 a Korean bulker was attacked and pirates stole personal items, cash, and clothes. Luckily pirate attacks have gone down in the last decade, sadly a recent spike of pirate attacks in territorial waters have occurred. Several countries such as Malaysia have used money for security and military operations near international seas. In the last couple of years, African pirates have been located in the South China Sea, this shows that ships are carrying very valuable items in the South China Sea is becoming a hotspot towards international pirates. Another consideration is the role of military contractors in preventing piracy--they are people who are hired by shipping companies to protect the ships and ports.

Focus Questions:

1. Is your economy affected by piracy? If so how?
2. Does your country import or export goods in the South China Sea?
3. Should cargo ships have weapon systems to defend themselves against pirates?
4. What has your country done so far to address this issue?
5. What are possible solutions that will effectively address piracy?
6. What programs/ NGOs has your country been a part of that address this issue?
7. Do you need financial support to help fend off the pirates?

Position Paper:

Please see the requirements for the position paper on ADMUN's website.

For Further Research:

https://time.com/piracy-southeast-asia-malacca-strait/

https://nhsmun.nyc/portfolio/disec-disarmament-international-security-committee

https://munuc.org/committees/disec/

https://www.un.org/Depts/los/piracy/piracy.htm

https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1689&context=nwc-review

https://www.cnbc.com/2014/09/15/worlds-most-pirated-waters.html