



DECLARATION

of the **Forum for the 21st Century on Global Security Issues**

represented by the

African Union

European Union

Republic of India

Islamic Republic of Iran

State of Israel

North Atlantic Treaty Association

and

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

based on mutual consensus have adopted the following:

International security's institutional framework

We, participating countries and international organizations,

- i) In relation to the profound changes the global security environment has undergone since the World War II which caused significant redistribution of power.
- ii) Observing the emancipation of former colonies, struggle of newly established countries for survival, regional conflicts in the Middle East, Central and South Asia, the end of the Cold War, collapse of the Soviet Union, terrorist attacks, increasing importance of international organizations and military alliances, changes in global economy and emergence of non-governmental actors have weakened the international security's institutional framework
- iii) Are stating that the current framework based on the Security Council, acting as the primary organ addressing and solving international peace and security issues, founded on principles from the end of the World War II is, at least in its current make-up, obsolete.
- iv) Are stressing that it is not possible to ignore new character of 21st Century any more.

Propose:



- a) the reform of the international security's institutional framework, most notably the UN Security Council. We see no contradiction between holding a deep commitment to the UN's founding principles and advocating change in institutions entrusted with implementing of those principles. Reform must be based on the consensus of the whole international community and reflect the current state of international political and economic relations, distribution of power and increasing role of developing countries and the non-state actors in international relations. This reform should also increase the effectuality and enforceability of the decisions taken by the international community in the field of global security.
- b) to increase the number of non-permanent members by five. Every regional group would be granted with additional seat in the UN SC. Fifteen non-permanent members would be elected for three years. One third of the seats ought to be changed on the rotational basis every year.
- c) The Forum calls for current UN SC permanent members in cooperation with the Secretary General draft a proposal for possible future enlargement of permanent member countries.
- d) The Forum supports the notion of reducing the power of veto within the UN SC from procedural matters also to the issues of genocide, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, grave violations to humanitarian law and cessation of hostilities of belligerent parties.

New security challenges and aggression

We, participating countries and international organizations,

- i) Certainly not marginalizing the danger of traditional armed conflict between the nation states.
- ii) Pointing out the new security challenges and threats faced by all states, regardless of their size or power.
- iii) Observing that these challenges have been emerging not only due to the abovementioned changes in global security environment and world economy but also due to climate change, advances in technology and worldwide surge of international crime, religious extremism and fundamentalism.
- iv) Identifying the energy security, environmental security, information security, food and water security, piracy, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international crime in all of its forms and terrorism, as the most serious new security challenges.
- v) Stressing that many of these activities are closely interlinked with the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, drug trade, human trafficking and money laundering.
- vi) Bearing in mind that many countries up to date are facing challenges resulting from armed conflicts, most serious ones being environmental degradation,



destroyed infrastructure and economy and security issues such as cluster bombs and most notably land mines.

- vii) Emphasizing that terrorism has nothing to do with specific faiths. The fight against international terrorism must not spill over into hostility against any particular religion or nationality and definitely not transform into islamophobia.

Propose:

- a) nation states, as well as international organizations to redefine their traditional concept of security and accept broadened definition of aggression issued by the International Criminal Court (Resolution RC/Res. 6) in line with the UN Charter.
- b) the strengthening of international cooperation among nation states, United Nations and international organizations in the field of information exchange, eventually leading to constitution of a functioning early warning system. System will provide framework for effective data collection and exchange and thus serving as a source of relevant and up-to-date information. It will enable all countries and international organizations to assess the imminence and scale of an attack, whether in conventional or unconventional form such as terrorism, natural or industrial disaster, to counter it and if it is not possible to devise appropriate response.

Global Crisis Management Capabilities

We, participating countries and international organizations,

- i) Observing non-state actors becoming more and more active players in international relations whether in positive or negative way. Especially in the last decade we have seen an unprecedented activity from their part. There have been more crisis management operations carried out under the banner of international governmental organizations than ever before.
- ii) Conscious that internationally recognized nongovernmental organizations which have contributed to these operations or taken active part in other crisis management operations and related activities are to become integral part in the planning, decision making and operations of their governmental counterparts and nation states. While involving international nongovernmental organizations the UN, regional governmental organizations and states themselves are creating a comprehensive approach which combines military and civilian elements.
- iii) State with regret that the pirates, radicals, terrorists and organized international crime groups have also increased the scope and intensity of their operations. They are usually operating from within failed, unstable or undemocratic states often with either their silent consent or even direct support.

Propose:

- a) the enlargement of global civil and military crisis management capabilities which could be used in the event of natural or industrial disaster of a large scale. Such



forces under the reinforced UN SC mandate could be also deployed in case of severe violation of humanitarian law.

- b) Scale, scope of force employment and duration of the mission will be approved by the Security Council. In the instances when immediate action is needed, Secretary-General can issue provisional mandate which would be later sanctioned by the Council.
- c) In the areas of conflict prevention, post-conflict and civil crisis management operations the Forum calls for comprehensive approach of nation states as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- d) that the office of the Secretary-General will maintain the list of experts provided by states and international organizations and coordinate their activities and capabilities in this area. These experts can be used for conflict prevention, post-crisis rehabilitation and reconstruction as well as to assist, supplement and monitor military crisis management units.

Military Service Providers

We, participating countries and international organizations,

- i) Pointing out that private security and military companies are perhaps the most controversial among the non-state actors in international relations. They are employed for the large variety of duties ranging from non-combat functions such as supply-chain management, logistics and technology assistance, weapons maintenance, intelligence gathering and analysis to convoy escort, static security and even combat operations.
- ii) Stating they de facto operate outside the jurisdiction of many states they are in. States, even if they are willing, are unable to enforce their regulations upon them either because they have no institutions or they are too weak. There are no globally binding international regulations regarding their operation, mandate or code of conduct which would make them accountable for their actions. Article 47 in the 1977 Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions may provide definition of the mercenary but it is rather complicated, inaccurate and does not encompass whole range of activities the military service providers are carrying out, thus making their legal status in the combat zone unclear.

Propose:

- a) to agree on ethical code of conduct and to draw up basic outlines of the legal framework and common international regulation which would increase the accountability of the MSPs actions, define them and their employees as subjects under the jurisdiction of international law and make the whole industry more transparent.
- b) to focus on regulation of private military services rather than on their providers as such in order to encompass whole variety of functions, in line with the



definition of aggression issued by the International Criminal Court (Resolution RC/Res. 6), MSPs are performing.

- c) the establishment of Specialized Agency of the United Nations responsible for registration of the MSPs, issuing licenses for particular services they can provide and oversight, control and their penalization. Upon registering MSP will choose coat of arms and other identification markers which its employees are obliged to visibly display on their uniforms while on duty. After the successful registration MSP is eligible to export its services.
- d) The Forum finds it necessary to apply at least some general rules on MSPs regardless of service they are providing. All of their personnel deployed in the combat zone are bound by the Geneva Conventions and amendment protocols. They are entitled to the same degree of protection provided they can be identified by the coat of arms or other visible identification marker their MSP registered with the UN.
- e) Every country has sovereign right to limit MSPs' activities on their territory or to ban them completely.
- f) States, international governmental or nongovernmental organizations and private businesses can contract MSP for defensive purposes to provide services of adequate nature and to the extent of the license MSP have been issued. No private business or NGO is to hire MSP for more than protection of its personnel and property.
- g) that every particular contract specifies scale, scope and duration of the operation and sets out rules and code of conduct above the level specified in international law, together with the penalties for breach of contract. Both contracting parties are bound by the law of submitter's state if they do not specified otherwise.
- h) that in the case of breaching the license or basic code of conduct, the International Criminal Court has the jurisdiction to decide in the matter. The decision will be carried out by the Specialized Agency of the UN.

Weapons of Mass Destruction

We, participating countries and international organizations,

- i) recognizing the reduction of the number of weapons of the mass destruction in general and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in particular with the aim of their complete elimination as foremost priority.
- ii) stressing the nuclear program is to be supported for peaceful purposes only, to be under independent supervision and must not violate the law accepted by the international community or provide any basis for threatening or jeopardizing of other states.
- iii) conscious of the fact that the decrease in the number of WMD and their eventual elimination mitigates the possibility of falling them into the wrong hands of arm dealers, terrorists and organized international crime groups.



- iv) Pointing out that in order to achieve this goal all nations and international organizations have to participate not only in signing the relevant treaties but also in abiding by them. This can only be achieved under reinforced multilateral system centred on the UN.

State following:

- a) Close diplomatic and economic cooperation of the whole international community is needed to induce all states to abide by the international law and conventions regulating the use of WMD and nuclear non-proliferation. Safer WMD and in particular nuclear-free world can be achieved only through multilateral negotiations, based on compromises, trust and reciprocal reduction of armaments. Naturally this process should be led by the United States and Russian Federation, countries with the biggest stockpiles of nuclear weapons. This leadership should be internationally recognized when pursuing common goal of international community, the nuclear weapons free world.

In Bratislava, November 29th, 2010

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European Union

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Republic of India

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