



The Model Conference Global Security Issues

Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava



Modelová konferencia Bezpečnostná sekcia

Fakulta medzinárodných vzťahov, Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave

The African Union would like to express its gratitude to the Forum for the 21st century for initiating and organizing the conference on global security issues. Deeply concerned about the current situation and escalation of the worldwide manifestations of conflicts and related problems, the African Union expresses its readiness to address these challenges occurring in the new global scenario. After considering all the proposals made by the Forum for the 21st century, the African Union developed its annotation including the proposed amendments. Being fully aware of the necessity of an improvement in the global security issues in the 21st century, the African Union considers it inevitable to support all the efforts made by the international community in order to enhance the cooperation in the area of the global security.

NOTES:

- 1) The African Union agrees with the statement in the first paragraph and proposes to add „as the primary organ addressing matters of international peace and security“ after the words UN Security Council in the last sentence.
- 2) The African Union agrees with the statement in the second paragraph and proposes to add after the second sentence: „A severe problem left after numerous conflicts- particularly the internal conflicts which involve non-state actors- presents the dissemination of land mines. These inherently indiscriminate weapons do not know when a ceasefire has been concluded, and, long after the end of hostilities, continue to claim thousands of lives and to provoke untold suffering among innocent civilians, mainly women and children. Moreover, landmines undermine the ability of a society and a country to rehabilitate long after the war has ended. This situation is exacerbated by the high cost of mine clearance operations, for which important resources need to be mobilized while many other priorities are left unattended to because of a lack of funds.“
- 3) The African Union agrees with the paragraph three, but requires to add the following statement after the fourth sentence: ”while maintaining the emphasis on the interaction between regional governmental organisations and the UN, as well as sovereign states. ”
- 4) The African Union does not agree with the statement that private military companies „de facto operate outside the jurisdiction of the state they are in: ...“ as there are few states, e.g. the USA or the South Africa, who have developed legislation on these issues.





- 5) The African Union agrees with the fifth paragraph, with the request of an addition of the following statement after the second sentence: “At the same time, such program will not provide any basis for jeopardizing or potential threats and the decision of the countries should remain respected, as long as the programme remains within the legal framework under the rightful supervision.”

PROPOSES:

- 1) The African Union agrees that there is a need of reform of the international security’s institutional framework, most notably the UN Security Council. This 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 development countries and the non-state actors in international relations. It should also increase the effectuality and enforceability of the decisions taken by the international community in the field of global security. Whereas 70% of the issues discussed by the Security Council are related to the African continent, the African Union cannot agree with the proposed reform models, which marginalize African states from the international decision-making.

Therefore we propose:

- (a) Enlarge the Security Council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories and improve on its working methods;
 - (b) Accord the new permanent members the same prerogatives and privileges as those of the current permanent members, including the right of veto;
 - (c) Grant Africa two permanent and five non-permanent seats in the Security Council and increase its membership from fifteen to twenty-six with the eleven additional seats to be distributed as follows:
 - (i) Two permanent seats and two non-permanent seats for African States;
 - (ii) Two permanent seats and one non-permanent sea for Asian States;
 - (iii) One non-permanent seat for Eastern European States;
 - (iv) One permanent seat and one non-permanent seat for Latin American and Caribbean States;
 - (v) One permanent seat for Western European and other States.
- 2) The African Union agrees with the first paragraph and has no other objections. However, the African Union has to disagree with the second and the third paragraph.

The African Union stands for improvement and gradual deepening of mutual legal assistance, communication and cooperation. Nevertheless, **the early warning**





system might not work properly in some countries due to the poor infrastructure. This fact marginalizes these countries or puts excess requirements, which they cannot meet.

The African Union shares the view that it is important to make some progress on **the crime of aggression**. The African Union is aware of the divergent opinions on this crime, therefore recognizes the need to ensure the widest possible consensus on all aspects of the crime of aggression. However, the African Union cannot support the suggested solution as it considers using military measures without a preceding UN Security Council mandate as a violation of a state's sovereignty.

- 3) The African Union expresses its full support to the intention of developing global crisis management and its use not only in problematic situations bound with the activities such as terrorism or piracy, but their involvement in non-conflict situations as well. Considering the impropriety of the explicitly named areas of the instability or natural disasters, the African Union proposes the change of the version of the second sentence of the first paragraph as following: „ Such forces could be deployed in the endangered areas as well as in any country or state hit by the natural disaster with the severe consequences, while reaffirming the supreme position of the states as the primary actors of the international relations and their sovereignty in the decision-making process regarding the engagement of such groups on their territory.“

Acknowledging the leading position of the European Union in the area of the formation and legalisation of the battle groups as well as their involvement and support on the African continent, the African Union expresses its encouragement in the matter of the combined battle groups and their support in different peace-keeping operations, either on bilateral or multilateral level. However, it cannot provide its support to the establishment of such forces on the global basis. Considering very limited resources of the member states and the current situation on the continent, the Union declares its inability to secure sufficient capacity required for the engagement in the battle groups. However, the African Union seeks further cooperation on the lower basis as well as the improvement of such forces on the global level.

Therefore, the Union suggests the following measures to be taken:

- (a) provision of logistic and financial support in order to maintain current pace of development of these forces on the level of the regional international organisations training as well as speeding up the process of such forces to become operational within the required timeframe as soon as possible





- (b) securing the technical assistance regarding the establishment of such forces on the regional level
- (c) organisation of expert workshops on training, mentoring and monitoring of the units, possible demonstration in the forms of exercises and simulations
- (d) further current units cooperation, improvement of their relations and preference of regional battle groups
- (e) creation of special Capacity-Building Trust Fund which is likely to enhance the capacity and resources of UN in providing the assistance to the states impacted by the key problems mentioned above
- (f) establishment of the Peace- Building Commission financed from the Trust Fund which would oversee these matters and would not be directly placed under the Security Council

AU agrees with the third paragraph and has no further amendments.

- 4) The African Union supports the Forum's proposal. The Union highlights the notice that every country has sovereign right to limit MSPs' activities on their territory or to ban them completely.
- 5) The African Union agrees with the first paragraph with several reservations: words „even military“ in the first sentence of the paragraph are to be removed and suggests to replace word „persuade“ with „induce“.

Welcoming the initiative of the Forum in the matter of the support of peaceful use of nuclear energy, the African Union provides its full support in promotion of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is of utmost importance to emphasize the inalienable right of each state on research and development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without any sort of discrimination or menacing from other subjects of international community. In regard to this, African union supports supervision of responsible agencies and requires commitments from other subjects to implement the Non-Proliferation Treaty, including the implementations. Understanding the necessity of sufficient control as well as the sovereignty of the states, the African Union suggests the establishment of commissions on nuclear energy in each state/international organisation in question which would oversee all the activities associated with this matter and which would be under the direct supervision of IAEA.

Furthermore, the African Union requires an establishment of the definite timeframe as well as concrete steps and phased programme in order to achieve total elimination of weapons of mass destruction production and which could be specified on the





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conference aimed at these problems. Sanctions in this matter should be imposed only by the Security Council with respect to the previous treaties and international law and that after exhausting all the possibilities of peaceful settlement.

