



# 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

November 8, 2010

2<sup>nd</sup> draft

For the purpose of the conference held by the Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century on November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2010 the Forum, with regard to the positions of participating countries and international organizations, on the Global security issues

### Notes:

- Since the Second World War the global security environment has changed profoundly. Over the course of more than five decades we have been witnessing events that have “changed the world as we know it” in a matter of months, sometimes even days as well as processes slowly transforming the security environment in a more subtle manner, causing the redistribution of power. Emancipation of former colonies, end of the Cold War followed by the collapse of the Soviet Union, emergence of new nation states, terrorist attack on WTC in 2001, increasing importance of regional international organizations and military alliances, development and shifts in global economy and emergence of non-governmental actors have rendered the international security’s institutional framework based on the United Nations in general and UN Security Council, at least in its current make-up, in particular obsolete.
- Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> century certainly does not want to marginalize the danger of traditional armed conflict between the nation states but it wants to point out to new security challenges and threats faced by the all states, regardless of their size or power. These 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. Among the new security challenges Forum has identified the energy security, environmental security, information security, food and water security, piracy, proliferation of WMD, international crime in all of its forms and terrorism as the most serious ones. Many of these activities are closely interlinked with the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, drug trade, human trafficking and money laundering. With the mention of terrorism we feel compelled to stress that it has nothing to do with specific faiths. The fight against international terrorism should not spill over into hostility against any particular religion and definitely not transform into islamophobia.
- Non-state actors are 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. International nongovernmental organizations which have contributed to these operations or taken active part in other crisis situations are to become integral part in the planning, decision making and operations of their governmental counterparts and nation states. Pirates, radicals, terrorists and organized international crime groups have also increased 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.

- ❖ 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. They de facto operate outside the jurisdiction of the state they are in; states, even if they are willing, are unable to enforce their regulations on them either because they have no institutions or they are too weak. There are no 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 private military contractors are carrying out, thus making their legal status in the combat zone unclear.
- ❖ Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century recognizes the reduction in 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 its foremost priority. Nuclear program is to be supported for peaceful purposes only and must not violate the law accepted by the international community. 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. 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 centered on the UN.

#### **Proposes:**

- ❖ Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century calls for 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 US'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.

There have been many proposals for the reform of the Security Council, but few of them have taken international governmental organizations into consideration. For international organizations are propelling and are propelled by the forces of globalization they should not be forgotten. Therefore, the Forum proposes these two variants of the Security Council's composition:

- In the first variant the current number of ten non-permanent representatives is reduced to five with each regional group electing one member for two-year term. The five permanent members with the power to veto are joined by the African Union, Arab League, ASEAN, European Union and Shanghai Cooperation Organization though without the power to veto any substantive resolution.
  - Second variant broadens the first one by increasing the number of permanent representatives with power to veto by Brazil, India and South Africa. Especially, in this case the Forum calls for enhanced and more effective cooperation between major powers to avoid possible hindering of the promptness and effectivity of decision making process this enlargement may cause. However, we consider it a small price to pay for UN becoming truly organization of all its members with all continents and both developed and developing countries equally represented in the most important institution of the global security framework.
- ♥ In order to combat the new security challenges and threats effectively, both nation states as well as international organizations should redefine their traditional concept of security, broaden the definition of aggression and come up with common strategy to deal with them, especially when it comes to the terrorism, international crime and piracy. Consensus in these areas is necessary to set the international legal framework regulating defensive responses to new nonconventional ways of aggression and to the actions of terrorist groups and other non-state actors.

The Forum recommends improvement and gradual deepening of mutual legal assistance, communication and cooperation eventually leading to constitution of a functioning early warning system. System will provide framework for effective communication and serve as a source of relevant data enabling all countries and international organizations to assess the imminence of an attack, whether in conventional or unconventional form, to counter it and if it fails to devise appropriate response.



The broader understanding of aggression must not serve as an excuse to wage war which is not either defensive or sanctioned by the UN Security Council. However, taking human security as a new leading paradigm in international relations, when witnessing severe violations of human rights such as torture, slavery or genocide or imminent danger of it every state, every international organization has the right and duty to act, even to use military measures to protect the victims of these crimes against humanity. Such actions are to be immediately reported to the Security Council who will judge its adequacy and legality and decide to issue a mandate to the operation or to suspend it.

- ❖ In the context of actions of terrorists, pirates and other unlawful non-state actors it is proposed to develop global crisis management capabilities which could be used also in the case of natural or industrial disaster of a large scale. Such forces could be deployed in the Gulf of Aden, Yemen or in the events like tsunami, earthquake and floods in Pakistan or forest fires in Russian Federation.

The forum proposes to establish battlegroups under the banner of the United Nations based on the model adopted by the European Union. Every capable member state of the UN would provide troops and equipment on rotational basis to be deployed on the missions of crisis management around the world. 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 the necessary mandate which would be later sanctioned by the Council.

In the area of post-conflict and civilian crisis management operations the Forum calls for comprehensive approach of nation states as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations. 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 and supplement military crisis management units.

- ❖ Taking into account recent development and boom in the field of private military service providers it is necessary 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 of the international law and make the whole industry more transparent.

In order to encompass whole variety of functions MSPs are performing it would be better to focus on regulation of private military services rather than on their providers as such. The Forum proposes to establish Specialized Agency of the United Nations responsible for registration of the MSPs, issuing licenses for





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particular services they can provide and oversight over them. 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.

States, international governmental or nongovernmental organizations and private businesses can contract MSP to provide services to the extent of the license they have been issued. Every particular contract specifies scale, scope and duration of the operation and sets out the penalties for breach of contract. Both contracting parties are bound by the law of submitter's state if they do not specified otherwise.

However, there have to be at least some general rules applied 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 as long as they can be identified by the coat of arms or other visible identification marker of their MSP registered with the UN. Every country has sovereign right to limit MSPs' activities on their territory or to ban them completely.

- Close diplomatic, economic or even military cooperation of the whole international community is needed to persuade 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 has to be, and is, led by the United States and Russian Federation, countries with the biggest stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

The Forum supports peaceful use of nuclear energy, suggests promoting the universality of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and seeking the means to reinforce authority of the IAEA. Therefore we propose that every country which signs the NPT, abides by it, develops its nuclear program under the supervision of IAEA's inspectors and allows them to supervise their trade with nuclear material, hardware and technology of dual-use will be provided with the increased expert assistance and funds from World Bank and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Countries that refuse to comply with their commitments towards the international community must count on the implicit consequences.