



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

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

Notes:

- Since the end of the Second World War the global security environment has changed profoundly, causing significant redistribution of power. 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. The current framework based on the Security Council, acting as the primary organ addressing and solving international peace and security, has been founded on principles from the end of the World War II and is, at least in its current make-up obsolete. It is not possible to ignore new character of 21st century any more.
- Forum for the 21st century certainly does not marginalize the danger of traditional armed conflict between the nation states. It wants to point out to the new security challenges and threats faced by the all states, regardless of their size or power. 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.

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. We have to also bear 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. With the mention of terrorism we feel compelled to stress that it 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.



- ❖ 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 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.

Pirates, radicals, terrorists and organized international crime groups have also increased the scope and intensity of their operations. They are usually operate 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 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 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 21st Century recognizes 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 its foremost priority. Nuclear program is to be supported for peaceful purposes only, 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.

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 21st 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 these are propelling and are propelled by the globalization, they should not be forgotten. Therefore, the Forum proposes following reform of the Security Council's composition.

- Increase 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, in line with the UN Charter and International Criminal Court jurisdiction, 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 calls for strengthening of international cooperation among nation states, United Nations and international organizations in the field of information exchange,



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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.

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 consulted with the UN Secretary General and 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 the Forum proposes establishment of global crisis management capabilities which could be used also in the event 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 modified 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 peacemaking, peacemaking or peacebuilding either in his region or, if capable, 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 provisional mandate which would be later sanctioned by the Council.

In the areas of conflict prevention, 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, supplement and monitor military crisis management units.



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- 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 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. After the successful registration MSP is eligible to export its services.

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. Every country has sovereign right to limit MSPs' activities on their territory or to ban them completely.

States, international governmental or nongovernmental organizations and private businesses can contract MSP 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 personal and property. 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.

- 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 international community, the nuclear weapons free world.



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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.



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