



Committee: DISEC

Topic: The Impact of Private Military Security Contractors on Global Security.

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The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), is the first committee that focuses on the examination of matters on disarmament, global problems, and risks to world peace that impact the international community, it also looks for answers to the requirements for a global platform for discussion of peace and security problems among all members of the international community. The Committee has established itself as one of the most prominent organizations within the UN despite being limited to providing recommendations because its topics are one of the world's most complicated problems today.

No matter what they may name themselves, private military security companies (PMCS) are private establishments that provide military and/or security services. In 2010, the global market of PMCS was valued at 200 billion dollars and one million employees. Some examples of the actions those establishments do are our protection and defense of individuals or things such as convoys, buildings, or other locations. As well as the preservation and usage of weapon systems, the imprisonment of prisoners, schooling, and counsel of security workers.

PMSCs have been in business since the end of the Cold War, but firms of this kind have increased dramatically in recent years, offering service where there is low-intensity armed conflict. Political and societal developments during the past 30 years can be blamed for the emergence of PMSCs. It is believed that some prominent western nations, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, would find it difficult to fight a war without the use of PMSCs due to their growth to be such an essential component of war efforts. One of the issues regarding PMSCs is that they enable governments to hide their actions and evade responsibility; since they do not answer to the government or the general population.

Around the world, there are war zones where the borderline of conflict is blurred or not well-distinguished in this kind of war zone. The constant abuse of human rights is a daily worry and it is very intricate to hold PMSCs responsible for such activities. Consequently, it is of vital importance that authorities enact regulations to control the PMSCs sector. Law must handle this type of companies and participate in all forms of direct and indirect fighting and combat support understood with their broadest sense, after considering this, the committee must know that self-regulation by the industry

cannot be an answer. With the recent outburst in the use of PMSCs in combat zones, a large number of concerns have increased. Some of these concerns are regarding transparency or accountability issues, Additionally, several PMSCs have already been linked to various controversies surrounding illegal and human rights abuses. The main problem regarding this kind of business is the lack of rules and regulations worldwide, these companies are not identified as mercenaries hence the law that is used internationally cannot be used with them; in most countries, these contractors are contemplated as armed civilians.

Even though PMSCs are frequently linked to military operations, it's crucial to remember that many entities go on tasks far beyond active defense and battle. Some businesses are employed to give personal security to celebrities or staff, help with search and rescue operations in hard-to-reach areas following a natural catastrophe, and even provide security for NGOs and humanitarian groups' refugee camps. Nevertheless, this committee's primary attention will be on PMSCs roles regarding national security and defense.

The first thing to foresee in order to completely understand how the PMSCs work is by seeing them by what they are, which is a business, and as a business, they are profit-oriented, this fact may lead to a lack of loyalty as these organizations will use a financial stimulant in order to deliver their service. One of the main problems regarding these organizations is the unclear line or border regarding the protection and active

battle, and the actions done in the name of protection that is way out of line. Moreover, while a lot of these organizations operate on the side of regular military companies, the employees of the PMSCs are not technically part of the army and this may conduct in procedures not being correctly followed, resulting in huge inconsistencies between the military and the PMSC, which may cause a huge number of consequences in areas of active war, an additional detail to acknowledge is that the PMSCs generally work outside of the purview of the state and with little regulatory monitoring.

They offer services that can lead to torture, brutal treatment, and infringement of rights including freedom of movement and privacy. Besides that, as seen by contractors' participation in torture and killings against civilians in Iraq, if private security personnel is found to have committed crimes or violated human rights, they are neither punished nor hauled before a legal tribunal.

Adding to what's been stated before there is the Blackwater example, blackwater is one of the biggest PMSCs in the world and it has intervened in the wars of Afghanistan and Iraq, this company's activity in the war that has last been mentioned is a perfect example of the issues regarding this topic, Blackwater guards were blamed on more than 2 thousand incidents which involve shots being fired.

In conclusion, PMSCs are heavily unmonitored, and identifying them for what they are is a big part of the problem, having these kinds of entities mostly unregulated is one of the main reasons we have the issues previously mentioned, referring to the actions performed by the PMSCs call blackwater in the war of Iraq, that event aided in exposing the lack of monitoring that this class of establishments posses all around the world, furthermore, these organizations and their activities, as well as their little number of regulations, maintain to be not as essential to known to the public eye while many governments use them in a normal term, to save some expenses respecting military training for soldiers as well military personnel health insurances

Some possible solutions for the committee to implement are to:

- The regulations and laws are useless or even ineffective regarding these kinds of entities. It should be the most important issue to solve, laws should be rewritten and adjusted, to monitor these companies, as well as legislation that could help supervise this industry.
- It is hard to collect proof of governments utilizing PMSCs to avoid accountability. With this comes the necessity for new laws that define the parameters and make sure the general public shall be notified of all PMSC actions and the privatization of the broadest definition of military and security conceivable.
- To maintain this industry in the most controlled way possible, any government agency that contracts with a PMSC for service must continue to bear full liability for the actions of the PMSC.
- Finally, Investigations into claims of human rights violations by PMSC workers must be given the same priority as prosecutions of crimes committed by military personnel.

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