

**FORUM:** SECURITY COUNCIL

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to restrict independent military organizations and regulate military arms trades

**SUBMITTED BY:** Switzerland

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Republic of Korea, Japan, United States of America, Ecuador

*Recognizing* the potential risks of Private Military Companies (PMCs),

*Bearing in mind* that PMCs have already been used in multiple conflicts, including the Russo-Ukrainian war,

*Deeply concerned* with ethical concerns that PMC activities might cause,

*Alarmed by* PMC activities that potentially violate international laws,

*Deeply concerned* by previous conflicts between PMCs and non-state actors, including confrontations with terrorist groups, such as ISIS and other terrorist and rebel groups,

1. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen international regulations and frameworks on arms control and disarmament, particularly regarding small arms and light weapons (SALWs), to limit the proliferation of arms that are commonly utilized by PMCs in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. Establishing stricter export controls on small arms and light weapons, including:
    - i. Requiring comprehensive end-user certificates and enhanced due diligence for all SALW exports, such as verifying intended end-use, assessing diversion risks, and mandating post-delivery inspections,
    - ii. Prohibiting the transfer of SALWs to unaccredited non-state armed groups, private military companies, and other violent non-state actors,
    - iii. Strengthening international cooperation and information sharing to detect, investigate, and prosecute illicit SALW brokering, diversion, and trafficking,
  - b. Enhancing information sharing and coordination among Member States on arms trafficking, such as but not limited to:
    - i. Creating an international database of illicit SALW transfers and related criminal networks,

- ii. Improving cross-border law enforcement coordination to interdict SALW shipments;
- 2. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enhance its efforts in monitoring and disrupting the excessive or illicit financial flows and money laundering activities that enable the unnecessary operations of PMCs, through ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. Conducting investigations into financial and commercial networks that provide funding, equipment, and logistical support to PMC's,
  - b. Establishing an international taskforce, including financial intelligence units, UN bodies and law enforcement agencies that identify, track, and disrupt the flow of funds to PMCs through ways such as but not limited to:
    - i. Developing joint risk assessment frameworks and warning systems to monitor suspicious financial activities linked to PMCs,
    - ii. Enhancing information sharing and joint analysis of financial intelligence between Member States,
- 3. Urges Member States to enforce and implement national legislation that restricts the formation, operations, and activities of independent military organizations not under the control of the state, to prevent the unauthorized use of military force including but not limited to:
  - a. Prohibiting independent military organizations from recruiting, training, equipping, or deploying armed personnels without proper oversight from the relevant government/state authority
  - b. Criminalizing activities relating to financing, supplying or materially supporting unnecessary independent military organizations activities outside of state control;
- 4. Encourages and supports the development of domestic defense industries/technology to reduce the reliance on foreign PMCs through ways including but not limited to:
  - a. Government subsidies to local aeronautics industries to produce interception technology to outside attacks including ICBMs and cross-country missiles,
  - b. Urging international organizations such as the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund to provide financial aid to LEDCs to fund and invest in domestic defense industries,

- i. Domestic defense industries include industries that research, develop, and produce arms for domestic military,
  - ii. Suggests member states to implement tax breaks for subsidies for business involved with domestic arms production to promote innovation;
- 5. Calls for the establishment of a UN Task Force to oversee the regulation of PMCs, with the mandate to:
  - a. Monitor the activities of PMCs in conflict zones, by deploying UN observers to areas of high PMC activity to gather on-the-ground intelligence,
  - b. Ensure compliance with international humanitarian laws by providing training and resources on international humanitarian laws and human rights standards to PMC operatives and leadership,
  - c. Report violations to the Security Council for further action, including:
    - i. Recommending sanctions or other measures against non-compliant PMCs, such as revoking licenses and imposing travel bans on key personnel,
    - ii. Revealing violations to increase transparency and accountability, thus discouraging future misconduct by PMCs;
- 6. Recommends the enhancement of previous legislations on the trade and transaction of SALWs:
  - a. Developing specific provisions to address the illicit trade of SALWs, such as:
    - i. Creating an international registry of SALW transfers, accessible to all member states for transparency and accountability,
    - ii. Strongly encourages member states to provide relevant organizing initiations of the use and purpose of SALWs that are transported or utilized in various situations,
  - b. Encourage the establishment of a comprehensive tracking system for arms transfers to ensure accountability, including:
    - i. Utilizing blockchain technology to create tamper-proof records of arms transactions, ensuring data integrity and security,
    - ii. Facilitating real-time reporting of arms shipments to a central database, allowing for immediate action in case of discrepancies or violations;

7. Proposes the implementation of economic and financial sanctions against individuals and entities associated with illegal arms trading and unauthorized or excessive military activities, including:
  - a. Freezing of assets and financial accounts linked to illicit arms trade, with measures such as:
    - i. Identifying and listing known arms traffickers and PMC financiers through international cooperation and easily accessible transparency,
    - ii. Coordinating with international financial institutions to enforce freezes, ensuring that sanctioned individuals and entities are unable to access funds,
  - b. Sanctions on companies and organizations involved in the proliferation of PMCs, including:
    - i. Banning business with sanctioned entities, preventing them from operating within legitimate markets,
    - ii. Publicizing sanctioned entities to prevent unwitting transactions, ensuring that companies are aware of and can avoid these entities,
  - c. Collaboration with international financial institutions to trace and prevent the flow of funds to such entities by:
    - i. Sharing financial intelligence with international partners, creating a network of information to track illicit financial flows,
    - ii. Conducting joint operations to disrupt financial networks of illegal arms traders, ensuring comprehensive action against these networks;
8. Encourages international cooperation and information sharing among Member States and relevant international organizations to:
  - a. Track and monitor the movement of military arms and equipment, by:
    - i. Establishing intergovernmental task forces for joint monitoring, ensuring a coordinated approach to tracking arms movements,
    - ii. Sharing satellite and reconnaissance data to provide real-time information on arms transfers and identify potential violations,
  - b. Identify and dismantle networks involved in illegal arms trade by:
    - i. Conducting coordinated raids and arrests, leveraging international cooperation to target key nodes in trafficking networks,
    - ii. Sharing intelligence on arms trafficking routes, enabling preemptive actions to disrupt these routes,
  - c. Enhance border security measures to prevent the illicit transfer of arms, such as:

- i. Installing advanced surveillance and detection technologies at key border points, ensuring comprehensive coverage and detection capabilities,
  - ii. Training border security personnel on best practices for identifying arms smuggling, ensuring they are equipped to handle and prevent these activities;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on the regulation of independent military organizations and arms trade, who will:
  - a. Coordinate efforts between Member States and international organizations, including:
    - i. Organizing transparency meetings in intervals of 3 months to review progress and address challenges, ensuring ongoing dialogue and cooperation,
    - ii. Facilitating communication and collaboration among stakeholders, creating a unified approach to addressing these issues,
  - b. Provide regular updates and recommendations to the Security Council, such as:
    - i. Annual reports on the effectiveness of implemented measures, providing a comprehensive overview of progress and areas needing improvement,
    - ii. Proposals for additional actions if necessary, ensuring that the Council can respond to emerging challenges and opportunities,
  - c. Facilitate dialogues and negotiations aimed at reducing the presence and influence of PMCs in conflict zones by:
    - i. Mediating discussions between governments and PMCs, ensuring that all parties have a platform to voice concerns and seek resolutions,
    - ii. Promoting adherence to international laws and standards among PMCs, ensuring that their operations align with global norms and regulations;
- 10. Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:
  - a. Support appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage or transport;
  - b. Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures;
  - c. Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation, when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in

accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;

- d. Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing end-user controls; and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations;

11. Demands all member states to remain seized in this matter.