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Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Issue: Impact of Private Military Security Contractors on Global Security

Private military security contractors (PMSCs), also known as private military companies (PMCs) are private corporations that offer military or security services to governments, organizations, or individuals. These businesses provide a variety of services, such as armed security, logistical support, training, intelligence collecting, and advisory responsibilities in dangerous or conflict-ridden locations where security is threatened (1) PMSC use has sparked discussions and conflicts. Supporters claim that they offer adaptable and affordable solutions, enabling governments as well as organizations to quickly improve their current security capabilities (2) On the other side, critics express worries about the lack of transparency and accountability related to private military contractors. In certain cases, issues like violations of human rights, excessive use of force, and participation in illegal operations have been recorded (3) Additionally, there may be ethical and legal concerns due to the possibility of conflicts of interest and the blending of military and private interests. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, also known as North Korea, is a very tightly centralized and regulated system in which the government has strict control over a variety of societal features, including military and security operations. The idea of private military security contractors is uncommon in North Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea believes that the private military security contractors are unnecessary and that they disturb the global security.

United Nations has made remarkable process in the military field. The UN has approved many resolutions and reports over the years regarding the military field. Report S/2022/1036 was adopted in 16 January 2023 by the United Nations Security Council regarding the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 of the Military Staff Committee. This report contains the history of the Military Staff Committee and has a section regarding their actions and its effects (4) 21 Report A/52/310 was adopted by the United Nations General assembly in 25 August 1997. This report regards the Military expenditures in standardized form in many countries such as Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece (5) Resolution A/RES/38/184 was adopted in 20 December 1983 by the Disarmament and International Security Committee. This resolution is about the reduction of military budgets and the ever spiraling arms race and growing military expenditures (6) In 22 September 1999, resolution A/54/298 was adopted by the United Nations general assembly. This resolutions regards the objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (7) Resolution A/RES/44/114 was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in the forty fourth session in 15 December 1989 regarding the security of African States and in- creases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons (8)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not yet made clear how it feels about private military organizations such private military contractors (PMCs) or private security firms. However, it is possible that North Korea would view such organizations with skepticism or outright rejection given the nation's political beliefs and practices. There is nothing to indicate that the North Korean government permits or tolerates the existence of independent or foreign-owned private military contractors within its borders. The government of North Korea maintains strong control over its military and security operations. The Korean People's Army is in charge of security and defense operations. Additionally, the state has a number of security organizations that deal with internal security issues, including the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of People's Security (9) In North Korea, security organizations different than the KPA exist but they are all connected to the government. The private military contractors are nonexistent in North Korea and it is hoped to stay that way. By their very nature, private military organizations operate outside of

governmental oversight. They often work for other governments or organizations and offer military or security services for financial gain. These organizations' ways contradict with the socialist ideals of North Korea, which put an emphasis on collective labor and state authority.

Many countries recognize that private military organizations are serious problems because they lack accountability, can lack training and standards, are threats to state sovereignty, potential for unregulated activities. It's crucial to remember that not all PMSCs deal with the same problems, and there are efforts being made in the industry and globally to create responsible guidelines and regulations for their operations. To ensure responsible conduct and reduce any harmful effects, proposals for more control, legislation, and responsibility have been put forward in response to the difficulties and worries surrounding PMSCs. One of the most effective ways to stop the PMSC activity is to ensure domestic legislation. Governments can make comprehensive legislations to monitor and search for any activities of private military and security companies. Another way to stop PMSC activity is to strengthen state security forces. PMOs may not be as necessary if state security organizations are given more resources and trained professionals. Governments can improve their capacity to manage security issues internally by investing in well-trained and well-equipped military and law enforcement services. The most effective way to stop PMSC actions from growing world-wide is international cooperation and information sharing. Countries should come together and unite to stop the PMSC activity by exchanging information about PMSC's. This can help identify and prevent their activities across borders.

References:

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