The Private Security Companies in the International Political Framework

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Summary

Recent years have seen an increase in the number of private security companies in different roles in several areas and regions of the world, especially to its approaching the core of the military operations, particularly in regions and hotbeds of armed conflict, private security companies are the new framework for the new phenomenon of the phenomenon Mercenaries which existed historically and then evolved into what now, before the changes in the structure of the new international order and the end of the cold war secretions from the emergence of armed conflicts and the existence of separatist movements in East camp previously, as well as opt-in security concerns On the agenda of major powers, which have contributed to the Foundation of the emergence of security structures and now bereft of their own organs trying to perform professionally, and its implications on various local, regional and international levels.

Key words: International system ; Private Security Companies ; Security groups ; Mercenaries ; Conflict zones.
Introduction

The phenomenon of privatization of security and military missions reflect different realities, if we look at international non-governmental organizations, the security applications is primarily targeted security measures for staff and workers in the field, but increasingly complex security demands for other parties in the case If adopted, such as States, international organizations, and the reduction of military expenditures did not affect only combat units, but also included the purchase of military equipment and expenses, catering software configurations and proposal stage, military installations and military repaired. Etc, and that after the end of the cold war, this explains the multiplicity of actors that we find at the moment, working alongside regular military forces.

I- New security groups in the international system

After the clear and accelerated return of the mercenary phenomenon and associated activities in Africa after the end of the cold War, and after the momentum and sudden events of the participation of the "military contractors" in the Iraq-Afghanistan war, the privatization of security has become a controversial issue in Contemporary international politics, and the presence of private security companies are considered by many scholars to be characterized by ambiguity and lack of information an atmosphere such as Black Water and Triple Company entered into the field of recruiting soldiers and dangerous security elements until it became called the security and military companies of "Neo " Mercenaries Companies, the latter becoming the hub of international media coverage, and a discussion issue in academia beginning in 2004. ¹

However, the very existence and results of private security companies go far beyond the activities and tasks that they do with the help of "private soldiers", far from the battlefield and battlefields, "private soldiers" have become, everywhere in the world, the beginning of professional escorts and the installation of modern alarms, to Risk analysis, surveillance and information, private security companies have expanded at a phenomenal rate worldwide and have become global in scope, given the services they provide so that we are in front of the so-called "revolution in providing security."²
The process of relying on private security companies, as seen by the world of criminality Ian Loader, is a major shift in the issue of providing security in modern societies and states and therefore says:

"We are living in the deduction of a potential long-term shift in the means of maintaining order and security in liberal democratic societies, resulting in the fragmentation and diversification of the police through the initiation of a large number of agencies and agents, each in particular the types of responsibility in the provision of security services. The police, as the sovereign State, which was now considered central to both governance and accountability, which was now considered central to both governance and issue 20 security, there is a reconfiguration of all of that".3

"The emergence of private security companies has been associated with liberal democratic States, and the singling out in the field, it has become a global phenomenon that can influence international politics by redistributing or removing the elements of force and security both within national States and intended in areas of armed conflict in particular.

In his latest analysis, Professor Saskia Sassen that contemporary globalization is best understood on the basis that it reflects the restructuring of international and national structures, and in the midst of this process there is a partial dismantling of national states and their corresponding development "New global groupings/clusters", and in light of this Privatization and globalization are not only simple forces that lead to the partial dismantling of the state, but have in themselves contributed to the partial dismantling of their powers and functions, and, as Sassen sees it, that learners generally use terms such as deregulation, financial and trade liberalization and privatization to describe The power of the state changes when it comes to the economy, and the problem with these terms is that it does not specify precisely what the state should withdraw from in its organization of its economy, nor does it record all the ways in which the State will adopt the new frameworks through which globalization promotes enhanced, and that these terms define Transitions within the state.4

The restructuring of security is a powerful entry point for analysing security privatization and determining its implications for contemporary security management, and by positioning the emergence of global security complexes as part of interconnected transitions, security privatization (private security
companies) has become a component of a broader restructuring programme scope, and also reshape public-private relations, as well as local global relations by focusing on three interrelated aspects of the process of the Nyolirl's economy, the contents of the network management in public policy, and the provision of security; changing standards of masculinity Security, and the increased visibility of security thinking based on risks and technology.5

Both professors Johnson and Schering consider that the emergence of such security groups (private security companies) is largely linked to the contemporary dominance of neoliberal regimes, since the late 1970s, the international system has become known as a new type of partnership, namely, the public partnership between governments The new security groups, of course, are private, and as a result, the national has shifted towards numerous complexities linked to private security, which have become effective in their new role in the international system, so the new liberal professors Brian is the reason for the development of a new form of The department, "networled Governance", which includes a shift towards a new model for a government that is less directly involved in the provision of services, and which is more focused on the management and organization of security centers and sources, and as part of this development, the security functions that were perceived as the domain Actual and private state only, such as prison administration, prisoner transfer, immigration control, airport security,... All these latter then the latter then privatized.6

While these transitions and developments have strengthened the power of private contractors, the latter's growth cannot be seen on the basis that it weakens and shrinks the power of the state, and this is what Professor David Garland sees, when he demonstrates that this new security footer is good to be considered as a "Third sector" in the matter of saving a of security services through coordination with the institutions and internal organs of the national State, meaning the idea of exchanging tasks without departing from the general frameworks established by the national State, and thus, according to Dr. Qarland Imam "government approach to security.

-Governmental Approach to security, which is intended to have a more or less directly interconnected network between the state's national and private security agencies in the provision of security and related matters, through the building of bilateral alliances and the development of security strategies that will achieve the goals set and reach To the desired result, these shifts in state policy have
been accompanied by numerous changes in social attitudes, norms and practices surrounding the "crime, Punishment and security".  

In the context of the current free market for security, customers are also, to varying degrees, responsible for their own security by describing their behaviour and also the security services they provide in order to protect themselves. The element of danger inherent in private security has become universal and applies everywhere.

All those transformations that have taken place at the domestic internal level are the basic and central point that has contributed to the growth and globalization of private security, and therefore the international policy study focused on dismantling elements related to the provision of internal security at the domestic level in order to reach a comprehensive understanding of globalization Security at the moment, so these internal transformations have also paved the backs of the advent of the new supranational security companies, the latter, which have become strong in terms of their physical, logistical, financial, technological and organizational capacity to move effectively in The framework of the international system and influencing international policy, for example, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has incorporated private security in its general Charter of Trade Services, and private security companies, which are also providing security services and tasks, have been deemed necessary, which The creation of an element of "competitiveness " between companies in themselves and also between sovereign States, as well as the European Union, is facilitated by the task of private security companies in promoting and developing their commercial services as part of the global economic system, which has devoted leverage to this particular country and has become a pillar Security Globalization in the 21st century, we are now before the so-called global security groups, and in the latter the security is problematic and influenced by the new normative regimes that prevail over the national state, as well as the increasing strength of private security forces.

It is also characteristic of these global security groups, that the state, especially those belonging to the major powers, is doing some kind of deployment of force and security by recruiting these companies and thus imposing their dominance in the international politics and adapting them to their benefit, and this type of security groups enables us Understanding the relationship between Security Governance and the forms of power that operate within the framework of contemporary global governance, it illustrates that
relationship as seen both Michael Barneet and Compulsory power (the direct and coercive ability to control other behaviours) and the forms of the "Productive power " that feature The presence of special types of of performing effective tasks and activities within a particular format.10

Private security companies, within the context of international politics, are the result or effect of productive power, as well as the power of production or the impact of productive power, as well as the most productive force in certain subjects, whose presence is the result of shifts in security management, but at the same time "They are acting to produce forms of security management through their coercive capabilities," she said, "and is trying to influence the international system's reach, both towards its customers and even the internal forces of national states."11

Thus moving from providing services and performing tasks in the framework of bilateral contracting, to the desire to impose control over others and to manage tasks in a political rather than commercial only, thus owning trump cards that allow them to influence decisions of international nature.

On the other hand, the private security forces, though influential in international politics (on the external side of the national state) and their existence became a kind of international imperative, are viewed negatively at the domestic level, that is, at the level of the entities in which they intervened, whether states or territories in conflict For it, because it represents a lot of chaos and instability in the international system.

II- The proliferation of private security companies in conflict zones

Changes in world affairs after the end of the cold war and globalization evolution and security issues are engaged, and the emergence of competing views about greater interest and even about territorial control, and more control over sources of resources from different categories, resulting in a set of Conflicts, led to the formation of multiple power centres whether legally or illegally in the global economy, while it is necessary to secure these widgets that have become especially vital for the major powers, but the question of ensuring the security of these resources are no longer the exclusive task of State organs, but she appeared with other groups Potty and illegal, including military forces, paramilitaries, child soldiers and security companies profitability, some scholars have suggested that changing patterns of conflict and the consequent collapse of the system in "hot spots" on the international level, necessitated
changing the traditional "perimeter-Center "Between the North and the South, but all attempts to secure South facing unrest and instability for the world economic system is not whipped and threatened with being fired, keep these areas in a perpetual state of strife and armed conflict and the spread of organized crime and terrorism, all make The need to develop a new security framework in the international system, where within this framework programme priorities for development in the case of private conflicts, insert solution to armed conflicts and social reconstruction, and that makes it a difficult task for developed countries alone, so there has been a proliferation of a number of organizations With increased international participation in various areas of conflict, according to scholars, it has to create a networked non-regional relations bringing together Governments and international non-governmental organizations and military institutions and private security companies in a new way, as parts of an emerging system of Liberal government.12

Increasing demand for private security companies in conflict zones by international humanitarian organizations encourage new development model itself on enhancing coherence and coordination between humanitarian and development organizations working in conflict areas, private security companies, And integration of development and security, which led to the creation of what is called "Strategic Complexes that allow to create links between various States and non-State actors, and strategic complexes as according to Professor Mark Duffield consisting of various States and non-State actors including Governments, International non-governmental organizations, military institutions, international financial institutions, private security companies, the business sector and for the 1990s, such new patterns of transnational regulation, certain Governments have been doing mainly, but since the events of 11 September 2001, stretched the styles from the economic aspect of security and social issues, these communities are a strategic agenda for the shift to global security, to expand these complexes also include strategic management systems and specifies the privatization and activities Security and military.13

Security has become in this regard is essential and vital for humanitarian organizations as an essential part of the components of this strategic complexes in conflict areas, in armed conflicts, the provision of security by the parties or official Governments is often weak because of the security chaos and politics And social conflict areas.

This would disrupt the performance of humanitarian tasks and functions, and the shrinking of foreign troops so the peacekeeping forces in conflict zones from humanitarian access, the security demand is therefore imperative of humanitarian organizations, especially in front of growing a patch of armed conflict at the For example, an official of ANSO (international non-governmental organization) said that insecurity would prevent international non-governmental
organizations to reach affected groups leading to more chaos and insecurity in conflict areas, as a result of the lack of alternatives to these organizations often place Fly to rely on local groups from local militias and clans to protect its employees and allow them to continue their operations, particularly in conflict areas within failed States or weak.\textsuperscript{14}

This relationship between humanitarian organizations and local groups in conflict areas, is profitable only protection objective is far from being professional, and often have to strengthen local criminal groups, and the emergence of bands competing goal of providing protection to these organizations for Material gains.\textsuperscript{15}

So prosperous humanitarian organizations working in conflict areas, moved to hire private security companies of protecting their employees and activities, after she saw in it a better alternative and sometimes even the only alternative, according to some estimates, more than 40 international non-governmental organization signed contracts with private security companies In recent years, but the United Nations was conservative and skeptical towards private security companies operating in conflict zones, for example, a United Nations report about mercenaries in 1997, criticized for product direction towards external parties through privatization of various functions Humanitarian organizations and recruitment of private security companies, the report also noted that in order to ensure the contract and at the same time profit, such companies offer their services through national lessons and motivation, has led to increasing demand for fuel in third world countries and the increasing number of military personnel And former police officers who have demonstrated their willingness to act as security personnel and recruits within these companies, as well as the same report noted the way that enables private contractors from exploiting legal loopholes and commit serious violations in areas of armed conflicts, and though it had at least Seven different United Nations agencies, hire private security companies in recent years to perform missions ranging from guarding United Nations personnel in war zones and conflict, to transport food to the refugees.\textsuperscript{16}

The observer is the increasing use of private security companies in conflict zones, if national Governments proved unable to guarantee their security, humanitarian international organizations intervene to do so through the use of private security companies the latter of which might be an alternative in areas Mr. Asia and the security and humanitarian emergency and complex, due to its ability to spread quickly and professionally in dangerous areas and besieged as conflict zones, where has the capacity to spread from two to four months contrary to United Nations forces be redeployed capacity from one to eight. Months.\textsuperscript{17}
But in contrast there, skeptics and those who believe that the use of private security companies in armed conflicts lead to many problems (this will be addressed in the third requirement).

And always in the context of armed conflict, but tip the intervention of private security companies is where officers and soldiers so that they have the ability to deploy into the battlefield in later years two weeks with various weapons and military hardware to achieve military victory Professionally, so many contractors are betting on element "speed" that characterizes intervention job for private security companies, in addition to modern equipment provided by these companies are targeting the security structures to vulnerable countries experiencing armed conflicts and the complex internal security And outer menacingly.  

On the other hand, the proliferation of private security companies in conflict zones, the reaction to the changing global security paradigm nature, moreover, institutional character and organization structures for private security companies, has led to a considerable degree of efficiency and professionalism in Performance, security firms tend to use internationally accepted legal and financial tools under contract to intervene in areas of armed conflict in order to secure deals, get recognized and Government support to avoid embarrassment and discredit the international community. 

But in reality these companies occupy areas of armed conflict to employ and recruit them relatively cheaper prices are sometimes given that these populations suffer from a crisis at all levels understand belonging to remote areas and degraded socially, this one accusing the chest Analysts dispute cases that private security companies in the first place, has recruited large numbers of inhabitants of the third world, to work to their advantage and in accordance with the inhuman conditions, as a cheap source of employment such as Fiji, El Salvador, Honduras, Chile, Colombia, the Philippines, Nepal, India and Uganda, these recruits are often gangsters and other professionally trained, and give them protective clothing are inadequate or dangerous weapons, and be provided with healthy and bad insurance coverage and insufficient, which might make these mercenaries in the full sense, affects the performance of their activities that may become Often to hostile activities.

As a result of the aforementioned factors, the intervention of private security companies in conflict zones, is deeply became resentful at the global level, the perception that these companies offer aid in such cases, and also reconstruction and us it as in Banu D the contract, except that the local perception exacerbated conflict in unstable regions, and these companies that claim to be subject to international oversight in areas of conflict, it is only part of great foreign powers, and the ongoing process of political, economic and social exploitation by parties The victorious allies, as the growing demand for
private security companies should bring into conflict zones make the black market in small arms very prosperous.\textsuperscript{21}

In the case where local security forces cannot provide adequate security, deployment of international peacekeeping forces in conflict zones, private security companies naturally will fill this gap and exploit the weaknesses of the various parties to the armed conflict in order to intervene and maximize profits. For commercial functions mandated by unauthorized or, in addition, it was observed that, given the widespread unemployment equipment in hotbeds of conflict, especially between the former militias that have been dismantled, this factor can help private security companies in understanding the abundance of men unemployed Work, these companies may be helpful in providing jobs for former militia fighters who may not have the skills to work in a civilian job.\textsuperscript{22}

By most viewed the private security companies sometimes, she is not familiar with the geography of conflict and conflict zones and terrains that difficult tasks so many lessons-iron about the usefulness of private security companies and does it negatively affect make conflict areas unstable thro To perform some tasks in random ways, and may use it to do inhumane actions in these areas are in the interest of funders.\textsuperscript{23}

Of all of the above, it can be said that private security companies, have the functions and activities of the changes, so they depend on flanking and support to become an actor and sometimes a party to an armed conflict, that politicize this type of companies and try to incorporate them and drag them to participate in areas of armed conflicts Both directly and indirectly, through intervention in activities not with, but was converted to an intrusive tool par excellence for tipping the party to another party in accordance with the interests of the major powers which is in itself more this type of corporate financiers, considering that the latter originating Be one of the major countries or whole (United States, Britain, Russia, France, etc.).

\textbf{III-The ramifications of relying on the performance of private security companies}

Field operational support for the military by private security companies, resulting in a tactical and strategic implications definitely prestigious, so the hiring of private security companies in war and conflict aimed at mixing economic logic organization conflict or war, and that's what leads to negative results in the midst of practice Military and private security companies\textsuperscript{24}, we find among these effects:

\textbf{A.} it is recognized that private security companies have goals and priorities are different from those of Governments and official armies, so often is the tension between the security objectives of the State or the party
contracting with a private security company, and objectives for organizing material profits for the company. Private security, so sometimes there's uncertainty about the process tasks may lead private security companies about function agreed under the contract, to become a party to the conflict or war indirectly.\textsuperscript{25}

B. the soldiers at security companies, entirely independent of the official State security structure contracted, so that those companies achieving this purpose decision authority (albeit illegal) in deviation from the performance of the tasks and modesty to perpetrate acts of hostility towards one of the parties to the conflict Unarmed.\textsuperscript{26}

C. Add to that private security companies have become a serious source of threats to national security in some States lacking legal framework remained necessary to adjust their roles, and oversee their activities, from the fallout also dispute the State, rely on private security companies has led to the creation of case The "reliability" of it security jobs that local authorities are unable to perform, causing him to weaken the national security sector in performing these functions that work in these companies are financially attractive even for individuals who remain within the national armed forces, especially as some Security companies listed in the stock and bond markets, and make a profit for their investors, which pays the national security workers to resign, seeking to work for these companies, which leaves a large problematic especially in fragile States that are trying to rebuild their forces.\textsuperscript{27}

D. in the same context we find that private security companies are profit-making organizations, and profitable opportunities that determine corporate conduct and performance in areas of armed conflict, so it is necessary to understand the influence of these companies on the dynamics of conflict and considering the environment in which they operate, Market structure which specifies how to generate gains that can get them, prolonging the conflict isn't always the best option for private security companies, for example, when we get those companies to pay for services provided through access to extract the resources of the troubleshooter be Stop the violence, because the peaceful environment enabling them to maximize their gains, but if its presence is associated with civil conflict, these conflicts have lunched on towards continued survival functions and saves prolonging its presence in the long term, in order to achieve the greatest gains.\textsuperscript{28}
E. in the same context, that private security companies can't stabilize given that internal conflicts usually have economic and social policy and, on the other hand, these companies are contracted by internationally recognized actors, and thus might lead her contract with groups Extremist or criminal gangs in hotbeds of armed conflict and chaos to prolong the conflict, but some private security companies face accusations of poor professionalism in protecting vital installations such as oil facilities in conflict zones or even consulates and embassies.29

F. you find that many States do not have a legal system to regulate these companies, and their accounting in case of violations, as well as dealing with problems of international companies operating on its territory, some States also experiencing civil strife raises the question of legalizing the presence of these companies, Licensing issue to create linked to other parties without bias, and mounting challenges to subdue the accountability of private security companies in their quest to keep secret its contracts to boost competitiveness and attract more clients and contractors and thus increase their profits and gains by far.30

G. other implications, subcontracting, and is one of the challenges for determining the scope of responsibility of private security companies has contracted with a company that has a good reputation, then this company by subcontract with a company that has a good reputation, then this company by subcontract with another company you Perform work which was contracted to perform and which could (last) naturally to hire another company to perform those tasks, and so on, then it becomes a real difficulty in identifying the individuals responsible for these tasks, and bring them to justice.31

H. the private security companies intervene in doing certain tasks, participate in civil and political conflicts feed directly or indirectly support groups at the expense of others, spurred on by some military officials, industrial vehicles, weak or failed States in particular, as these companies affected On the political stability of such States through support to dictatorships and totalitarian spirit of economic profit.32

I. to rely on these companies had threatened the democratic principles of some Contracting States, and transforms their transparency to local public opinion and the international community, given that the Framework security companies based on "security confidentiality" to which workers in these companies, therefore, is not Possible to identify all the activities
of these companies transparent and get enough information about the practical path, making different medias and doubts of domestic and international parties.33

Conclusion

What can be said is that private security companies are considered as intrusive instrument contributed to creating effects and ramifications of political, social, legal, security, economic and particularly vulnerable and failed State, redrawing the map of international politics and influence in Pacific Centre and States relations, and the engine Statute for these companies is profit logic par excellence, the latter which may be the product of prolong or arrest a particular case whether own facilities exploitation or interference in the armed conflict.
Footnotes:


2 - Ibid, p02.

3 - Ibid.


5 - Ibid.

6 - Ibid.

7 - Rita Abrahamsen and Michael G Williams, Op cit, p.05.

8 - Ibid,

9 - Ibid, p06.

10 - Ibid,


16 - Ibid, p15.

17 - Ibid.


19 - Ibid, p121.

20 - Ibid.

22.- Ibid.


25.- Ibid.

26.- Ibid.

27.- Jean Didier Rosi, Op., Cit, p 117.

28.- Ibid.

29.- Ibid.

30.- Ibid.

31.- Ibid.

32.- Ibid.

33.- Ibid.

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