



United Kingdom Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Country

The United Kingdom is a significant global actor with a long tradition of diplomacy, security cooperation, and international development. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council and an active supporter of multilateral initiatives, the UK plays an important role in addressing global challenges. The UK's historical ties and ongoing partnerships with Middle African states through development assistance, peacekeeping contributions, and diplomatic engagement shape its continued interest in the region's stability and prosperity. Issues such as conflict prevention, economic development, and climate resilience in Middle Africa align closely with the UK's foreign policy priorities. Given this involvement, the UK is highly relevant to the Advisory Panel on the Question of Middle Africa (APQMA). Its experience in governance support, regional security, and cooperative problem-solving enables the UK to contribute meaningfully to the panel's work.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

The United Kingdom has been actively involved in addressing key challenges in Middle Africa through diplomacy, development assistance, and security cooperation. The UK supports governance reforms, humanitarian aid, and economic development programs that strengthen stability in the region. It has also contributed to peace and security efforts through partnerships with regional and international organizations. While the UK does not have direct involvement or achievements on every issue before the APQMA, it remains committed to constructive engagement and multilateral cooperation. Where its role is limited, the UK acknowledges this and continues to support collective solutions that advance peace, resilience, and sustainable development in Middle Africa.

A. Avoiding escalation and civilian harm in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda:

- Provided diplomatic support for peace negotiations and conflict-resolution initiatives in both the DRC and Rwanda, aiming to reduce tensions between parties.
- Contributed funding and logistical support to UN peacekeeping missions (MONUSCO) in the DRC to protect civilians and prevent armed escalation.
- Supported humanitarian programs addressing displacement, food insecurity, and medical aid for communities affected by conflict in the region.
- Partnered with regional organizations such as the African Union and International Conference on



the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to strengthen early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms.

- Promoted adherence to international humanitarian law through advocacy and capacity-building programs for local authorities and security forces.

B. Managing the peaceful transition to democracy for Niger's Syndicate Regime:

- Supported dialogue and mediation efforts between political actors to promote a peaceful transition.
- Provided technical and advisory assistance for democratic governance and electoral processes.
- Coordinated with regional organizations (ECOWAS, African Union) to ensure stability and adherence to democratic norms.
- Funded and facilitated civic education and capacity-building programs to strengthen public engagement in the democratic process.

C. Combating the proliferation of foreign mercenaries and private military companies in conflict zones:

- Advocated for international regulations and oversight of private military companies through the UN and multilateral forums.
- Supported intelligence-sharing and monitoring initiatives to track foreign mercenary activity in conflict zones.
- Funded capacity-building for local security forces to reduce reliance on private military actors.
- Promoted legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms to prevent abuse and violations by mercenary groups.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Avoiding escalation and civilian harm in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda:

- Promote regional stability and prevent further deterioration of DRC–Rwanda relations.
- Reduce civilian casualties, displacement, and humanitarian suffering caused by ongoing insecurity.
- Support confidence-building measures and constructive dialogue between governments and local communities.
- Reinforce border monitoring mechanisms, including joint verification teams and early-warning systems.
- Increase resources for civilian protection, such as safe corridors, rapid-response humanitarian teams, and community alert networks.
- Encourage regional diplomacy through the African Union, East African Community, and



UN-facilitated platforms.

- Reference MONUSCO mandates, Security Council resolutions on regional stability, and any national/organizational statements addressing tensions, human rights protection, or conflict mitigation.

B. Managing the peaceful transition to democracy for Niger's Syndicate Regime:

- Support restoration of constitutional governance through inclusive and credible political processes.
- Ensure the transition respects human rights, protects political freedoms, and maintains national stability.
- Align regional and international approaches to prevent further isolation or confrontation.
- Develop a phased transition timeline with clear benchmarks on elections, judicial reforms, and civilian oversight.
- Facilitate dialogue between the Syndicate regime, civil society, opposition groups, and regional bodies.
- Provide technical and electoral assistance to encourage transparency and public trust throughout the transition.
- Refer to Security Council and General Assembly statements on Niger's political crisis, UN reports on democratic processes, and any prior national/organizational proposals supporting governance reforms or mediation.

C. Combating the proliferation of foreign mercenaries and private military companies in conflict zones:

- Preserve national sovereignty and prevent the destabilizing influence of foreign armed actors.
- Uphold international humanitarian law by ensuring accountability for PMC-related abuses.
- Promote transparency in conflict-zone security operations and reduce illicit arms flows.
- Strengthen international legal frameworks governing PMCs, building on existing norms like the Montreux Document.
- Improve sanctions regimes, intelligence-sharing, and cross-border cooperation to track and disrupt mercenary networks.
- Expand UN investigative mechanisms to monitor PMC conduct and support states lacking regulatory capacity.
- Cite Human Rights Council findings, working group reports on mercenaries, and any proposed resolutions or statements your delegation has supported concerning private security regulation.

IV. Bibliography