The International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers’ Association

Geneva, October, 2018
History


International Code of Conduct (2010)

ICoCA Established (2013)

ICoCA Operational (2016)
A Multi Stakeholder Initiative

- 3 pillars:
  - Government (7 - Switzerland, Australia, UK, US, Norway, Canada, Sweden)
  - Private Security Companies (94)
  - Civil Society (29)
- 12 Board members
- Secretariat in Geneva
An Integrated Approach

**Certification**
- Assessment of company’s systems and policies in line with Code (Art. 11)

**Monitoring**
- Compliance with the Code based on IHrL methodologies, field & remote (Art. 12)

**Complaints**
- Existence of effective grievance mechanism, and remedy (Art. 13)

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**ICoCA Oversight and Support**

- Responsible PSCs
- Higher Standards
- Respect for IHrL/IHL
- Client Recognition
Raising PSC Standards: Some Issues

- Clients of private security companies come from a range of sectors, including corporate entities, Governments, international organizations, NGOs, humanitarian agencies and private individuals.

- In many contexts, as the provision of security services is carried out by subcontractors, Clients often have less visibility over the supply chain.

- Ensuring access to grievance mechanisms offering effective remedies can be challenging given the ‘ecosystem of grievance mechanisms’ within the supply chain (client, prime contractor, subcontractor ....)

- PSC industry monitoring not a priority for most CSOs, and there is a lack of systematic reporting on human rights challenges in the private security industry by the news media or by human rights monitoring and reporting organizations