# Position Paper

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Country: United States of America

Agenda: Deliberation upon the Global Arms Trade and the Usage of Private Military Companies with Special Emphasis on the USA Second Amendment

Delegate: Resha Tyagi

## I. Country’s Position and Background

The United States of America acknowledges the immense global significance of arms trade and the growing influence of Private Military Companies (PMCs). As a preeminent global power and the world's largest arms exporter, the U.S. firmly believes that responsible arms transfers are indispensable to maintaining international peace, fulfilling defense obligations, and safeguarding strategic alliances. The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing the right to bear arms, reflects America's deep-rooted commitment to liberty, self-defense, and constitutional freedoms. Although primarily a domestic principle, its influence shapes America’s firm stance on sovereignty and national security, even in the global arena.

## II. Involvement in the Issue

The United States initially signed the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in 2013 but later withdrew its support in 2019 to uphold constitutional rights and protect domestic gun policies. The U.S. maintains rigorous export control regimes through the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, ensuring transparency and accountability in arms transfers.

Regarding PMCs, the United States has utilized companies like Blackwater (now Academi), DynCorp, and Triple Canopy to supplement military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Africa. These companies operate under strict legal scrutiny, and their deployment aligns with U.S. national interest, logistical efficiency, and reduced military burden. The U.S. remains committed to ethical oversight, contractor accountability, and international humanitarian law.

## III. Solutions and Recommendations

1. Advocate for a multilateral framework under the UNGA that promotes responsible arms trade while respecting sovereign rights and domestic laws.
2. Strengthen international norms for transparency in arms transfers and PMC contracts through voluntary reporting and data sharing mechanisms.
3. Encourage dialogue on regulating PMCs via standardized codes of conduct and licensing mechanisms, ensuring they operate within legal and ethical boundaries.
4. Promote technological safeguards and traceability tools in arms shipments to prevent diversion to non-state actors.
5. Reaffirm the principle that national defense policies, such as the Second Amendment, must remain under sovereign jurisdiction and cannot be overridden by international treaties.

## IV. Conclusion

The United States remains steadfast in upholding global security, ethical arms trade, and responsible use of private military services. While the Second Amendment symbolizes a unique constitutional safeguard, the U.S. remains open to constructive collaboration that enhances transparency and accountability in the global arms trade. The path forward lies in balancing sovereign interests with global peace and reinforcing cooperation through diplomatic engagement, not restriction.