<u>Committee</u>: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

Country: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

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

I<u>. Algeria's Strategic Outlook on Global Arms Trade</u> and PMCs

The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria acknowledges the alarming escalation in unregulated global arms transactions and the proliferation of private military companies (PMCs), both of which pose direct threats to international peace, security, and sovereignty.

Algeria asserts that the uncontrolled spread of conventional weapons and the privatization of military force challenge the authority of sovereign states and undermine the principles of international humanitarian law. The delegation strongly supports the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and advocates for its universal implementation to prevent weapons from falling into the hands of terrorists, warlords, and non-state actors.

Furthermore, Algeria expresses deep concern regarding the extraterritorial consequences of domestic legislations such as the United States' Second Amendment. While acknowledging a state's sovereign right to uphold its constitutional principles, Algeria emphasizes the need for a harmonious balance between national legal systems and global disarmament efforts to promote peace and prevent arms misuse on a transnational scale.

II. Domestic Framework and Regional Commitment to Arms Regulation

Algeria's national stance is rooted in a policy of cautious militarization and strict civilian arms control. The possession, use, and transfer of firearms are governed by Law No. 97-06, which imposes rigorous licensing requirements and enforces restrictions on civilian access to weapons. This law demonstrates Algeria's firm resolve to prevent the domestic misuse of arms and their leakage into regional conflict zones.

Post the Libyan and Malian crises, Algeria has intensified border surveillance and cross-border cooperation to curb the illicit trafficking of arms

across the Sahel region. It remains an active contributor to the African Union's Silencing the Guns initiative and is committed to achieving sustainable peace through regional disarmament.

Regarding private military companies, Algeria unequivocally rejects their integration into its defense apparatus. The delegation believes that the outsourcing of national security to profit-driven entities dilutes the principles of accountability, transparency, and respect for international human rights. All military operations within Algeria are strictly under the supervision of the national armed forces, which are governed by the constitution and subject to parliamentary oversight.

III. Constructive Solutions and Forward-Looking Measures

To effectively address the global challenges posed by arms proliferation and the use of PMCs, the delegation of Algeria proposes the following actionable measures:

1. <u>Universal Enforcement of the Arms Trade Treaty</u> (ATT)

Advocate for the ratification and full implementation of the ATT by all UN member states.

Strengthen ATT compliance monitoring mechanisms and introduce binding obligations to prevent arms transfers to unstable regions or non-state actors.

2. <u>Global Legal Framework for Private Military</u> <u>Companies</u>

Call for the creation of a UN Convention on Private Military and Security Companies, establishing clear definitions, operational boundaries, licensing norms, and accountability standards.

Mandate PMC compliance with international humanitarian and human rights laws, and prohibit their deployment in internal conflicts without UN approval.

3. Transparent Global Arms Registry

Propose the establishment of a UN-supervised Global Arms Trade Registry to enhance transparency in arms transfers.

Encourage the implementation of standardized reporting formats and sanctions for non-compliance with arms reporting obligations.

4. <u>Bridging National Sovereignty and Global</u> <u>Responsibility</u>

Initiate diplomatic dialogue to explore the global implications of domestic gun laws, such as the U.S. Second Amendment.

Advocate for the development of voluntary international guidelines for responsible domestic arms legislation with a focus on mitigating their global impact.

5. Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation

Support the establishment of regional disarmament centers under UN auspices to provide technical assistance, training, and verification mechanisms to developing states.

Strengthen international efforts to track and dismantle transnational arms smuggling networks, particularly in conflict-prone regions like North Africa and the Middle East.

IV. Algeria's Commitment to Multilateralism and Peacekeeping

As a steadfast supporter of international law and multilateral diplomacy, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria remains actively engaged in global disarmament dialogues and peacekeeping efforts. A signatory to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Biological Weapons Convention, and ATT, Algeria consistently upholds its obligations and advocates for their universalization.

Regionally, Algeria plays a leading role in promoting disarmament and stabilization initiatives within the African Union and the Arab League. The delegation remains fully committed to collaborative problem-solving, capacity sharing, and peace enforcement missions under the UN and AU mandates.

Algeria believes that the only sustainable path forward lies in strengthening international institutions, enhancing legal frameworks, and fostering trust among nations to address the dual

challenges of illicit arms trade and private military involvement.

<u>Conclusion: A Call for Global Accountability and Peace</u>

In conclusion, the delegation of the People's

Democratic Republic of Algeria reaffirms its

unwavering commitment to global peace, collective
security, and responsible governance of the arms
trade and military services. Algeria urges all nations
to look beyond narrow national interests and
engage in constructive diplomacy that upholds the
sanctity of human life, state sovereignty, and the
rule of law.

By promoting regulation, transparency, and international solidarity, the global community can effectively counter the threats posed by the unregulated flow of arms and the rise of private military actors—move closer to a future rooted in peace, justice, and stability.