

- **Committee: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)**
 - **Country: Islamic Republic of Iran**
 - **Agenda: Deliberation upon Global Arms Trade and the Usage of Private Military Companies with Special Emphasis on the USA's Second Amendment**
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I. Introduction and National Position

The Islamic Republic of Iran stands firm in its belief that unregulated global arms trade and the unchecked proliferation of private military companies (PMCs) pose significant threats to international peace, sovereignty, and human rights. Iran strongly advocates for a transparent, accountable, and multilateral framework to control the global arms flow and restrict the operations of non-state military actors that function beyond the reach of international law.

The delegation of Iran expresses deep concern over the implications of the USA's Second Amendment, which has, over the decades, contributed to the normalization of excessive firearm possession and indirectly bolstered the domestic arms industry—thereby affecting the global arms trade ecosystem. Iran believes that this amendment, though domestic in nature, has global ramifications when considered in light of the United States' role as the world's largest arms exporter.

II. Concerns and Global Implications

Destabilization of Conflict Zones: The rampant arms trade, often legitimized through loopholes and vague national laws, fuels proxy wars, insurgencies, and terrorism—particularly in the Middle East and Africa.

Proliferation of PMCs: The rise of PMCs, primarily based in Western nations, undermines national sovereignty, encourages militarization for profit, and allows states to evade accountability under the guise of "contracted operations."

Double Standards in Arms Regulation: Western powers, while advocating disarmament globally, continue to profit from arms sales and private security firms, disproportionately affecting conflict-ridden regions.

Impact on Developing Nations: The influx of weapons into developing states exacerbates violence, hinders economic development, and places undue burden on national governments to ensure internal security.

III. Iran's Proposals and Solutions

1. **International Treaty to Regulate PMCs:** Iran urges the UNGA to draft a binding international convention that regulates the activities, accountability, and jurisdiction of PMCs operating in foreign territories.

2. **Reinforcement of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT):** Strengthen the ATT by including mandatory transparency in arms transfers, periodic UN reporting, and stringent penalties for non-compliance.

3. Creation of a Global Arms Transparency Index: A UN-supervised index that ranks countries based on arms exports, imports, end-user verification systems, and ties to PMCs.

4. Regional Disarmament Initiatives: Encourage region-specific disarmament talks and arms embargoes in conflict zones, prioritizing diplomacy over militarization.

5. Global Awareness on Second Amendment Impact: Promote global awareness of how national legislations—like the USA's Second Amendment—can influence international peace and trade, urging reforms for global harmony.

IV. Conclusion

The Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to a peaceful international order and calls upon all member states to recognize that arms should serve as a tool of defense—not dominance. The global community must act in unity to dismantle the shadow networks of arms trade and bring transparency and justice to military outsourcing.

Only through collective responsibility, stringent regulation, and respect for sovereignty can we hope to achieve a safer, more equitable, and demilitarized world.
