

Code: Resolution 1-1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons on Their Destruction

1 *Recognizing* that there is a need for cost reduction by subsidizing destruction so all states  
2 can afford the process of destroying chemical weapons in an environmentally conscious  
3 manner,  
4

5 *Acknowledging* that environmental protection and sustainability is the seventh  
6 Millennium Development Goal and that environmental protection standards are a  
7 necessary guideline for the safe and nonviolent destruction of chemical weapons,  
8

9 *Fulfilling* the previously resolved requirements for destroying chemical weapons in  
10 A/RES/67/54, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production,  
11 Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC),  
12

13 *Affirming* that educating those involved in the process of destroying chemical weapons  
14 within the Member States is a necessary measure for the safe and of nonviolent  
15 destruction of chemical weapons,  
16

17 *Emphasizing* the need for transparency and international cooperation regarding the safe  
18 disposal of chemical weapons,  
19

20 *Troubled by* the potential disastrous environmental and safety effects of the improper  
21 disposal of chemical weapons,  
22

23 *Applauding* Argentina regarding their creation of the National Registry for Precursor  
24 Chemicals, which documents and registers all chemical weapons and related substances  
25 and operations thereof,  
26

27 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
28

- 29 1) *Endorses* economic and material support in regards to compliance with the  
30 previous mandates of the CWC, wherein Member States destroying their chemical  
31 weapons do so in a safe and environmentally conscious manner, in which:  
32
- 33 a. All Member States with chemical weapon disposal sites would consider  
34 allowing other Member States to access and utilize these sites;  
35
  - 36 b. Member States and non-governmental organizations that are capable of  
37 financially contributing to the safe disposal of chemical weapons would be  
38 encouraged to do so in order to ensure global and environmental safety;  
39

- 40 c. Member states would work with the Global Environment Facility and OPCW  
41 to help fund the destruction of chemical weapons in an environmentally  
42 conscious manner  
43
- 44 2) *Recommends* the creation of safety insurance zones surrounding facilities  
45 involved with the destruction of chemical weapons where:  
46
- 47 a. All chemical weapons destruction shall not take place within 15 kilometers of  
48 any environmentally protected areas or areas where protected or endangered  
49 species are known to be  
50
- 51 b. All chemical weapons destruction shall not take place within 7 kilometers of  
52 any human habitation  
53
- 54 3) *Encourages* that all Member States disposing of chemical weapons and waste  
55 related to chemical weapons be educated on proper decontamination and disposal  
56 techniques by Member States who are experienced in successfully and safely  
57 disposing of chemical weapons, which would entail:  
58
- 59 a. Disposal teams in Member States being educated in the safest and most  
60 environmentally conscious methods of chemical weapons disposal;  
61
- 62 b. Disposal teams in Member States being educated in the use of proper  
63 protective equipment when disposing of chemical weapons;  
64
- 65 4) *Calls for* the creation of a new functional body of the OPCW focused on the  
66 inspection of chemical weapon destruction and modeled after the IAEA to ensure  
67 that the chemical weapon destruction methods of Member States are safe and  
68 environmentally conscious and designates this committee for the purpose of:  
69
- 70 a. Identifying Member States who refuse to allow up to two annual safety  
71 inspections of their chemical weapon destruction methods and Member  
72 States who allow these inspections but do not meet CWC safety standards;  
73
- 74 b. Recommending that Member States destroying chemical weapons follow  
75 the example of Argentina in the documentation and registration of all  
76 chemical weapons.

Code: Resolution 1-2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Convention on the Development, Production,  
Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons on Their Destruction

1 *Recognizing* the importance of education in raising awareness of chemical weapons, their  
2 usage, and their effects,

3  
4 *Further recalling* General Assembly Resolution 55/283, also known as the cooperation  
5 between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical  
6 Weapons,

7  
8 *Noting with concern* the threat posed by states in possession of chemical weapons to  
9 international peace and security,

10  
11 *Notes* that by eliminating the misuse of chemicals and chemical education, human rights  
12 and safety will be protected,

13  
14 *Understanding* the necessity of an internationally relevant and applicable solution that  
15 can be endorsed by both developed and underdeveloped nations,

16  
17 *Understanding* the relevance of chemical weapons as an international security matter and  
18 the importance of constraining the spread of these weapons,

19  
20 *Expressing hopes* that state sovereignty be upheld in the stockpiling, searches for, and  
21 destruction of chemical weapons, in accordance with Article VII of the United Nations  
22 Charter,

23  
24 *Addressing* that the OPCW is in charge of investigations regarding chemical weaponry  
25 but is limited in power by Member States' sovereignty,

26  
27 *Fully aware* that chemicals which are commonly used within nuclear power plants, work  
28 facilities, fertilizers, and pharmaceutical companies are the same chemicals that become  
29 lethal when used in weapons,

30  
31 *Keeping in mind* that in this current age, the Internet is so widely used by all, that it is  
32 often becoming the first reports of critical information,

33  
34 *Acknowledging* the Member States that are not as fortunate and need aid to further  
35 educational development in their nations,

36  
37 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

- 38  
39 1) *Appeals* to all Member States of the United Nations to either seek membership to  
40 the OPCW, or if already a member, to promote its ratification in order to show  
41 support for its content and the values that the OPCW promotes;

42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87

- 2) *Recommends* that the OPCW have more efficient investigations, where designated officials are inspecting chemicals within chemical plants, work facilities, and pharmaceutical companies to monitor regulations of development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons, with a systematic approach where:
  - a) Member States are encouraged to hold biannual investigations for the purpose of ensuring that there is no stockpiling of weapons;
  - b) If said weapons are found, that state will then receive a deadline by which they must dispose of chemical weaponry, and a third investigation will take place after the deadline in order to ensure these weapons are destroyed;
  - c) Those states that do not comply with set deadline will continue to be investigated until they have proven their weapons are destroyed;
- 3) *Encourages* all member states to work with the OPCW and related bodies to develop national educational and awareness programs concerning:
  - a) Citizen health and safety when chemical weapons are used, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 67/123 enhancing collaboration on increasing citizen health;
  - b) An increase in the role of marginalized groups and women in the chemical weapons debate;
  - c) Awareness of the scientific basis of chemical weapon usage and its indiscriminant, and volatile effects;
  - d) The need for cooperation with higher education institutions to develop programs to train future OPCW inspectors;
- 4) *Welcomes* an Open Door Policy, adopted at the discretion of each Member State, that allows designated inspectors to access facilities with chemical weapons and chemical production facilities to monitor the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons, with the purpose of:
  - a) Encouraging the initiation of training conventions and seminars to provide a framework for education with a rounded scientific basis, created with the support of the scientific community;
  - b) Fulfilling the goal to encourage these seminars through conventions and conferences held in different regions of the world, endorsed and organized by the OPCW, in which the international scientific community meets in one

- 88 destination to discuss chemical weaponry;  
89
- 90 c) Using scientific background to research, develop, and encourage  
91 environmentally efficient, yet affordable, destruction of chemical weaponry;  
92
- 93 d) Training local scientists who can then monitor, destroy, and educate the public  
94 about the negative effects of chemical weaponry;  
95
- 96 5) *Encourages* a cooperative approach to the issue of chemical weapons where  
97 developed countries can work with underdeveloped countries on community  
98 projects by mentoring and serving as a resource to assist underdeveloped  
99 countries to overcome the economic barriers of global education upon returning to  
100 their home state, to promote:
- 101
- 102 a) A mentorship between more developed and lesser developed nations that will  
103 ensure less exploitation of smaller nations;  
104
- 105 b) Education regarding the development of hazardous chemicals into safer  
106 chemicals used in fertilizers that can also allow for smaller nations to dispose  
107 of chemicals and provide materials and support for farmers and small  
108 industry;  
109
- 110 6) *Further requests* increased transparency in the systems regulating, operating and  
111 destroying chemical weapons, through a systematic report released by the OPCW  
112 annually, which lists investigations, as well as the results of inspection;  
113
- 114 7) *Emphasizes* the importance of state sovereignty and multilateral respect for  
115 sovereignty in the actions of this body and related organizations with respect to  
116 Article 2, paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter which establishes that  
117 “nothing contained in the charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene  
118 in matters within domestic jurisdiction of the state”, ensured through:
- 119
- 120 a) Investigative bodies formed by members from various member states of both  
121 first world and third world countries, in order to protect less populous states  
122 from being overshadowed;  
123
- 124 b) A firm belief that small states must not be exploited by the burying or disposal  
125 of chemical weaponry in their territory by first world nations and instead must  
126 expose all nations that use their territory for said actions;  
127
- 128 8) Recommends that reports, such as the use of chemical weapons by the victimized  
129 population, be taken seriously and that an online initiative implementing social  
130 media and information sharing sites be established to educate the general public  
131 on the misuse of chemical weapons, be it improper handling, disposal, or use of  
132 these weapons which can be approached through:  
133

- 134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147
- a) Social media and networking sites where the general public can be encouraged to argue against the use of chemical weaponry;
  - b) Education, where the media portrays the true, detrimental effects of chemical weapons, so that society understands the relevance of the issue and of destroying all chemical weapons;
  - c) Social media that can be used as a tool to evaluate which nations may be creating or stockpiling chemical weapons, as well as where they may be used, through accounts of civilians in those nations;
  - d) The ability of civilians to report the use of chemical weapons, which will both empower civilians as well as put increased pressure on governments to stay away from the option of chemical warfare.



Code: Resolution 1-3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

1 *Deeply Concerned* about the indiscriminate and destructive nature of chemical weapons,

2

3 *Noting with Concern* that there are a number of states who have failed to ratify the  
4 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of  
5 Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) and that not all States Party to the  
6 CWC have fulfilled their obligations under the Convention,

7

8 *Recalling* A/Res/45/66, A/Res/65/57, Security Council Resolution 2105 (2012), and  
9 Articles 1, 7, and 12 of the CWC, which discuss the inherent need to disarm, destroy, and  
10 reduce the stockpiling of chemical weapons,

11

12 *Calling Attention* to the great potential states have to diminish the capability of chemical  
13 weapons to cause extensive harm within civilian populations by preparing citizens and  
14 local officials to respond should an incident occur,

15

16 *Realizing* the complex and expensive processes involved in the destruction of chemical  
17 weapons and the need to make this process considerably more efficient, to not only save  
18 time but money as well,

19

20 *Reaffirming* the importance of developing shared best practices for the destruction of  
21 chemical weapons to promote transparency and multilateral cooperation between States,

22

23 *Bearing in Mind* the complex mandate of the Organisation for the Prohibition of  
24 Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and its current inability to fulfill this mandate as measured  
25 by the 2012 deadline passing without success,

26

27 *Stresses* that this and related resolutions do not impede the ability of states to use  
28 chemicals in a safe manner for commercial and industrial progress,

29

30 *Acknowledging* those chemicals deemed hazardous in the chemical weapons convention  
31 under Articles 1, 2 and 3 and the OPCW's inability to effectively track their commerce,

32

33 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

34

35 1) *Calls upon* Member States to ratify the CWC;

36

37 2) *Urges* states to organize response plans and maintain preparedness for incidents  
38 involving chemical weapons;

39

- 40 3) *Encourages* that in the spirit of transparency the OPCW release all known  
41 methods for the safe and environmentally friendly disposal of chemical weapons;  
42
- 43 4) *Endorses* the increased research by the OPCW on safe destruction of chemical  
44 weapons, utilizing those methods already in place to create safer and more  
45 efficient dismantling of chemical weapons;  
46
- 47 5) *Suggests* that Member States reinforce the OPCW's mandate in agreement with  
48 section 27 of Part XI of the Verification Annex of the Convention, and under  
49 recommendation from the Security Council, voluntarily support the Secretary-  
50 General to organize investigations on suspected uses of chemical weapons in  
51 States not party to the CWC;  
52
- 53 6) *Fully Supports* the establishment of independent Member State Chemical  
54 Registries to create transparency between Member States and the OPCW so that  
55 the OPCW is better able to track progress in the elimination of chemical weapons:  
56
- 57 a) Through chemical transparency that will aid the Convention's implementation  
58 without impeding on commercial or industrial progress of States party;  
59
- 60 b) By recommending that Member States enforce international import  
61 certificates and end-user certificates to identify the trade of any chemical  
62 deemed hazardous under Agendas 1, 2 and 3 of the Chemical Weapons  
63 Convention;  
64
- 65 c) With certificates, later displayed in Member State Chemical Registries, to  
66 provide information to the OPCW to track state progress on the elimination of  
67 Chemical Weapons.



Code: Resolution 1-4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: The Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

1 *Deeply concerned* by the recent use of chemical weapons in the ongoing conflict in the  
2 Middle East,

3

4 *Expressing* satisfaction with Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013), aimed at working  
5 with the Syrian Arab Republic to eliminate its chemical weapons stockpiles,

6

7 *Emphasizing* that recent events should remind the international community that more is  
8 needed to expedite the universal implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of  
9 the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their  
10 Destruction (CWC) and the continued implementation of Security Resolution 1540  
11 (2004),

12

13 *Recognizing* the limitations the Organisation for the Proliferation of Chemical Weapons  
14 (OPCW) faces in collecting data and exposing hidden chemical weapons, and in turn how  
15 such limitations prevent the CWC from taking effect,

16

17 *Recognizing* the dire need for allocating more funds towards the expensive and  
18 environmentally sensitive process of dismantling such weapons,

19

20 *Recognizing* that Article VII of the CWC requires State Parties to enact penal legislation  
21 covering violations of the convention, but expressing concern that existing loopholes  
22 weaken them, such as not making the development, production, possession, or use of  
23 chemical weapons an international crime, and the lack of provisions for the extradition of  
24 individual violators,

25

26 *Considering* the World Health Organization report for the health aspects of chemical and  
27 biological weapons which expresses particular public health concerns that chemical  
28 weapon use leads to,

29

30 *Recognizing* the success that Nuclear Weapon Free Zones have achieved in alleviating  
31 the harmful effects of nuclear activity, and reminding regional blocs, including but not  
32 limited to the African Union, the European Union, and the Arab League, of their unique  
33 influence and power in expediting the implementation of the CWC,

34

35 *Recalling* the importance of the Security Council's commitment to narrowing the gender  
36 equality gap in the fields of disarmament and nonproliferation,

37

38 *Expressing Concern* that little is known about the potential destructive effects of  
39 chemical weapons on the environment,

40

41 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

- 42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83
- 1) *Recommends* states party to the OPCW offer voluntary logistical, technical, financial, and other necessary assistance to states drafting legislation to implement the Convention, bilaterally or through the OPCW;
  - 2) *Encourages* technology sharing between states that could expedite and make any effort at dismantling arsenals of chemical weapons more efficient and environmentally friendly, as long as it poses no security threat;
  - 3) *Recommends* that the Security Council implement extensive safeguards and other appropriate and necessary measures in accordance with Article 41 and Security Council Resolution 1540 on Member States who knowingly and willingly support non-state actors and hostile states who utilize chemical weapons;
  - 4) *Calls* on Member States struggling to ensure non-state actors do not acquire chemical weapons, as well as other hazardous materials and destructive weapons, to seek voluntary remedies and assistance from OPCW members, and that the Security Council hold accountable such Member States who work in collaboration with non-state actors and hostile states so far as the transferring of chemical weapons between parties, as well as economic and technological support to further such ambitions;
  - 5) *Recommends* Member States appropriate more funds to the OPCW, thereby making data collection and provision implementations more efficient;
  - 6) *Recommends* states implement various public health awareness measures, ensuring public awareness and education regarding the dangers of chemical weapons and safety precautions and measures states should adopt before an incident, during an incident, and the subsequent aftermath;
  - 7) *Urges* regional blocs, such as the African Union, the European Union, and the Arab League, to facilitate or ensure regional Chemical Weapon Free Zones are established;
  - 8) *Encourages* an increase of employment opportunities for the currently underrepresented yet skilled female workforce within the investigative and peacekeeping task forces of the OPCW, including the process of dismantling of chemical weapons stockpiles as well as regulations of dual use compound;
  - 9) *Suggests* that civil society and various environmental agencies and non-governmental organizations increase awareness on the detrimental effects of chemical weapons through international seminars and conferences.

Code: Resolution 1-5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

1 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 65/236 noting the importance of the cooperation  
2 between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical  
3 Weapon (OPCW),  
4

5 *Reaffirming* General Assembly 67/54 detailing the implementation of the Convention on  
6 the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical  
7 Weapons and on Their Destruction,  
8

9 *Noting the importance* of addressing the problem of the illicit proliferation, circulation  
10 and trafficking of chemical weapons and dual-use compounds in a comprehensive,  
11 integrated, sustainable and efficient manner,  
12

13 *Recalling* that Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) requires state  
14 parties to enact penal legislation to prohibit non-state actors from developing and  
15 producing chemical weapons,  
16

17 *Recognizing* that OPCW provides resources for the destruction of chemical weapon  
18 stockpiles and production facilities which can be both expensive and dangerous to  
19 individuals and the environment,  
20

21 *Noting* the success of the European Union's Joint Action on Small Arms and the  
22 Organization of American States on an international level, through its Convention against  
23 illicit manufacturing, trafficking, circulation and proliferation of chemical weapons and  
24 all its threatening aspects/related materials,  
25

26 *Considering* that women are uniquely affected by war crimes, as noted by Security  
27 Council Resolution 1325, and are positioned to act as community leaders and  
28 peacemakers;  
29

30 *The General Assembly First,*  
31

- 32 1) *Acknowledges* the significance of the OPCW and its mission to promote global  
33 cooperation on the process of the elimination of the production of chemical  
34 weapons;  
35  
36 2) *Recognizes* that the illicit trafficking of chemical weapons and dual-use  
37 compounds poses a detrimental threat to the international community and realizes  
38 that a possible solution must address all aspects of the decision making policies  
39 that would assist in mitigating and preventing the creation of chemical weapon  
40 stockpiles through:  
41

- 42 a. Recommendations to the OPCW to assign a group of government experts  
43 (GGE) on chemical weapons and compounds and the illicit manufacturing,  
44 circulation and proliferation of illicit trafficking;  
45
- 46 b. Ensuring that the behavior and conduct of Member States and non-state  
47 actors are transparent and move forward in broad international interests  
48 without infringing on a Member States' sovereignty;  
49
- 50 c. Promoting the restoration of peace, security and confidence among  
51 Member States with the goal of reducing the use of chemical weapons and  
52 dual-use compounds;  
53
- 54 d. The implementation of structures and processes to strengthen democracy,  
55 the observance of human rights and the rule of law and good governance  
56 in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1540 through:  
57
- 58 i. The expansion of women's role in the regulation process of the  
59 trafficking of chemical weapons and dual-compounds on the local,  
60 national, regional and global level as noted in Security Council  
61 Resolution 1325;  
62
- 63 ii. Emphasizing the importance of women as community leaders and  
64 recognizing the increased representation of women in conflict  
65 resolution as exhibited in Security Council Resolution 1960;
- 66 3) *Recommends* the implementation of domestic and regional regulations against the  
67 creation and trafficking of chemical weapons by:  
68
- 69 a. Strengthening national authorities to work with the OPCW to monitor and  
70 implement the destruction of chemical weapons as recommended by the  
71 CWC;  
72
- 73 b. Modeling a preventive framework on a multilateral spectrum of control  
74 lists as exhibited with a similar program established by China  
75
- 76 4) *Notes* with appreciation the contributions that have been made by able Member  
77 States in providing monetary funds to the OPCW and encourages all willing  
78 Member States to take similar actions in increasing their voluntary contributions  
79 to the OPCW to provide funds and technical support to states that are in the  
80 process of alleviating problems that chemical weapons pose;  
81
- 82 5) *Recommends* that the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of  
83 Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) create a program that would serve the  
84 purpose of training women in the area of gender balancing and mainstreaming in  
85 the discussion of chemical weapons.

Code: Resolution 1-6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

1 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 67/54 concerning the Convention on the  
2 Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons  
3 and on Their Destruction (CWC) and its implementation, specifically its determination to  
4 achieve the effective prohibition of chemical weapons;

5

6 *Further recalling* General Assembly Resolution 65/57 regarding the “major contribution  
7 to international peace and security” in the second operative clause, provided by  
8 adherence to the Convention;

9

10 *Reaffirming* the importance of inspections under the CWC, including challenge  
11 inspections,

12

13 *Viewing with appreciation* the annual Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical  
14 Weapons’ (OPCW) reports on countries’ progress towards the elimination of chemical  
15 weapons stockpiles and production facilities,

16

17 *Bearing in mind* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in conjunction with Article  
18 II, Section I of the UN Charter which establishes the principle of sovereignty as stressed  
19 in Security Council Resolution 242 (1967),

20

21 *Emphasizing* the fact that sub-regional workshops are effective tools and have significant  
22 results in terms of prevention and cooperation regarding the CWC,

23

24 *Acknowledging* the A.I.R. policy, which implies the allowance by non-states party to the  
25 CWC to accept the OPCW inspections of their chemical weapons stockpiles, the  
26 encouragement of non-states party to implement the declarations of the CWC, and the  
27 encouragement of continuation of restriction on trade of Schedule 1 chemicals;

28

29 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

30

31 1) *Urges* Member States not party to the CWC to comply to all of its terms  
32 through encouraging non-states party who have not already to sign and ratify  
33 the CWC;

34

35 2) *Calls upon* Member States of the CWC to fulfill obligations to chemically  
36 disarm including any removal and destruction of chemical weapons  
37 abandoned on the territory of other State Parties in the past with expediency  
38 and respect to environmental issues;

39

40 3) *Encourages* Member States to further continue measures of transparency in  
41 accordance with Article III sub-clause ‘1-a’ of the CWC and more effective

42 monitoring systems amongst the international community for the purpose of  
43 better addressing and removing destructive chemical weapons as a long-term  
44 goal through improving or modeling after existing groups such as “The  
45 Australian Group” by:

- 46
- 47 a. Working with a number of Member States on licensing the export of  
48 certain chemicals and biological agents in order to encourage non-  
49 participating governments to implement similar national measures  
50 aimed at preventing the proliferation of such weapons by industrial  
51 manufacturers as well as import/export traders;
- 52
- 53 b. Creating a semi-annual report from OPCW and educational workshops  
54 in collaboration with government and specific industries capable of  
55 producing destructive chemical weapons, implemented by UN  
56 officials, the United Nations of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and  
57 other relevant NGO’s;
- 58
- 59 c. Implementing national action plans encouraging monitoring the  
60 amount of simple chemicals that are being bought but could possible  
61 become dangerous in large quantities so as not to encroach on  
62 sovereignty;
- 63

- 64 4) *Urges* Member States to adopt the A.I.R. policy;
- 65
- 66 5) *Encourages* regional leaders, with the support of the international  
67 community, to organize sub-regional workshops for the purpose of further  
68 compliance of the CWC such as the South African Development Community  
69 (SADC) Kievitskroon workshop, which brought together thirty-five African  
70 nations, including Angola;
- 71
- 72 6) *Recommends* that the Security Council and the OPCW set new deadlines for  
73 the complete destruction of all chemical stockpiles.

Code: Resolution 1-7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

1 *Recognizing* the past successes of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,  
2 Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) under  
3 the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),  
4  
5 *Acknowledging* A/RES/55/283, which establishes the cooperation between the United Nations  
6 and the OPCW,  
7  
8 *Emphasizing* the United Nations' commitment to achieve the prohibition of production,  
9 stockpiling, development and transfer of chemical weapons,  
10  
11 *Stressing the importance* of Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004), which encourages  
12 Member States to pursue nonproliferation of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, and calls  
13 upon Member States to regulate the trade, destruction, and storage of these dangerous weapons,  
14 reminding Member States to establish national and international dialogue on the situation of  
15 quickly and effectively disposing of all chemical weapons stockpiles in a timely manner,  
16  
17 *Reaffirming* Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013), which encourages the destruction of  
18 chemical weapons in Syria, promotion of transparency in Syria about their chemical weapon  
19 program and stockpile, and creation of timelines and regulatory practices to start the process of  
20 nonproliferation in Syria,  
21  
22 *Noting* that many states do not possess the financial or technological means to safely dispose of  
23 chemical weapons without assistance as recognized in A/RES/57/93,  
24  
25 *Recalling* A/RES/67/54, which stresses the importance of transparency in monitoring all  
26 chemical weapons facilities,  
27  
28 *Noting the need* for a new disarmament program to assist Member States who might not be able  
29 to meet chemical weapons disarmament programs,  
30  
31 *Taking into account* the confidence building measures and transparency already established and  
32 further recognizing that more steps must be taken to increase multilateral transparency such as  
33 Article X of the OPCW Charter and The Australia Group's objective to closely monitor exports  
34 of various chemical compounds not currently prohibited under the CWC,  
35  
36 *Noting further* the importance of a chemical weapons verification system in accordance with  
37 A/RES/61/68,  
38  
39 *Bearing in mind* the difficulty of the disposing of defoliants and nerve agents through  
40 environmentally friendly methods and recalling the OPCW Charter which requires parties to use  
41 the highest environmental standards when disposing of any chemical weapons,  
42

43 *Viewing with appreciation* the success of existing Joint OPCW-UN teams at dismantling  
44 chemical weapons in previous situations,  
45

46 *Expressing satisfaction* with the United Nation's creation of the Day of Remembrance for all  
47 Victims of Chemical Warfare,  
48

49 *Approving* the role that civil society actors have played in previously successful chemical  
50 weapons disarmament programs,  
51

52 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
53

54 1) *Encourages* Member States to reaffirm their commitments to the CWC and its articles on  
55 finding and destroying current stockpiles of chemical weapons;  
56

57 2) *Calls for* a more direct, expedient and efficient approach for assisting with destruction of  
58 chemical stockpiles and facilities by the OPCW;  
59

60 3) *Suggests* the expansion of the activities of the OPCW to increase efficiency and response  
61 rates regarding use and acquisition of chemical weapons and their weaponization  
62 through:  
63

64 a) Provisions of additional training and resources for OPCW officials to create a larger  
65 pool of educated and qualified inspectors;  
66

67 b) An increase in the number of active field inspectors;  
68

69 4) *Recommends* funding, aid, and assistance as incentives to states willing to enter into a  
70 voluntary Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program with the OPCW to  
71 destroy their chemical weapons stockpiles and production facilities;  
72

73 5) *Encouraging* all those involved in chemical weapons destruction to use the highest  
74 environmental standards at all times and continue to look for more environmentally  
75 friendly means of disposal by:  
76

77 a) Drawing attention to the need for a better method of protection for chemical weapons  
78 disposal facilities through the further training and increase in number of security  
79 personnel, in order to keep the remaining chemical weapons out of the reach of  
80 violent non-state actors and insurgents;  
81

82 b) Taking into account the alternative method of neutralization in regards to having a  
83 more controlled approach to the destruction of chemical weapons;  
84

85 c) Aiming to dispose of weapons through a neutralization method by draining the  
86 chemical agent of the weapon into a mixture of hot water or the combination of hot  
87 water and sodium hydroxide;  
88



- 89 d) Acknowledging that this method allows for the safe elimination of a chemical agent  
90 as it destroys the chemical agent through the chemical process of hydrolysis;  
91
- 92 e) Sending metal components of neutralized weapons to a metal processing facility  
93 where they will be recycled for other purposes after neutralization;  
94
- 95 6) *Encourages* states to participate in the Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement  
96 Program with the OPCW-UN Teams to:  
97
- 98 a) Ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention;  
99
- 100 b) Disclose the amount, location, chemical name and military designator in all chemical  
101 weapons stockpiles and facilities as well as cease any movement of said materials  
102 within 3 months of signing the funding agreement;  
103
- 104 c) Facilitate the access to UN/OPCW expert teams until such a time that those experts  
105 have completed the environmentally conscious removal of all chemical weapons and  
106 weapons facilities, to be paid for through the CWDP fund;  
107
- 108 7) *Suggests* an annual review by the Executive Council of the OPCW of its mandates and  
109 standards, specifically in reporting to the United Nations in cases of egregious misuse of  
110 weapons, especially in cases where chemicals are used to harm noncombatants by all  
111 bodies including non-state actors;  
112
- 113 8) *Further calls for* the OPCW Secretariat to make further use of Joint OPW-UN teams to:  
114
- 115 a) Make available information concerning the declaration and progress of chemical  
116 weapons destruction to all state parties within 5 months of its receipt when states sign  
117 the Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program agreement and this  
118 information will be handled in accordance with the Annex to the Convention on the  
119 Protection of Confidential Information;  
120
- 121 b) Initiate inspections of all relevant sites inside states that have entered into Incentives  
122 for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program by the OPCW-UN Team;  
123
- 124 c) Determine a realistic timeline and standard for the destruction of chemical weapons  
125 within those states;  
126
- 127 d) Be responsible for the environmentally conscious elimination of these chemical  
128 weapons and facilities from all states who have entered into the Incentives for  
129 Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program;  
130
- 131 9) *Supports* increased awareness in civil society and UN Volunteers regarding the danger of  
132 chemical weapons and encourages societal involvement towards the creation of anti-  
133 chemical weapons norms based on the United Nations Day of Remembrance for victims

- 134 of Chemical Weapons during which civil society will be further informed about the  
135 dangers of the possession of chemical weapon stockpiles in their regional area;  
136
- 137 10) *Promotes* increased involvement from the scientific community, academia, and other  
138 non-government experts to provide relevant information pertaining to chemical weapons,  
139 and to provide counsel to the OPCW on development relating to the disposal of chemical  
140 weapons;  
141
- 142 11) *Recommends* the creation of an international protocol to manage any imminent chemical  
143 weapons attacks including:  
144
- 145 a) State adoption of a plan to effectively address the medical concerns associated with  
146 the use of Chemical weapons;  
147
- 148 b) A plan for Member States to deal with the environmental and with the displacement  
149 of people in the aftermath of a chemical weapon attack;  
150
- 151 12) *Encourages* further monitoring by individual states of the import and export of a large  
152 amount of chemicals that ensure that they do not potentially become weapons, modeled  
153 after the objective of The Australia Group:  
154
- 155 a) Reminding Member States of The International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of  
156 Chemistry and its past resolutions;  
157
- 158 b) Further suggesting that Member States provide biannual updates in regards to their  
159 peaceful usage of chemical substances and technology;  
160
- 161 c) Recommending the OPCW to amend and update the CWC to include the tracking of  
162 unscheduled and discreet organics chemicals (DOC), which are not listed in  
163 Schedules 1, 2, or 3, such as phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine unscheduled discreet  
164 organics chemicals (PSF DOC);  
165
- 166 13) *Calling for* voluntary contributions from non-governmental, intergovernmental and  
167 Member States to implement the voluntary Incentives for Chemical Weapons  
168 Dismantlement Program agreement;  
169
- 170 14) *Encouraging* the World Health Organization and any other relevant UN humanitarian  
171 organizations to handle the funding, aid and assistance determination and disbursements  
172 to Member States that enter into the Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement  
173 Program agreement and successfully complete the program as determined by the OPCW.

Code: Resolution 1-8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

- 1 *Deeply saddened* by instances in which chemical weapons have been used against the  
2 population, an action that clearly violates the principle of international peace and security stated  
3 in the United Nations Charter as well as the definition of human rights outlined in the Geneva  
4 Convention,  
5
- 6 *Noting* the zero tolerance policy of the Convention On the Prohibition of the Development,  
7 Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) for the  
8 use, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the failure of certain states to comply  
9 with and implement the regulations set by the Convention,  
10
- 11 *Recognizing* the importance of achieving universal adherence to the CWC,  
12
- 13 *Noting* the mandates given by the CWC to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical  
14 Weapons (OPCW), which include the provision of a stringent verification regime and the  
15 supervision of chemical weapons destruction processes,  
16
- 17 *Noticing with deep concern* the less than ideal number of trained professionals within the field of  
18 chemical weapons in regards to inspection, verification, and neutralization processes,  
19
- 20 *Emphasizing* the importance of cooperation between the OPCW and individual governments for  
21 the purpose of confirming the presence of chemical weapons and proceeding towards the  
22 elimination of these weapons,  
23
- 24 *Encouraging* Member States to comply with decisions agreed upon by the Security Council and  
25 reminding the international community that their resolutions are legally binding,  
26
- 27 *Acknowledging* the importance and severity of the Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013),  
28 which determines that the usage of chemical weapons constitutes a threat to international peace,  
29
- 30 *Affirming* the need for any nation in violation of the CWC to surrender its chemical weapons  
31 stockpile for neutralization in compliance with OPCW's regulations,  
32
- 33 *Noting* the responsibilities of Member States in regards to the CWC and the importance of a  
34 Member State's National Authority liaison to the OPCW and periodic control lists outlining  
35 progress of the disarmament of chemical weapon stockpiles,  
36
- 37 *Recognizing* the environmental concerns regarding the destruction and neutralization of chemical  
38 weapons,  
39
- 40 *Emphasizing* that if any member of the CWC is suspected of using chemical weapons they are  
41 strongly encouraged to allow UN inspectors along with officials from the OPCW to investigate

42 the areas affected immediately, and failure by any State to comply with said mandate may result  
43 in major consequences dictated by the Security Council in cooperation with the CWC,  
44

45 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
46

- 47 1) *Encourages* Members of the CWC to incentivize non-States Party to sign and ratify the  
48 CWC:
  - 49 a. Reminding non-States Party to the CWC that it is beneficial to disarm their chemical  
50 weapons stockpiles since the absence of chemical weapons will lessen potential  
51 hostility coming from other states;  
52
  - 53 b. Recommending that able Member States provide humanitarian benefits for the  
54 purpose of encouraging States Party to comply with the CWC and completely disarm  
55 their chemical weapon stockpile if they have not already done so;  
56
  - 57 c. Encouraging ECOSOC and willing Member States to negotiate on favorable terms  
58 regarding loans with states that have been verified to be in full compliance with the  
59 CWC mandates and OPCW inspection programs;  
60
  - 61 d. Calling for willing Member States to provide further incentive by providing technical  
62 assistance in the form of chemical laboratories to further the work of the OPCW;  
63
- 64 2) *Proposes* that the CWC Member States increase funding for the investigation and  
65 verification of the recent chemical weapons usage and subsequent destruction of such  
66 weapons by the OPCW;  
67
- 68 3) *Emphasizes* that if any states party to the CWC is suspected of using chemical weapons  
69 they are strongly encouraged to allow UN inspectors along with officials from the OPCW  
70 to investigate the areas affected immediately;  
71
- 72 4) *Proposes* that failure by any state party to the CWC to comply with OPCW's mandates  
73 and regulations may result in major consequences dictated by the Security Council in  
74 cooperation with the CWC including, but not limited to, international trade embargoes  
75 and international sanctions;  
76
- 77 5) *Calls* on Member States to implement educational systems to instruct and train  
78 professionals on the dangers of chemical weapons and on the procedures for  
79 investigation, verification and disarmament:
  - 80 a. Proposing the establishment of scholarships, directed and financed by the OPCW's  
81 Conference Support Program, for college students in relevant courses for the study of  
82 disarmament of chemical weapons;  
83  
84  
85

- 86 b. Encouraging the creation of regional workshops in relation to the prohibition and the  
87 destruction of chemical weapons, deeply convinced that this initiative will produce  
88 quick and efficient results;  
89
- 90 6) *Reminds* Member States that according to the CWC, they are required to assign a National  
91 Authority to guide and direct the OPCW to inspection sites for required inspections and  
92 send periodic declarations to the OPCW outlining their chemical weapons stockpiles and  
93 progress on their neutralization:  
94
- 95 a. Including introducing an international legal framework to address Member States that  
96 fail to establish a National Authority;  
97
- 98 b. Entailing working with the OPCW to train professionals and remaining receptive to  
99 assistance from the OPCW;  
100
- 101 c. Keeping strict deadlines for inspections and control lists;  
102
- 103 7) *Advises against* destruction methods that undermine the well being of the environment,  
104 such as the disposal of chemical weapons into bodies of water such as river, lakes,  
105 oceans, and reservoirs.  
106
- 107 8) *Encourages* Member States to invite experts to visit industrial and agricultural facilities  
108 in order to confirm that chemicals produced are used for non-aggressive purposes.



Code: Resolution 1-9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

1 *Acknowledging* the immediacy of the issue of the possession and development of  
2 chemical weapons as recently as 2013 despite the existence of the Convention on the  
3 Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons  
4 and on their Destruction (CWC),  
5

6 *Recognizing* the need for an international response, and welcoming emerging voices as  
7 well as previous signatories to chemical weapons legislation, creating balance between  
8 the involvement of the developed and developing world in matters regarding chemical  
9 weapons, their destruction, and the prevention of their construction,  
10

11 *Realizing* the need for Member States to develop and enforce appropriate legal and  
12 regulatory measures against the proliferation of chemical weapons, as set forth by Security  
13 Council Resolution 1540 (2004), in order to prevent the spread of these weapons to non-  
14 member states,  
15

16 *Recognizing* that existent entities such as the Organisation on the Prohibition of Chemical  
17 Weapons (OPCW) do not currently provide monetary aid to states undergoing the  
18 expensive process of disposing of chemical weapons,  
19

20 *Remembering* the Agreement Concerning the Relationship between the UN and the  
21 OPCW,  
22

23 *Drawing attention* to the use of committee membership as an incentive that provides  
24 Member States with increased international influence,  
25

26 *Providing* for the sovereignty of every state within their own territory and recognizing  
27 that direct enforcement of any OPCW initiative is a violation of such,  
28

29 *Considering* the percentage of Member States' GDP already directed towards aid,  
30

31 *Noting with concern* that membership status should be determined by the Executive  
32 Council of the OPCW by states' compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention,  
33

34 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
35

- 36 1) *Affirms* that the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) alone does not provide  
37 the means of enforcement necessary to ensure the destruction of existing  
38 chemical weapons and further;  
39

- 40 2) *Reaffirms* the need to continue working through the OPCW to ensure the  
41 continuation of the current rate of success regarding the identification and  
42 destruction of chemical weapons;  
43
- 44 3) *Notes* the viability of incentive programs as opposed to sanctions and other  
45 repercussions as effective tools for compliance;  
46
- 47 4) *Considers* the recent use of chemical weapons in Syria and the successful  
48 resolution of the issue through cooperation with the OPCW in this case;  
49
- 50 5) *Recommends* that the OPCW furthers the implementation of their efforts by:  
51
- 52 a. Encouraging the supervision of identifying, obtaining, and safe elimination of  
53 chemical weapons;
  - 54
  - 55 b. Advocating a stronger response to the existence of chemical weapon  
56 stockpiles;
  - 57
  - 58 c. Encouraging the movement forward with a continuation of the initiative of the  
59 OPCW communication and encouraging the use of meetings as a forum for  
60 discussion and exchange of UN and OPCW knowledge and perspectives;  
61
- 62 6) *Emphasizes* the need for more effective enforcement of the chemical weapons  
63 Convention through incentives to be organized by this committee; and further  
64 recommends the use of incentives such as aid programs in exchange for state  
65 cooperation with the OPCW;  
66
- 67 7) *Encourages* membership for states who have never developed chemical weapons  
68 or who willfully overturn stockpiles for environmentally sound destruction by  
69 voluntary international states through logistical, and financial support.