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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the need for transparency and international cooperation regarding the safe disposal of chemical weapons,

Troubled by the potential disastrous environmental and safety effects of the improper disposal of chemical weapons,

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Endorses economic and material support in regards to compliance with the previous mandates of the CWC, wherein Member States destroying their chemical weapons do so in a safe and environmentally conscious manner, in which:

a. All Member States with chemical weapon disposal sites would consider allowing other Member States to access and utilize these sites;

b. Member States and non-governmental organizations that are capable of financially contributing to the safe disposal of chemical weapons would be encouraged to do so in order to ensure global and environmental safety;
c. Member states would work with the Global Environment Facility and OPCW to help fund the destruction of chemical weapons in an environmentally conscious manner.

2) Recommends the creation of safety insurance zones surrounding facilities involved with the destruction of chemical weapons where:

a. All chemical weapons destruction shall not take place within 15 kilometers of any environmentally protected areas or areas where protected or endangered species are known to be

b. All chemical weapons destruction shall not take place within 7 kilometers of any human habitation

3) Encourages that all Member States disposing of chemical weapons and waste related to chemical weapons be educated on proper decontamination and disposal techniques by Member States who are experienced in successfully and safely disposing of chemical weapons, which would entail:

a. Disposal teams in Member States being educated in the safest and most environmentally conscious methods of chemical weapons disposal;

b. Disposal teams in Member States being educated in the use of proper protective equipment when disposing of chemical weapons;

4) Calls for the creation of a new functional body of the OPCW focused on the inspection of chemical weapon destruction and modeled after the IAEA to ensure that the chemical weapon destruction methods of Member States are safe and environmentally conscious and designates this committee for the purpose of:

a. Identifying Member States who refuse to allow up to two annual safety inspections of their chemical weapon destruction methods and Member States who allow these inspections but do not meet CWC safety standards;

b. Recommending that Member States destroying chemical weapons follow the example of Argentina in the documentation and registration of all chemical weapons.
Recognizing the importance of education in raising awareness of chemical weapons, their usage, and their effects,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Addressing that the OPCW is in charge of investigations regarding chemical weaponry but is limited in power by Member States’ sovereignty,

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Appeals to all Member States of the United Nations to either seek membership to the OPCW, or if already a member, to promote its ratification in order to show support for its content and the values that the OPCW promotes;
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
destination to discuss chemical weaponry;
c) Using scientific background to research, develop, and encourage environmentally efficient, yet affordable, destruction of chemical weaponry;
d) Training local scientists who can then monitor, destroy, and educate the public about the negative effects of chemical weaponry;

5) **Encourages** a cooperative approach to the issue of chemical weapons where developed countries can work with underdeveloped countries on community projects by mentoring and serving as a resource to assist underdeveloped countries to overcome the economic barriers of global education upon returning to their home state, to promote:

a) A mentorship between more developed and lesser developed nations that will ensure less exploitation of smaller nations;

b) Education regarding the development of hazardous chemicals into safer chemicals used in fertilizers that can also allow for smaller nations to dispose of chemicals and provide materials and support for farmers and small industry;

6) **Further requests** increased transparency in the systems regulating, operating and destroying chemical weapons, through a systematic report released by the OPCW annually, which lists investigations, as well as the results of inspection;

7) **Emphasizes** the importance of state sovereignty and multilateral respect for sovereignty in the actions of this body and related organizations with respect to Article 2, paragraph 7 of the United Nations Charter which establishes that “nothing contained in the charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters within domestic jurisdiction of the state”, ensured through:

a) Investigative bodies formed by members from various member states of both first world and third world countries, in order to protect less populous states from being overshadowed;

b) A firm belief that small states must not be exploited by the burying or disposal of chemical weaponry in their territory by first world nations and instead must expose all nations that use their territory for said actions;

8) **Recommends** that reports, such as the use of chemical weapons by the victimized population, be taken seriously and that an online initiative implementing social media and information sharing sites be established to educate the general public on the misuse of chemical weapons, be it improper handling, disposal, or use of these weapons which can be approached through:
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

Deeplly Concerned about the indiscriminate and destructive nature of chemical weapons,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledging those chemicals deemed hazardous in the chemical weapons convention under Articles 1, 2 and 3 and the OPCWs inability to effectively track their commerce,

The General Assembly First Committee,

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

2) **Urges** states to organize response plans and maintain preparedness for incidents involving chemical weapons;
3) *Encourages* that in the spirit of transparency the OPCW release all known methods for the safe and environmentally friendly disposal of chemical weapons;

4) *Endorses* the increased research by the OPCW on safe destruction of chemical weapons, utilizing those methods already in place to create safer and more efficient dismantling of chemical weapons;

5) *Suggests* that Member States reinforce the OPCW’s mandate in agreement with section 27 of Part XI of the Verification Annex of the Convention, and under recommendation from the Security Council, voluntarily support the Secretary-General to organize investigations on suspected uses of chemical weapons in States not party to the CWC;

6) *Fully Supports* the establishment of independent Member State Chemical Registries to create transparency between Member States and the OPCW so that the OPCW is better able to track progress in the elimination of chemical weapons:

   a) Through chemical transparency that will aid the Convention’s implementation without impeding on commercial or industrial progress of States party;

   b) By recommending that Member States enforce international import certificates and end-user certificates to identify the trade of any chemical deemed hazardous under Agendas 1, 2 and 3 of the Chemical Weapons Convention;

   c) With certificates, later displayed in Member State Chemical Registries, to provide information to the OPCW to track state progress on the elimination of Chemical Weapons.
Deeply concerned by the recent use of chemical weapons in the ongoing conflict in the Middle East,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling the importance of the Security Council’s commitment to narrowing the gender equality gap in the fields of disarmament and nonproliferation,

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

The General Assembly First Committee,
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The General Assembly First,*

1) **Acknowledges** the significance of the OPCW and its mission to promote global cooperation on the process of the elimination of the production of chemical weapons;

2) **Recognizes** that the illicit trafficking of chemical weapons and dual-use compounds poses a detrimental threat to the international community and realizes that a possible solution must address all aspects of the decision making policies that would assist in mitigating and preventing the creation of chemical weapon stockpiles through:
a. Recommendations to the OPCW to assign a group of government experts (GGE) on chemical weapons and compounds and the illicit manufacturing, circulation and proliferation of illicit trafficking;

b. Ensuring that the behavior and conduct of Member States and non-state actors are transparent and move forward in broad international interests without infringing on a Member States’ sovereignty;

c. Promoting the restoration of peace, security and confidence among Member States with the goal of reducing the use of chemical weapons and dual-use compounds;

d. The implementation of structures and processes to strengthen democracy, the observance of human rights and the rule of law and good governance in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1540 through:

   i. The expansion of women’s role in the regulation process of the trafficking of chemical weapons and dual-compounds on the local, national, regional and global level as noted in Security Council Resolution 1325;

   ii. Emphasizing the importance of women as community leaders and recognizing the increased representation of women in conflict resolution as exhibited in Security Council Resolution 1960;

3) Recommends the implementation of domestic and regional regulations against the creation and trafficking of chemical weapons by:

   a. Strengthening national authorities to work with the OPCW to monitor and implement the destruction of chemical weapons as recommended by the CWC;

   b. Modeling a preventive framework on a multilateral spectrum of control lists as exhibited with a similar program established by China

4) Notes with appreciation the contributions that have been made by able Member States in providing monetary funds to the OPCW and encourages all willing Member States to take similar actions in increasing their voluntary contributions to the OPCW to provide funds and technical support to states that are in the process of alleviating problems that chemical weapons pose;

5) Recommends that the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) create a program that would serve the purpose of training women in the area of gender balancing and mainstreaming in the discussion of chemical weapons.
Recalling General Assembly Resolution 67/54 concerning the Convention on the
Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons
and on Their Destruction (CWC) and its implementation, specifically its determination to
achieve the effective prohibition of chemical weapons;

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

Reaffirming the importance of inspections under the CWC, including challenge
inspections,

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

3) Encourages Member States to further continue measures of transparency in
accordance with Article III sub-clause ‘1-a’ of the CWC and more effective
monitoring systems amongst the international community for the purpose of better addressing and removing destructive chemical weapons as a long-term goal through improving or modeling after existing groups such as “The Australian Group” by:

a. Working with a number of Member States on licensing the export of certain chemicals and biological agents in order to encourage non-participating governments to implement similar national measures aimed at preventing the proliferation of such weapons by industrial manufacturers as well as import/export traders;

b. Creating a semi-annual report from OPCW and educational workshops in collaboration with government and specific industries capable of producing destructive chemical weapons, implemented by UN officials, the United Nations of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and other relevant NGO’s;

c. Implementing national action plans encouraging monitoring the amount of simple chemicals that are being bought but could possibly become dangerous in large quantities so as not to encroach on sovereignty;

4) Urges Member States to adopt the A.I.R. policy;

5) Encourages regional leaders, with the support of the international community, to organize sub-regional workshops for the purpose of further compliance of the CWC such as the South African Development Community (SADC) Kievitskroon workshop, which brought together thirty-five African nations, including Angola;

6) Recommends that the Security Council and the OPCW set new deadlines for the complete destruction of all chemical stockpiles.
Recognizing the past successes of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) under the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

Acknowledging A/RES/55/283, which establishes the cooperation between the United Nations and the OPCW,

Emphasizing the United Nations’ commitment to achieve the prohibition of production, stockpiling, development and transfer of chemical weapons,

Stressing the importance of Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004), which encourages Member States to pursue nonproliferation of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, and calls upon Member States to regulate the trade, destruction, and storage of these dangerous weapons, reminding Member States to establish national and international dialogue on the situation of quickly and effectively disposing of all chemical weapons stockpiles in a timely manner,

Reaffirming Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013), which encourages the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria, promotion of transparency in Syria about their chemical weapon program and stockpile, and creation of timelines and regulatory practices to start the process of nonproliferation in Syria,

Noting that many states do not possess the financial or technological means to safely dispose of chemical weapons without assistance as recognized in A/RES/57/93,

Recalling A/RES/67/54, which stresses the importance of transparency in monitoring all chemical weapons facilities,

Noting the need for a new disarmament program to assist Member States who might not be able to meet chemical weapons disarmament programs,

Taking into account the confidence building measures and transparency already established and further recognizing that more steps must be taken to increase multilateral transparency such as Article X of the OPCW Charter and The Australia Group’s objective to closely monitor exports of various chemical compounds not currently prohibited under the CWC,

Noting further the importance of a chemical weapons verification system in accordance with A/RES/61/68,

Bearing in mind the difficulty of the disposing of defoliants and nerve agents through environmentally friendly methods and recalling the OPCW Charter which requires parties to use the highest environmental standards when disposing of any chemical weapons,
Viewing with appreciation the success of existing Joint OPCW-UN teams at dismantling chemical weapons in previous situations,

Expressing satisfaction with the United Nation’s creation of the Day of Remembrance for all Victims of Chemical Warfare,

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   c) Aiming to dispose of weapons through a neutralization method by draining the chemical agent of the weapon into a mixture of hot water or the combination of hot water and sodium hydroxide;
d) Acknowledging that this method allows for the safe elimination of a chemical agent as it destroys the chemical agent through the chemical process of hydrolysis;

e) Sending metal components of neutralized weapons to a metal processing facility where they will be recycled for other purposes after neutralization;

6) Encourages states to participate in the Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program with the OPCW-UN Teams to:

   a) Ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention;

   b) Disclose the amount, location, chemical name and military designator in all chemical weapons stockpiles and facilities as well as cease any movement of said materials within 3 months of signing the funding agreement;

   c) Facilitate the access to UN/OPCW expert teams until such a time that those experts have completed the environmentally conscious removal of all chemical weapons and weapons facilities, to be paid for through the CWDP fund;

7) Suggests an annual review by the Executive Council of the OPCW of its mandates and standards, specifically in reporting to the United Nations in cases of egregious misuse of weapons, especially in cases where chemicals are used to harm noncombatants by all bodies including non-state actors;

8) Further calls for the OPCW Secretariat to make further use of Joint OPW-UN teams to:

   a) Make available information concerning the declaration and progress of chemical weapons destruction to all state parties within 5 months of its receipt when states sign the Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program agreement and this information will be handled in accordance with the Annex to the Convention on the Protection of Confidential Information;

   b) Initiate inspections of all relevant sites inside states that have entered into Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program by the OPCW-UN Team;

   c) Determine a realistic timeline and standard for the destruction of chemical weapons within those states;

   d) Be responsible for the environmentally conscious elimination of these chemical weapons and facilities from all states who have entered into the Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program;

9) Supports increased awareness in civil society and UN Volunteers regarding the danger of chemical weapons and encourages societal involvement towards the creation of anti-chemical weapons norms based on the United Nations Day of Remembrance for victims
of Chemical Weapons during which civil society will be further informed about the dangers of the possession of chemical weapon stockpiles in their regional area;

10) **Promotes** increased involvement from the scientific community, academia, and other non-government experts to provide relevant information pertaining to chemical weapons, and to provide counsel to the OPCW on development relating to the disposal of chemical weapons;

11) **Recommends** the creation of an international protocol to manage any imminent chemical weapons attacks including:

   a) State adoption of a plan to effectively address the medical concerns associated with the use of Chemical weapons;

   b) A plan for Member States to deal with the environmental and with the displacement of people in the aftermath of a chemical weapon attack;

12) **Encourages** further monitoring by individual states of the import and export of a large amount of chemicals that ensure that they do not potentially become weapons, modeled after the objective of The Australia Group:

   a) Reminding Member States of The International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Chemistry and its past resolutions;

   b) Further suggesting that Member States provide biannual updates in regards to their peaceful usage of chemical substances and technology;

   c) Recommending the OPCW to amend and update the CWC to include the tracking of unscheduled and discreet organics chemicals (DOC), which are not listed in Schedules 1, 2, or 3, such as phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine unscheduled discreet organics chemicals (PSF DOC);

13) **Calling for** voluntary contributions from non-governmental, intergovernmental and Member States to implement the voluntary Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program agreement;

14) **Encouraging** the World Health Organization and any other relevant UN humanitarian organizations to handle the funding, aid and assistance determination and disbursements to Member States that enter into the Incentives for Chemical Weapons Dismantlement Program agreement and successfully complete the program as determined by the OPCW.
Deeply saddened by instances in which chemical weapons have been used against the population, an action that clearly violates the principle of international peace and security stated in the United Nations Charter as well as the definition of human rights outlined in the Geneva Convention,

Noting the zero tolerance policy of the Convention On the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) for the use, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the failure of certain states to comply with and implement the regulations set by the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of achieving universal adherence to the CWC,

Noting the mandates given by the CWC to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which include the provision of a stringent verification regime and the supervision of chemical weapons destruction processes,

Noticing with deep concern the less than ideal number of trained professionals within the field of chemical weapons in regards to inspection, verification, and neutralization processes,

Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between the OPCW and individual governments for the purpose of confirming the presence of chemical weapons and proceeding towards the elimination of these weapons,

Encouraging Member States to comply with decisions agreed upon by the Security Council and reminding the international community that their resolutions are legally binding,

Acknowledging the importance and severity of the Security Council Resolution 2118 (2013), which determines that the usage of chemical weapons constitutes a threat to international peace,

Affirming the need for any nation in violation of the CWC to surrender its chemical weapons stockpile for neutralization in compliance with OPCW’s regulations,

Noting the responsibilities of Member States in regards to the CWC and the importance of a Member State’s National Authority liaison to the OPCW and periodic control lists outlining progress of the disarmament of chemical weapon stockpiles,

Recognizing the environmental concerns regarding the destruction and neutralization of chemical weapons,

Emphasizing that if any member of the CWC is suspected of using chemical weapons they are strongly encouraged to allow UN inspectors along with officials from the OPCW to investigate
the areas affected immediately, and failure by any State to comply with said mandate may result
in major consequences dictated by the Security Council in cooperation with the CWC,

*The General Assembly First Committee*,

1) *Encourages* Members of the CWC to incentivize non-States Party to sign and ratify the
CWC:

a. Reminding non-States Party to the CWC that it is beneficial to disarm their chemical
weapons stockpiles since the absence of chemical weapons will lessen potential
hostility coming from other states;

b. Recommending that able Member States provide humanitarian benefits for the
purpose of encouraging States Party to comply with the CWC and completely disarm
their chemical weapon stockpile if they have not already done so;

c. Encouraging ECOSOC and willing Member States to negotiate on favorable terms
regarding loans with states that have been verified to be in full compliance with the
CWC mandates and OPCW inspection programs;

d. Calling for willing Member States to provide further incentive by providing technical
assistance in the form of chemical laboratories to further the work of the OPCW;

2) *Proposes* that the CWC Member States increase funding for the investigation and
verification of the recent chemical weapons usage and subsequent destruction of such
weapons by the OPCW;

3) *Emphasizes* that if any states party to the CWC is suspected of using chemical weapons
they are strongly encouraged to allow UN inspectors along with officials from the OPCW
to investigate the areas affected immediately;

4) *Proposes* that failure by any state party to the CWC to comply with OPCW’s mandates
and regulations may result in major consequences dictated by the Security Council in
cooperation with the CWC including, but not limited to, international trade embargoes
and international sanctions;

5) *Calls* on Member States to implement educational systems to instruct and train
professionals on the dangers of chemical weapons and on the procedures for
investigation, verification and disarmament:

a. Proposing the establishment of scholarships, directed and financed by the OPCW’s
Conference Support Program, for college students in relevant courses for the study of
dismament of chemical weapons;
b. Encouraging the creation of regional workshops in relation to the prohibition and the destruction of chemical weapons, deeply convinced that this initiative will produce quick and efficient results;

6) **Reminds** Member States that according to the CWC, they are required to assign a National Authority to guide and direct the OPCW to inspection sites for required inspections and send periodic declarations to the OPCW outlining their chemical weapons stockpiles and progress on their neutralization:

   a. Including introducing an international legal framework to address Member States that fail to establish a National Authority;

   b. Entailing working with the OPCW to train professionals and remaining receptive to assistance from the OPCW;

   c. Keeping strict deadlines for inspections and control lists;

7) **Advises against** destruction methods that undermine the well being of the environment, such as the disposal of chemical weapons into bodies of water such as river, lakes, oceans, and reservoirs.

8) **Encourages** Member States to invite experts to visit industrial and agricultural facilities in order to confirm that chemicals produced are used for non-aggressive purposes.
Acknowledging the immediacy of the issue of the possession and development of chemical weapons as recently as 2013 despite the existence of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC),

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

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

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

Remembering the Agreement Concerning the Relationship between the UN and the OPCW,

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

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

Considering the percentage of Member States’ GDP already directed towards aid,

Noting with concern that membership status should be determined by the Executive Council of the OPCW by states’ compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention,

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Affirms that the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) alone does not provide the means of enforcement necessary to ensure the destruction of existing chemical weapons and further;
2) **Reaffirms** the need to continue working through the OPCW to ensure the
continuation of the current rate of success regarding the identification and
destruction of chemical weapons;

3) **Notes** the viability of incentive programs as opposed to sanctions and other
repercussions as effective tools for compliance;

4) **Considers** the recent use of chemical weapons in Syria and the successful
resolution of the issue through cooperation with the OPCW in this case;

5) **Recommends** that the OPCW furthers the implementation of their efforts by:
   a. Encouraging the supervision of identifying, obtaining, and safe elimination of
      chemical weapons;
   b. Advocating a stronger response to the existence of chemical weapon
      stockpiles;
   c. Encouraging the movement forward with a continuation of the initiative of the
      OPCW communication and encouraging the use of meetings as a forum for
      discussion and exchange of UN and OPCW knowledge and perspectives;

6) **Emphasizes** the need for more effective enforcement of the chemical weapons
   Convention through incentives to be organized by this committee; and further
   recommends the use of incentives such as aid programs in exchange for state
   cooperation with the OPCW;

7) **Encourages** membership for states who have never developed chemical weapons
   or who willfully overturn stockpiles for environmentally sound destruction by
   voluntary international states through logistical, and financial support.