

FORUM: Disarmament Sub-Commission 1
QUESTION OF: Countering the threat of IEDs
SUBMITTED BY: Iraq

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

Recognizes IED use as illegal and criminal, including the production, assembly, dissimulation and detonation of such explosives,

Noting the fact that a majority of IEDs have their main components built from weaponry left behind on combat zones,

Acknowledging that the main countries affected by IEDs are in area of armed conflict, or have underfunded or undeveloped security structures,

Alarmed that the number of annual casualties caused by IEDs has increased by 34% since 2011 according to AOA (Action On Armed Violence),

Taking into account an aspect of counter-IED operation initiatives and its involvements conducted by the US in both Cambodia and Colombia with joint training between the UK and Kenya,

Noting that 81% of IED victims are civilians,

Defining K-9 as the program to train dogs to detect specific chemicals that could be used as explosives, including IEDs,

1. Requests the creation of a new sub-body of the UNIDIR called SCIEDO (Surveillance and Countering of Improvised Explosive Devices Organisation), tasked with:
 - a) presenting the progress in defining the threat posed by IEDs, by measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. improving communication with member states about C-IED logistics and techniques
 - ii. creating a platform where these issues can be debated by the international community to come up with solutions and guidelines to the prevention of the threat posed by IED and the protection of civilians affected by such
 - b) holding annual international IED conferences, where delegations from member states will be given the opportunity to raise concerns to do with IED with the goal being:
 - i. effectively distribute funds to affected countries in need for extended means to fight IED producers
 - ii. developing projects and programs to help develop better defences against IEDs for both civilians, governmental subjects and global peacekeeping organizations;
2. Calls for greater cooperation, assisted by the SCIEDO, between member states and increased domestic engagement in terms of information transparency to:

- a) enhance the dissemination of criminal intelligence and suspicious activities involving IEDs
 - b) Share information in cooperation with INTERPOL, to address theft, diversion, loss and illicit use of materials
 - c) ensure global compliance with obligations and commitments as required under the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices;
3. Calls for funding to be directed at:
- a) developing more affordable detection tools with the following additions:
 - i. gyrocam to identify suspicious objects from large distances
 - ii. visible, infrared and thermal light bands
 - iii. magnetometers to detect metal containing objects such as pressure plates and artillery rounds
 - b) using radio transmitters to detect command wires and their approximate length
 - c) implementing K-9 programs in targeted cities;
4. Invites international charity organs, especially charities already involved in similar activities such as covering the needs of landmine victims, to equally support IED victims;
5. Trust states to implement awareness in society affected or threatened by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) through the use of media, representatives of non-governmental organizations of which topics to be discussed would include but are not limited to:
- a) training in the awareness of IEDs and its effects:
 - i. to society in more rural locations
 - ii. the causes and reasoning of the situation
 - b) preventing the transfer of knowledge of IED and their construction and use by illegal armed groups, terrorist and other unauthorized recipients;
6. Emphasizes the need for all member states to support Programme Global Shield, which is a proposal for a global CIED alliance stemming from the International Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Leaders' Forum;
7. Encourages all member states to train their security forces, under the surveillance and funding of the UN to:
- a) identify potential ambush sites and secure locations which are ideal for IED implementation
 - b) identify different forms of IEDs (explosive, chemical, daisy chain) and respond appropriately
 - c) safely detonate and defuse apprehended IEDs
 - d) identify and inspect the origins of IEDs and their manufacture in order to disrupt major IED supplier networks;
8. Further Encourages each Member State, with respect to IED victims in areas or territories under control, in accordance with the applicable human rights and humanitarian law, to

their own capacity prioritize the provision of assistance, which is both gender- and age-sensitive, in forms such as but not limited to:

- a) medical care
 - b) rehabilitation and psychological support
 - c) as well as provide for their social and economic inclusion;
9. Expresses its hope for further research to be done on IEDs construction, operation and deployment, especially identifying commonly used materials in the manufacturing process of IEDs, to allow for:
- a) analysis of IED patterns, as well as deployment tactics and techniques to better understand the nature of the threat
 - b) anticipating IED threats
 - c) understanding of initiators and triggering devices used and how they were obtained, and why some materials and tactics were chosen over others in different contexts;
10. Reaffirms the need for local support, in the detection, and possibly prevention of IED production and dissimulation, by advertising and spreading knowledge on the consequences and results of IEDs;
11. Urges member states to co-operate with UN Mine action Service (UNMAS) in order to
12. execute landmine and UXOs clearings and prevent their usage in the making of IEDs.

FORUM: Disarmament Sub-Commission 1

QUESTION OF: Trading of Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALWs) in Africa

SUBMITTED BY: African Union

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

Recalling the African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of SALWs, also known as the Bamako Declaration, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity in 2000 and which encouraged member states to identify, seize and destroy illicit weapons,

Further recalling the Protocol against the illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their parts and component and Ammunition (Firearm Protocol),

Recognizing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) 2014 as a legally-binding multilateral agreement that outlines the rules for international trade and control the flow of illicit arms,

1. Calls for the establishment of sub-committees operating on a regional level, tasked with:
 - a) gathering information on the flow of SALWs into the countries and regions within which the sub-committees may operate,
 - b) forming lists of all licensed local arms manufacturers and arms brokers, and subsequently identifying unlicensed dealers and gunsmiths,
 - c) requesting the participation of manufacturers and arms brokers for their documentation, in a national registration scheme, of the production and/or exchange of SALWs, which would include the type of arms in question, the date of production, and other transaction details such as, but not limited to:
 - i. names of previous owners
 - ii. customer references
 - iii. names of intermediary bodies or interim suppliers that may have been involved in the transportation of these weapons
 - d) generate annual or bi-annual statistics on production of arms, concerning the amount and types of arms produced,
 - e) working collaboratively with governments, and providing relevant bodies with statistics and reports for inclusion in the national registry for arms;
2. Strongly urges African States to enact legislation on the domestic possession and use of arms, including but not limited to:
 - a) creating licensing regulations that define the requirements for possession of SALWs, determined by governments and relevant sub-committees, such as evidence of safety training with arms and absence of criminal records,
 - b) criminalizing the possession of unregistered weapons, or the possession of weapons in the hands of unlicensed individuals, and the implementation of harsh punitive measures;

3. Recommends that a license be created, for the specific purpose of authorizing the transfer of SALWs between countries, granted to countries that accede to the conditions stipulated in the above clauses, with the additional requirement that countries document the date of import and/or export of the weapons and arms;
4. Invites civil society organizations and sub-committees tackling this issue in countries plagued with this issue to play an active role in solving this issue by initiating campaigns which:
 - a) inform civilians of the qualifications required for possessing arms,
 - b) illustrate the issues that result from the unwanted circulation of weapons,
 - c) inform civilians of the ways in which their possessions can be kept safely by listing out the standards defined by relevant authorities as mentioned in the clause above,
 - d) advise the youth and inform them of the risks involved in engaging in illicit arms-trade activities, and suggest alternative methods of sustaining their livelihoods,
 - e) appeal to potential donors for increased funding to combat the issues that illicit SALW circulation results in,
 - f) educate local gunsmiths, providing them with more profitable business ideas, to discourage the production of weapons, and in particular, unregistered ones;
5. Urges countries to ratify the UN Firearms protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty;
6. Strongly urges relevant sub-committees and authorities to ensure effective management of stockpiles of weapons in the African region by:
 - a) examining current stockpile locations by looking at risks of theft and sabotage,
 - b) listing the necessary security systems and measures that need to be implemented,
 - c) carrying out a location-based registration of all weapons, for easier identification and tracking;
7. Suggests countries instate more rigorous inspections and checkpoints along their borders and at airports to better detect and restrict the illegal international trafficking of SALWs through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) utilizing metal detectors and full-body scanners where possible,
 - b) screening baggage for suspicious items that could be concealing SALWs;
8. Encourages all African states to reduce existing stockpiles of SALWs by identifying and destroying any weapon surpluses, and encourages financial support should countries be ill-equipped with funds to discard stockpiles;

9. Asks for the imposition of a unified legislation concerning SALWs in Africa, so as to reduce illegal cross-border SALWs trade, as well as the creation of certain global standards regarding the issue, such as, but not limited to, banning sales/transfers to states which violate arms embargoes and are unable to securely possess weapons;
10. Further encourages citizens to turn in weapons that may be illegal or unusable weapons, without the threat of facing punitive measures;
11. Proposes that the UN creates an inspection mechanism which will provide consultation for major arms supplying countries on arms flow to areas deemed at risk of actions such as, but not limited to:
 - a) ethnic slaughter,
 - b) genocide,
 - c) state failure;
12. Supports the imposition of moratoria on countries determined by the UN to be in a state of political unrest or going after a period of conflict, in order to prevent further uprisings;
13. Implores governments to ensure job security for employees of the arms market by ensuring the responsible trade of arms by banning punitive taxes, tariffs or other forms of financial restriction, with the exception of embargoes and countries with moratoriums on SALWs imposed on them;
14. Trusts all member states will maintain international cooperation towards the solution of this issue;
15. Hopes to remain actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: Disarmament Sub-Commission 1

QUESTION OF: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons

SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Antigua and Barbuda, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland, Georgia, Guyana, Indonesia, Latvia, New Zealand, North Korea, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Syria, Tuvalu, Uruguay

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

Defining Chemical Weapons as: toxic chemicals and their precursors - except where intended for purposes not prohibited under the Chemical Warfare Convention (CWC) -, munitions and devices specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of the chemicals, which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices as well as any equipment specifically designed for use in conjunction with said munitions and devices,

Recognises the CWC as an arms control treaty which outlaws the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their precursors,

Declaring that implementing the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction would contribute greatly to the reduction of chemical warfare, and thus constitutes a huge step towards a more peaceful future,

Further recognising the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) with the mandate to disarm Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), to operate ongoing monitoring and verification, to survey compliance with obligations not to reacquire weapons banned by the Security Council,

Deeply disturbed by the trading of chemical precursors that aid the development and production of chemical weapons used by terror organizations such as ISIS and Hamas, especially in the Middle East,

Concerned by countries violating treaties such as the CWC and a lack of sufficient incentives and regulation to avoid such violations,

1. Encourages all member states to participate in an international conference that will be held annually which will aim to implement the convention of prohibiting the use, stockpiling, production and the development of the chemical weapons and facilitating progress through:
 - a. providing an opportunity for every country to discuss and negotiate the current clauses of the convention prepared by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and develop further possible improvements,
 - b. having an expert representative from each country and especially from those in which CWs have been developed in the past to reveal information about the current procedure of disarmament and disposal of CWs,
 - c. sharing details about their progress in decreasing the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and revealing information regarding how they have combatted the issue of chemical weapons to other member nations, in order to build trust and offer new concepts towards solving the issue;

2. Calls upon member states to work in cooperation with the OPCW and relevant NGOs to destroy and dispose of all chemical weapons safely and sustainably by utilizing large-scale destruction methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. incineration which incorporates the use of high temperatures that:
 - i. is used by Umatilla, Anniston, and Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facilities,
 - ii. consists of a process where organic compounds are mineralized and acid gases are removed through scrubbing,
 - b. hydrolysis which is based on the use of low temperatures that:
 - i. is used by Gorny and Kambarka Chemical Agent Disposal Facilities,
 - ii. consists of a process where agents in the chemical weapons are neutralized,
 - iii. is known for being a safer method of CW disposal than other contemporary practices such as sea dumping;

3. Strongly encourages all members states to sign and ratify the CWC in order to ensure international de-escalation and disarmament of hazardous chemical weapons and that member nations that have not already done so, submit consistent annual reports outlining their military spending to the UNODA to enhance transparency and thus contribute to international security by fostering mutual trust and confidence among member states;

4. Requests the creation of an international law upheld and enforced by International Criminal Court and the UN Security Council with the help of the OPCW which

would include information about specific repercussions for countries that have used chemical agents for military purposes or have otherwise violated the guidelines of the CWC and would be able to:

- a. temporarily suspend countries from the OPCW and the right to negotiate further amendments to clauses about the Convention,
 - b. impose sanctions on the affected countries and advocate for the provision of sufficient financial and medical aid to the country affected by chemical warfare comprising:
 - i. compensations for damage to the local economy using information provided by the World Bank and the relevant NGOs,
 - ii. compensations for loss of and damage to infrastructure,
 - iii. compensations for loss of life to families of victims;
5. Advocates for stricter guidelines and regulation on the production and sale of possible precursors of chemical weapons and especially schedule 2 & 3 substances (i.e. chemicals that can either be used as chemical weapons themselves or are used in the manufacture of chemical weapons but that have small-scale and large-scale applications outside of chemical warfare respectively) by methods such as but not limited to:
- a. tracing large transactions and sales of schedule 2 & 3 chemical precursors to known conflict zones and allowing national customs authorities to investigate any sales that are suspected of links with terrorist organizations to avoid the spread of potential chemical weapons to groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS,
 - b. conducting thorough UN-guided inspections of related production facilities to ensure that the guidelines and production quotas outlined in the CWC are upheld;
6. Urges member states to provide their continued support to the OPCW in order to implement the convention of prohibiting the use, development and stockpiling of chemical weapons and further ensure fair and equal guidelines for all countries by:
- a. assuring that every country follows fair and equal regulation during the process of the destruction and disposal of CWs,
 - b. identifying which countries have disarmed and disposed of less than stated in the agreement and those that have met the requirements by:
 - i. taking into account the number of chemical weapons that have been disarmed so far and what proportion of the entire stockpile this constitutes,
 - ii. requiring that members provide specific annual reports outlining their progress;
7. Further Urges countries that have not completed the eradication of Chemical Weapons and fulfil the demands of this Resolution by 2030;
8. Wishes to stay actively seized on this matter.

Forum: Disarmament Sub - Commission 1

Question of: The question of trading Small Arms & Light Weapons in Africa

Submitted by: Zimbabwe

Defining Small Arms as handguns, rifles, carbines, and light machine guns, and Light Weapons as heavy machine guns, grenade launchers, recoilless rifles, MANPADs (Man-portable air defense) missile systems and anti-aircraft machine guns and cannons, anti-tank weapons such as rocket launchers, and mortars,

Noting with deep concern the lack of trained anti-small arms units in Africa as a whole, *Alarmed by* the estimated 8 million small arms circulating in Africa,

Keeping in mind that Africa has an extensive rail system, which can be used to smuggle weapons between member nations,

Deeply Concerned with the effects of such a large quantity of firearms, including genocides and armed conflicts,

Noting that more than 500,000 people are killed by small arms each year,

Emphasizing the fact that the life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa fell from 50 years to 46 years,

Emphasizes the importance of strong controls and a high security in factories that produce SALWs,

Noting that increased border control in all African countries would not only increase tracing of SALW, but also reduce drug and human trafficking,

1. Encourages for the member states to:
 - a. voluntarily assist the U.N. in obtaining documents regarding the imports and exports of SALWs,
 - b. inform the U.N. Security Council about the registered small arms and their usage;
2. Further Asks all member states in Africa to create Firearms Repossession Units (FRUs) -- funded by the United Nations -- whose main objectives are to:
 - a. locate any unlicensed or illegally seized weapons in their specific jurisdiction,
 - b. perform raids on suspected illegal arms trading hubs and smugglers,
 - c. create specific classes or training session whose main purpose is to teach the specific laws regarding SALWs, and their jurisdiction over them,
 - d. joint-training operations with FRUs and military organizations/municipal or federal police forces on seizing smuggled or illegal weapons so as to spread the area in which smuggled weapons can be seized;
 - e. perform more rigorous railroad checkpoint systems, such as:
 - i. irregular train inspections to prevent any preparation,

- ii. utilization of x-ray technology or trained animals to determine if any SALWs are being smuggled,
 - f. serve as a counter-terrorist unit against forces such as Boko Haram, who use illegally acquired firearms to control parts of Sub-Saharan Africa;
- 3. Recommends bi-annum reviews of the stockpiles of SALWs by authorized bodies, such as the police and military in order to:
 - a. quantify the surplus,
 - b. safeguard the stockpiles with government security until disposed, preferably through destruction;
- 4. Endorses the expansion of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) to not only cover the Sahel region – Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad – but also other willing nations with extremist conflicts, with increased:
 - a. funding,
 - b. operating staff such as:
 - i. investigators,
 - ii. peacekeepers,
 - iii. local guides,
 - c. cooperation between Local policing and military forces, Other international organizations working against the illicit arms, and present UN Peacekeeping forces,
 - d. responsibilities, including:
 - i. being designated as the go-to facilitator for aid, instead of individual nations, for the Program of Action on Small Arms,
 - ii. following the weapon trails into nations outside of Africa, with said nation's consent and local support – which may be overruled if the UN Security Council judges it to be necessary,
 - iii. investigating for corruption related to weapons in local arms facilities – in willing African nations,
 - e. observation by the UN Security Council, with the option to be shut down if the organization is deemed unnecessary or excessively detrimental to de-escalation efforts in the continent;
- 5. Requests the extension of UN involvement in African nations under extremist threats and hubs of the illicit arm trade – upon approval of such affected nations – to include:
 - a. protection of ammunition and SALW imports of state actors from extremist groups – in both transport and storage states – by nearby UN Peacekeeping forces by means such as but not limited to:
 - i. increasing security during military convoy transportations by UN peacekeeping forces while improving military and tactical planning in order to prevent the SALWs from being intercepted or ambushed,
 - b. ammunition and SALW storage inspections by the UN Police, in order to prevent the misappropriation of ammunition and detect corruption or subterfuge,

- c. logistical and other investigative support from the UNREC to support the aforementioned measures,
 - d. the Economic and Social Council finding further methods to drain extremist groups of their funds via identifying their natural resources to both prevent them from being sold, and follow the supply chain to aid in counter-insurgency;
6. Reminds member nations to abide by the addition of the SALW category to the UN register in order to increase transparency of information regarding the possession, exports and imports of SALWs;
7. Suggests the strengthening of border controls in all States, performed by UN Peacekeeping Troops in order to combat problems such as illegal trade of weapons, particularly SALWs;
8. Encourages the strengthening and establishment, where appropriate agreed by the States concerned, of moratoria on the transfer and manufacture of small arms and light weapons;
9. Strongly encourages member nations to increase public awareness of the dangers of illicit trading of SALWs by the means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Billboards,
 - b. advertisements on TV,
 - c. newspapers,
 - d. social media,
10. Calls for Member States to aid the reintegration of ex-combatants into society to reduce the risk of them obtaining illegal SALWs through methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a) organizing social workshops led by regional and national experts on re-integration and human psychology with the aim of helping them get used to leading a normal lifestyle,
 - b) temporarily confiscating any SALWs owned by ex-combatants after they return from active duty in conflict zones.
11. Suggests the development of a universal tracing system (UTC), in which tracing will be done through a complicated code which should be non-recreate-able, which consists of:
 - a) the country of manufacture,
 - b) serial number of weapon,
 - c) information of the manufacturer,
 - d) the installation of a small yet complex GPS system inside the shipment of SALWs such that the location can be tracked and then can be intercepted for inspection or confiscation in case of an attack on the delivery convoy;
12. Wishes to remain actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: Disarmament Commission (DC) Sub-Commission 1

QUESTION OF: Implementing international regulations for the safe use of armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

MAIN SUBMITTER: Madagascar

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

Contemplating the plurality of the people killed by armed UAV air strikes in regions such as but not limited to the Middle East, as seen by the reports of the Human Rights Watch,

Deeply disturbed by the use of armed UAVs by terrorist and drug smuggling organisations, as seen by figures provided by the United States Congressional Research Service,

Guided by the report entitled “Human Rights Implications of the Usage of Drones and Unmanned Robots in Warfare” by the Directorate-General for External Policies of the European Parliament,

Desiring the promotion of a holistic regulatory and accountability framework given the uncertainty intrinsic to the rapid proliferation of UAVs which undermine the rule of law and destabilise the global security environment,

Affirming the 2014 A/HRC/25/L32 Pakistan-sponsored resolution which ensures that armed UAVs should follow international law,

Recalling the UN charter Chapter VII regarding the use of military power in defensive instances,

Noting with satisfaction the transparent policy of France regarding their use and stockpiling of armed UAVs,

Welcoming the fight by the Amnesty International to further regulations regarding the use of armed UAVs,

Accepts the principle that armed UAVs can replace direct human intervention in dangerous environments and thus take out threats for a specific country or of the general global orders,

1. Calls for strict regulations being drafted for the military use of UAVs to limit their irresponsible and arbitrary use, recognising that it is a lethal weapon, essentially limiting it solely to defensive purposes;
2. Trusts that countries will not misuse UAVs in peacetime in methods including but not limited to:
 - a) spying upon countries/cities without national government consent/warrant and/or official approval by accompanying assemblies or organizations
 - b) delivering tactical strikes of destructive payload to a specific target area/group
 - c) avoiding the flying of a UAV over populated/civil areas unless, there is the guarantee that no possible harm will be done:

- i. by limiting the arming of UAVs,
 - ii. by limiting the UAVs time for the said surveillance/objective;
3. Emphasises the importance of guaranteed safe flying by the country the UAV belongs to, to prevent:
 - a) collisions not being tolerated due to the fact that
 - i. civilians may be injured by the debris, then the country, which owns the drone, pays for it,
 - ii. there should be air traffic that will be monitored and keep track of potential crashes that could occur while in flight;
 - b) the pilot of the UAV has the proper qualifications that are needed to fly the drone such as:
 - i. a licence/certificate which the pilot needs to obtain,
 - ii. experience of flying other aerial vehicles,
 - c) all armed UAVs should be able to automatically sense other aircraft and steer to avoid them;
4. Encourages the act of creating/using new innovations that will further benefit the safety and subject of the UAVs, such as:
 - a) equipment that could further our knowledge of UAV communications that could include fabricating a network for UAVs specifically which could also decrease the collision rate,
 - b) the creation of a data exchange of just UAVs which would not only benefit the flight but also improve navigation;
5. Proposes the establishment of a committee called the Vastly Tolerant Organization for Lives (VTOL) which will:
 - a) be made up of the members of the Security Council,
 - b) keep a register of all UAVs from UN-states, which will be updated on a yearly basis,
 - c) oversee all official UAV-missions from these UN-states;
6. Authorises the addition of an armed UAV force which will cooperate with major transnational tech companies, such as but not limited to Alphabet and Microsoft Corporation, to:
 - a) improve the software of the UN UAVs,
 - b) install a high-level anti-hacking system;
7. Appeals to the 5th General Assembly Committee, the Administration and Budgetary Committee, to provide funding for further research and development in the field of armed UAVs, which will hopefully result in:
 - a) improving the accuracy of the missiles and limit collateral damage.
 - b) improving the software used and limit the possibility of hackers getting hold of the UAV and using it for terror-related purpose,
 - c) job creation across the supply chain;

8. Recommends that access of private military companies to UAVs is prohibited;
9. Further proposes that all States should incorporate anti-UAV systems that can prevent illegal UAVs in areas of national interest such as but not limited to:
 - a) national borders,
 - b) nuclear and chemical plants,
 - c) prisons,
 - d) police stations,
 - e) airports;
10. Urges that all UAVs, over 250 grams, should be registered to the appropriate national authority, such as the Federal Aviation Administration in the United States, or the creation of such an institution if it does not exist, to prevent the artificial addition of guns and missiles and ensure accountability;
11. Suggests that the use of chemical, poisonous and biological weapons be outlawed from UAVs;
12. Further recommends that UAV military attacks must abide by the following cumulative conditions, they must:
 - a) be directed against a specific national or international threat,
 - b) be planned in such a way to limit erroneous targeting and collateral damage,
 - c) be suspended when the targeted individual is taken out,
 - d) not include the use of outlawed weapons;
13. Asks that all states that have ratified the ICJ charter refer all other states that have ratified the charter to the ICJ if they have misused their armed UAVs. urges nations to ensure that UAVs remain the accepted form of aviation based military vessels by:
 - a) Banning punitive taxes on UAVs,
 - b) Providing employees of the UAV-protection industry with job security equal to that of a normal employee,
 - c) Supporting the further research of UAVs through government incentives;
14. Calls for UAV pilots or operators and their chain of command who have been connected to a crime are appropriately punished in accordance to international humanitarian law.

FORUM: Disarmament Sub- Commission 1

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

SUBMITTED BY: Ethiopia

THE DISARMEMENT COMMISSION,

Defining a chemical weapon as any toxic chemical that can cause death, injury, temporary inhibition or irritation due to its chemical action,

Noting that since 2002 there have been nearly 1800 deaths and a little over 9500 injuries caused by the use of chemical weapons,

Further Noting the most frequent use of chemical warfare, within the last 2 decades, has been executed by terrorist organizations,

Observing not only terrorist organizations have used chemical weapons, instances have occurred in which a government of a sovereign nation has used chemical weapons on its own populace for an array of motives, primarily that of eradicating protest,

Further observing that a wide variety of chemical weapons are used including those which are easily attainable such as chlorine and those less easily attainable such as nerve gas,

Recognizing that most easily attainable chemical weapons tend to be fabricated with toxins which appertain to commercial use, i.e. not produced for the use of weaponry,

Further Recognizing two effective methods for the destruction of chemical weapons used in 1986 in the United States known as incineration, a controlled ignition of materials that converts them to ash, water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other products formed by combustion and neutralization, a process which breaks down chemical agent with hot water and a caustic compound,

Fully aware that certain institutions such as the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons aim to eliminate the use of chemical weapons by prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer or use of chemical weapons,

- 1) Recommends a tariff on the compounds required to create a chemical weapons (chlorine, phosgene, mustard, lewisite and hydrogen cyanide) provided there is no scientific use for them by;
 - a) imposing taxes when importing these chemicals into a country,
 - b) making clear registrations when buying special chemical ingredients, which could be used to produce chemical weapons, including basic information about the buyer and specific details about the purpose of the purchase;
 - c) devoting the money received from the imposed tariffs towards funding for research towards alternative chemicals that can serve similar peaceful uses, but are not suitable for the manufacture of chemical weapons;

- 2) Urges all member states to use proper disposal methods of toxic chemicals and chemical weapons to limit or eradicate the potentially tremendous effects these toxins can have on the environment through:
 - a) incineration, the controlled ignition of materials that converts them to ash, water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other products formed by combustion,
 - b) neutralisation, a process which breaks down chemical agent with hot water and a caustic compound, afterwards, the waste from this process is treated further, preferably at a different location;
- 3) Calls upon all nations stockpiling pre-1946 chemical weapons, also commonly referred to as old and abandoned chemical weapons (OACW), to properly rid themselves of these weapons by:
 - a) discussing with the Environmental Council to make sure that the OACWs are disposed of properly;
 - b) referring to the incineration and neutralization order to limit the potentially unforeseen effects that these weapons can have on civilians and the environment by using the destruction methods stated in the previous clause;
- 4) Encourages all member states to stop the trade of chemical weapons with rogue nations or groups to prevent these from falling into the hands of terrorist groups such as ISIL and Al-Qaeda who may use such weapons against concerning countries;
 - a) investigating the motives behind the trading of chemical weapons and therefore be able to determine their market more efficiently,
 - b) monitoring all exchanges and making sure that they are for peaceful purposes such as:
 - i. medical and pharmaceutical purposes in order to improve and promote healthcare
 - ii. protective purposes in order to ensure the safety of the public
 - iii. military purposes that are not associated with warfare
 - iv. industrial and agricultural in order to enhance the production and development of the economy;
- 5) Strongly Urges the five states of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Egypt, Palestine and South Sudan to join the CWC (Chemical Weapon Convention) as these delegations should take advantage of the benefits of joining a movement to a world free of chemical weapons;
- 6) Further Encourages authority checks for states in the Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC) to ensure the development, production, or possession of chemical weapons within its territories by:
 - a) implementing monthly checks to ensure that the terms are met by but not limited to:
 - i. sending trained experts to determine if such weapons are present or not.
 - ii. identifying all facilities
 - b) monitoring any facilities that produce any chemicals (refer to 2a) by:
 - i. installing cameras in chemical producing factories;

- 7) Further Recommends that all member nations, inform themselves on the contents of commercial sale of chemicals in their nation by receiving a detailed account of which, how much, and to whom chemicals are being sold and limit the amount of the stated facets by:
 - a) screening chemical products sold, in number, by prohibiting the commercial
 - i. sale of chemicals ergo to avoid malicious use
 - b) strictly prohibiting the sale of chemical products in bulk
 - c) screening the individuals/individual entities who buy chemical products;

- 8) Reminds all member nations which were previously involved in the trading of chemical weapons in war torn areas that the trade of these weapons is unethical and should be stopped immediately by;
 - a) holding meetings between member states in which the topic of previous trade transactions for chemical weapons between certain nations are discussed,
 - b) arranging campaigns that emphasize the dangers of chemical weapons through the use of:
 - i. social media, newspapers, television,
 - ii. seminars that inform the public;

- 9) Endorses the creation of international standards for all facilities which are tasked with the neutralisation of chemical weapons to ensure that;
 - a) no dangerous liquids and gases are released into the environment,
 - b) malicious groups cannot gain access to the weapons stored in the facilities;

- 10) Suggests that all States should write a formal document indicating all information regarding chemical weapons it owns or are on its land, with the following criterias though not limited to:
 - a) location of all chemical weapons such as:
 - i. chemical weapons owned by the State that are found within it,
 - ii. chemical weapons owned by the State that are found in another State,
 - iii. chemical weapons owned by another country that are found within it;
 - b) details concerning their status such as their activity including but not limited to:
 - i. old chemical weapons,
 - ii. abandoned chemical weapons,
 - c) details concerning their origin,
 - d) details concerning their destruction plan.