FORUM: Disarmament Commission

QUESTION OF: Measures to Mitigate the Threats Posed by Chemical and Biological Weapons

MAIN-SUBMITTER: Lebanon

CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Korea, Kenya, Sweden, Cote d’Ivoire, Israel, Philippines, Canada, Haiti

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

*Recognizing* that biological and chemical weapons are extremely deadly and can induce mass destruction during warfare,

*Fully aware of* the risk of chemical weapons used in warfare, only two atomic bombs can kill up to 246,000 people, two atomic bombs were detonated by the US on 6 and 9 August 1945 over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively,

*Noting* that biological and chemical weapons leave instant and lethal impacts on people, as these weapons are not only instant explosives but long-term disease-spreaders, and some are powerful enough to destroy a whole city and its environment,

*Realizing* that the usage of chemical weapons is still in an active status, the Department of State has determined under the CBW Act that Russia has used the chemical weapon, chloropicrin against Ukrainian forces, which is a violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC),

*Bearing in mind* that the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is a multilateral treaty that bans chemical weapons and requires their destruction within a specified period,

*Condemning* the idea of abusing these weapons for non-ethical purposes and recognizing the need to prevent threats by chemical and biological weapons, to avert possible human impairment arising from the usage and exposal of chemical weapons,

*Recalling* that UNSCR 1540 adopted in 2014 requires all UN member states to implement measures to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction,

*Underscoring* that all countries and all humanities have less but not least chance to suffer from chemical weapons, especially less developed countries with a shortage of medical resources such as atropine and pralidoxime, which compose the only approved antidote regimen for organophosphate nerve agent poisoning in the US,

1. Endorses the enhancement of global agreements like the CWC and BWC through measures such as:
2. organizing monthly meetings under the CWC and BWC to review each nation’s compliance, address emerging threats, and reinforce specific regulations by:
3. establishing an International Nuclear Committee as a branch of the OPCW, comprising experts, diplomats, and representatives to oversee, evaluate, and ensure the states’ non-usage and disarmament of chemical and biological weapons,
4. forcing countries to submit a monthly revision and report of their nation’s clearness of non-development, non-investigation, and non-usage of chemical weapons, and observation and surveillance of other nation’s implementation of chemical weapons,
5. imposing stricter penalties on countries that fail to follow these treaties, through measures such as but not limited to:
6. penalizing these countries with penalty fees that can contribute to the development of disarmament commissions and raise funds to support countries affected by chemical weapons, penalty fees according to each nation’s GDP,
7. further penalizing the countries by inactivating them from making speeches and introductions of ideas in global interactions for fifteen days, such as conferences in the United Nations,
8. developing a universal monitoring system to improve transparency within member countries, thereby building global trust and accessibility, with measures such as but not limited to:
9. implementing an inspection team under the United Nations that conducts surprise inspections, verifies agreements, and ensures consistent enforcement among member nations,
10. organizing a transparent main database accessible to member nations, containing country reports, inspection results, and anti-chemical weapon technology developments, that facilitates real-time tracking and reporting;
11. Urges nations to prepare a global early-warning and rapid response system for situations related to these weapons by:
12. improving the communication network within countries to allow and improve early detection, granting countries flexible time to prepare for chemical and biological incidents such as:
13. establishing special communication channels made for sharing critical information, allowing quick alerts through public health officials or government agencies, ensuring quick and clear sharing of information about critical threats,
14. implementing programs to train communication agents in member countries, focused on effective communication strategies and protocols to ensure consistent messaging and coordination even during urgent incidents,
15. planning a prepared rapid response strategy that contains clear roles and responsibilities for each member country, ensuring quick information and control in the event of an incident by:
16. creating a standardized response plan for control, decontamination, and medical support, ensuring all member countries can act efficiently and effectively,
17. establishing programs like simulation programs for health officials and first responders, earning building experience and familiarity with the processes, enhancing the speed and preparedness during incidents;
18. Encourages the development of capacity-building programs, especially for countries with limited resources that cannot effectively manage or decrease harm from these weapons, by:
19. providing free training programs for rural or poor areas in which health officials and emergency responders can prepare an efficient safety plan such as:
20. offering hands-on training for health officials and scientists in low-resource countries, teaching about the basics in detection, control, and decontamination techniques so that even poorer areas can receive minimal damage during these incidents,
21. creating programs in which countries that have experience can transfer knowledge and best practices to Less Developed Countries (LDC), giving guidance in building a safer system,
22. collaborating with organizations and NGOs to assist and support poor countries or areas to build and maintain a safety framework by:
23. offering financial and physical support for the construction and control of secure laboratories and other facilities, ensuring poorer countries also are equipped with decent technology,
24. initiating a fund to support the development of safety frameworks in poorer countries and regions, ensuring that these areas have enough financial resources for building essential safety infrastructures;
25. Requests all member countries to withdraw support for the nation that implemented the exploitation, experiment, or development of chemical weapons by:
26. establishing alliances of non-chemical weapon states, supporting each other’s military systems and defenses from chemical weapon states, and decreasing interactions with these countries as well by:
27. requesting alliance member countries to cease the militaristic support for chemical weapon states, stopping the export of food, soldiers, technology, etc. to these countries, also withdrawing armies that were conducted to support those countries,
28. denying any calls of physical and financial military support the country makes, ensuring the country will be weakened in militaristic areas, naturally discouraging the development of chemical weapons,
29. isolating the chemical weapon state economically, encouraging non-chemical states to disconnect economic interaction by reducing their 40% of original exportation and importation by:
    * 1. declaring that the country should prohibit the development of these weapons to reconnect, pushing these countries into a state of severe economic instability, and forcing the country to let go of the use and development of chemical weapons,
      2. engaging NGO’s and international organizations to conduct outreach programs, publish reports and host the discussions to increase public understanding and reinforce support for disarmament measure;
30. Emphasizes member states to inhibit the exportation and importation of key resources used to build these weapons or that cannot be naturally made to chemical-weaponed countries by:
    1. prohibiting the exporting and importing of resources that are known to be used to make chemical weapons such as:
31. stopping the exportation of agents used in chemical weapons such as gasses, gunpowder, polymers, etc. to these countries, so that these countries would lack needed resources for the development of these weapons,
32. observing and analyzing recent connections the country made, ensuring that the country and member countries do not make agreements related to exporting and importing resources needed for the development of these weapons,
    1. ceasing the exportation of resources that cannot be effectively produced in that country, causing the country to meet a resource crisis, and be discouraged in the development of these weapons,
33. noting that reactors, degassers, distillation columns, and ancillary equipment made of high nickel, and Australia, Indonesia, South Africa, and Canada account for more than 50% of the global nickel resources, those countries could inhibit the exportation of resources to chemical states,
34. eliminating the chemical-state from international scientific research and investigations, until they are not in the development of chemical weapons;
35. Highlights member states to establish effective content and communication means that can reach the public and civilians to inform the destructiveness of these weapons, reducing the misconception and increasing the proliferation of dangers of nuclear weapons by:
    1. providing the public with the latest information, such as the real-time situation in the Ukraine war, informing the severity of these weapons, through organizations such as the OPCW such as:
36. establishing a non-governmental organization that can start campaigns that show the dangers and negative factors of these weapons to common citizens in not only countries that are already against the use of these weapon, but countries that are still developing these weapons,
37. publishing on secured and trusted media platforms such as article and news platforms, like CNN and BBC, sharing recent information to the world efficiently,
    1. recommending collaborations with content creators or groups to create educational or entertaining content that can visualize the destruction these weapons can bring by:
38. emphasizing that these weapons not only cause instant destruction but even long-term effects by conducting a simulation experiment, dropping a miniature version of these weapons into a small chamber with plants and a simple ecosystem implemented inside, visually showing how the weapon can affect the environment,
39. collaborating with environmental organizations to spread information about the ecological impact of chemical and biological warfare, emphasizing that a protected environment requires strict control and regulation of these threats;
40. Recommends the creation of educational programs to foster early awareness regarding the potential dangers of chemical and biological weapons among young adults and students through means such as but not limited to:
41. providing age-appropriate curricula for students, allowing them to have an early and strong basis about these weapons, through means such as;
42. developing learning materials for schools and universities that cover the science, history, and implications of chemical and biological weapons, fostering a sense of responsibility and awareness among students,
43. informing younger generations of knowledge and dangers of these weapons by utilizing friendly content on social media platforms that teenagers often use, such as Instagram, Facebook, and Snapchat to reach out to younger ages in an age-appropriate manner,
44. hosting family-friendly community events, which facilitates discussion on prevention, response strategies, and international efforts, that include activities such as:
45. creating posters that can be used in future campaigns, also giving prizes for the best posters to encourage younger children,
46. brainstorming and convincing fundraisers to support groups and individuals that work to address this problem through interesting discussions and activities young students can take part in,
47. devising free simulation videos or games made under trusted groups such as the CWC, ensuring that this content would be effective and appropriate, about wars that use chemical weapons and biological weapons to increase children’s perceptions of the dangers of these weapons;