

FORUM: Disarmament Commission

QUESTION OF: Pursuing the Proper Disposal of Outdated Weaponry

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Chad

CO-SUBMITTED BY: U.S.A., Turkey

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

Keeping in mind that the United Nations Disarmament Commission seeks for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and balanced reduction of all armed forces,

Fully aware that more than 120,000 tons of chemical munitions were dumped into the sea after World War I,

Deeply concerned that more than 300,000 tons of chemical weapons were dumped in the sea after the World War II,

Alarmed by the fact that the United States of America amassed around 30,000 tons of chemical weapon during the Cold War,

Noting with concern that Russia had around 40,000 tons of chemical weapon during the Cold War,

Stressing the fact that many areas have already been seriously contaminated with discarded weapons,

Recognizing the difficulties to ensure the safe disposal of outdated weapons,

1. Encourages that a country having signed and ratified the Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC) to apply the following measures through means such as but not limited to:
 - b. destroying chemical weapons it owns or possess, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control within 10 years with provisions of OPCW such as but not limited to:
 - i. chemical weapons the country has abandoned on the territory of another state party,
 - ii. chemical weapons production facilities it owns or possess, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control,
 - c. restrict following actions of member states,
 - i. development, production, stockpile or retain of chemical weapons,
 - ii. transfer, directly or indirectly, of chemical weapons to anyone,
 - iii. to use chemical weapons,

- iv. to engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons,
 - v. to assist, encourage or induce, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state party under the convention in any ways;
 - d. registering all weaponries to the database when they are produced to keep track of them;
- 2. Expects thorough regulation and inspection of chemical warfare agent disposal facilities during closure processes to minimize potential damage or further contamination such as but not limited to:
 - a. reviewing history of each facility and interviewing facility personnel to identify contaminated or potentially contaminated equipment and buildings,
 - b. designing distinct decontamination methods for respective facilities and their level of contamination,
 - c. disposing potentially contaminated equipment, either through incineration treatment, chemical denaturalizing treatment, or at a specialized facility, such as but not limited to:
 - i. decontamination solutions,
 - ii. worker's protective clothing,
 - iii. tools and supplies,
 - d. restrict and set barriers of civilian approach to areas in exposure of traces of harmful outdated weaponry agents;
- 3. Recommends UN member states to strengthen the regulation of restricting the improper disposal of outdated weaponry in ways such but not limited to:
 - a. punishing the countries that violated the law with monetary penalty depending on the severity of the actions,
 - b. making a proper guideline in disposing the weaponry for individual countries through the creation of a treaty that strictly regulates certain methods of disposal;
- 4. Further recommends nations to increase social awareness on the importance and urgency of this issue to gain financial, political, or public support of the citizens via means such as but not limited to:
 - a. using various mass media by means of promoting and alarming citizens of this issue through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Wechat, and Instagram,
 - ii. TV such as documentary films and news reports,
 - iii. news articles,

- b. spreading information regarding the disposal of outdated weaponry through informative flyers posted in public spaces such as the subway and bus stops;
5. Endorse a program that will aid civilians that are victims of being in contact with malfunction of outdated weaponry in its disposal through means such as but not limited to:
- a. evacuation of civilians whose residential area is directly exposed to the danger of outdated weapons to prevent possible damage of human life,
 - b. education of civilians whose residential area is indirectly exposed to danger of outdated weaponry to prevent possible injury of unaware civilians,
 - c. providing humanitarian supports for casualties who have been exposed to the danger of outdated weaponry in such ways but not limited to:
 - i. medical support,
 - ii. counselling,
 - iii. temporary place of dwelling;
6. Urges all able and willing member states to increase funding toward nonprofit munition handling organizations and academic communities to aids the safe gathering, storing and disposal of the munitions through means such but not limited to:
- a. encourages scientific communities to conduct research on the topic of discovering environmentally friendly methods to handle the outdated weaponry,
 - b. support nonprofit organizations in identifying the weaponry disposal sites around the world and prevent any further danger and contamination.