

NMUN•NY 2018



18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of
Chemical Weapons (OPCW)



Conference A

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Committee Staff

Director	Maya Kazamel
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Chair	Tim Henningsen
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Agenda

- I. The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons
- II. The Role of the OPCW in Counter-Terrorism Efforts
- III. Providing Protection and Assistance to Victims of Chemical Weapons

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
OPCW/1/1	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	85 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 11 abstentions
OPCW/1/2	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	82 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 6 abstentions
OPCW/1/3	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	95 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 4 abstentions
OPCW/1/4	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	104 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions
OPCW/1/5	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	86 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 10 abstentions
OPCW/1/6	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	91 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 10 abstentions
OPCW/1/7	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	86 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 10 abstentions
OPCW/1/8	The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons	88 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons
- II. Providing Protection and Assistance to Victims of Chemical Weapons
- III. The Role of the OPCW in Counter-Terrorism Efforts

The session was attended by representatives of 104 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning a discussion on the topic of “The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 11 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including trade control of dual-use chemicals, regional monitoring centers, the eradication of chemical weapons in Sudan, border security, chemical weapons stockpiles, implementation, education programs, alternatives to dual-use chemicals, and transparent and inclusive databases. Delegates debated diligently and worked with great passion on including a comprehensive range of topics into their working papers. The importance of the universal implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the danger chemical weapons pose for international peace and security, as well as dual-use chemicals were debated vigorously.

On Wednesday, 8 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 8 resolutions during voting procedure, 1 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the destruction of Sudanese chemical weapons stockpiles, multi-stakeholder initiatives, alternatives to toxic chemicals, abandoned chemical weapons stockpiles, and budget re-evaluations. The body worked diligently and inclusively to include numerous aspects regarding the eradication of chemical weapons, while striving for consensus and a common voice.



Code: OPCW/1/1

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*

2
3 *Reaffirming the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of*
4 *Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva Protocol) (1925), as well as the Convention on the Prohibition of the*
5 *Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) (1992), as*
6 *the sole frameworks of the prohibition of chemical weapons and a global non-proliferation of chemical weapons*
7 *regime,*

8
9 *Appreciating the CWC as the sole and the essential framework of countering chemical weapons threat, and*
10 *underlining its role in the eradication of chemical weapons, and that its principles constitute the foundation of the*
11 *work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and define the main goals of the*
12 *Organization's activity and the ways of their realization,*

13
14 *Reaffirming the principles of accountability within the OPCW, and underlining the importance of fair and effective*
15 *means of eradication of chemical weapons and the implementation of the principles as outlined by the CWC,*

16
17 *Noting the necessity of the full eradication of chemical weapons as part of the realization of the CWC and*
18 *maintaining a global non-proliferation regime of chemical weapons and other forms of weapons of mass destruction,*

19
20 *Keeping in mind the necessity of the collaboration of state-parties to the CWC to fully implement all the principles*
21 *of the convention and to reach the complete eradication of chemical weapons,*

22
23 *Desiring further efforts and approaches towards the total eradication of all chemical weapons,*

24
25 *Expressing the deepest concern about the possession of chemical weapons in Sudan, mentioned in the 2016 Annual*
26 *Report of the Arms Control Association and in OPCW's 2016 Initial Assessment of NGO Report on Allegations of*
27 *Chemical Weapons Use in Sudan, imposing a threat to the international peace and security,*

28
29 *Appreciating the willingness and the readiness of Sudan to fully eliminate and eradicate all the chemical weapons*
30 *stockpiles in their possession, and to contribute to the realization of the CWC,*

- 31
32 1. *Notes the necessity of the full implementation of the principles founded by the Geneva Protocol and the CWC*
33 *as the sole frameworks on the issue of the eradication of chemical weapons and the improving of a global non-*
34 *proliferation regime of weapons of mass destruction;*
35
36 2. *Urges the Member States to the OPCW to fully implement the principles of the CWC to continue the*
37 *eradication of chemical weapons by increasing the cooperation and information sharing between Member States*
38 *regarding possession of chemical weapons stockpiles and proliferation of chemical weapons;*
39
40 3. *Encourages Member States possessing chemical weapons stockpiles to fully eradicate chemical weapons and*
41 *continue the implementation of the CWC for maintaining of global non-proliferation regime of chemical*
42 *weapons and weapons of mass destruction;*
43
44 4. *Emphasizes the threat to international peace and security posed by Sudanese chemical weapons stockpiles and*
45 *calls upon Sudan as well as all state-parties of the CWC to implement efforts directed to counter this threat to*
46 *contribute to the eradication of chemical weapons;*
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5. *Invites* Sudan to allow States parties of the CWC to transport the chemical weapons stockpiles and destroy them outside their borders to proceed with the global eradication of chemical weapons and avoid imposing the threat of chemical attacks by:
 - a. Encouraging the States parties to the CWC and the OPCW to supervise the transportation and destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles in Sudan;
 - b. Implementing the transportation and destruction of Sudanese chemical weapons with the assistance of the States parties, such as Turkey, which have already declared willingness to take this responsibility upon them and conduct both the transportation and destruction of chemical stockpiles from Sudan to outside Sudanese national borders, on states' own expenses;
 - c. Inviting all the States parties to assist on overseeing operations of the transportation and destruction for this plan by providing financial and technical support to the States parties responsible;
 6. *Insists* the current plan of transportation and destruction of the Sudanese chemical weapons shall be implemented under the following terms and frames:
 - a. The transportation and destruction of the chemical weapons are to be implemented in the period of three months;
 - b. The realization of the current plan shall be divided into the following stages:
 - i. The confiscation of chemical stockpiles in Sudan will be conducted during the period of the first month of the realization of the plan;
 - ii. The transportation of the confiscated weapons will be implemented during the period of the second month of the realization of the current plan;
 - iii. The complete destruction of the confiscated chemical weapons stockpiles will be conducted during the period of the last month of the implementation of the current plan;
 - c. The eradication of the Sudanese stockpiles could be implemented using the methods of liquidation as neutralization and incineration of the chemical weapons, already utilized by other States parties;
 7. *Asks* the OPCW Technical Secretariat to ensure the fair and complete transportation and destruction of the Sudanese chemical weapons by following the realization of the current plan with reports about the results of the plan to the OPCW Executive Council;
 8. *Welcomes* other initiatives on the issue of the eradication of chemical weapons stockpiles and maintaining of a global non-proliferation regime of chemical weapons.



Code: OPCW/1/2

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*
2
3 *Recalling* the mandate created by Article I of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production,*
4 *Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC)* (1992) to prevent the transfer, directly
5 or indirectly, of chemical weapons and their precursors,
6
7 *Emphasizing* Article VII Paragraph 1 of the CWC, which calls for its implementation through the creation of
8 national authorities for all Member States,
9
10 *Recalling* Article X and XI of the CWC, which calls for assistance and protection against chemical weapons, as well
11 as economic and technological development assistance,
12
13 *Affirming* the mandate of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass
14 destruction” to create strategic trade control systems as a way of preventing the proliferation of chemicals with the
15 potential of being weaponized by states of concern and non-state actors,
16
17 *Expressing* its appreciation for the collaboration between the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
18 (OPCW), the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the 1540 Committee,
19
20 *Confident of* Security Council resolution 2406, approved on March 15, 2018 on “Reports of the Secretary-General
21 on the Sudan and South Sudan” and Security Council resolution 2402 (2018) on “The Situation in the Middle East,”
22
23 *Acknowledging* the Letter dated 26 October 2017 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the
24 Security Council (S/2017/904) and United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHCR) *Report of the independent*
25 *international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic S-17/1* (2011), pointing out the precarious situation
26 in the Syrian Arab Republic,
27
28 *Recognizing* criticism given on the lack of transparency inside the Joint Investigative Mechanism’s (JIM) structure,
29 as has been pointed out in Security Council resolution 1510 (2017) and the “Letter dated 6 October 2017 from the
30 Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General”
31 (A/72/526–S/2017/848), especially the points regarding lack of transparency and access to sites of concern and
32 *regretting* the discontinuation of its mandate through the Security Council draft resolution 1060 (2017),
33
34 *Expressing* its utmost concern that not all the Member States of the United Nations have both signed or ratified the
35 CWC yet,
36
37 *Considering* the need for a depoliticised environment in the United Nations and the OPCW in order to be able to
38 enact significant and effective action regarding chemical weapons,
39
40 *Seeking for* all Member States to understand the importance of the effects of illicit trade both on the black market
41 and the dark web,
42
43 *Acknowledging* that accountability can deter future violence and the further illicit production and trade of chemical
44 weapons and their precursors,
45
46 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of education and outreach provided to non-governmental organisations (NGOs),
47 Member States, and civil society in the context of dual-use goods and chemical weapons,
48

49 *Recognizing* the lack of collaboration between Member States to react and prevent issues involving chemical
50 weapons transfers, as well as the proliferation across international borders,
51
52 *Acknowledging* the gaps in membership and inclusion in trade organization like the International Council of
53 Chemical Associations (ICCA), specifically African and Middle Eastern Member States,
54
55 *Remains deeply concerned* about the weaponization of chemicals by anyone under any circumstances and anywhere,
56 as it is unacceptable and marks an uncontrollable hazard to all citizens which should be held accountable,
57
58 *Recognizing* the limitations in the collaborative framework regarding the chemical weapons reporting system
59 between the OPCW and regional zones,
60
61 *Acknowledging* the work of the International Partnership Against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons,
62
63 *Cognizant* of the need for open communication systems between states to facilitate the spread of information
64 regarding dual-use chemical incidents in the global community,
65
66 *Underlining* the Australia Group (AG) Common Control Lists and Guidelines as a standard for the harmonization of
67 export controls through the coordination of export control measures,
68
69 *Stressing* the leading role of the Finnish Institute for Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (VERIFIN)
70 in coordinating and conducting scientific work related to the convention that was acknowledged with the 2014
71 OPCW The Hague Award,
72
73 *Noting* the United Nations collaboration efforts with international and non-governmental organizations that combat
74 crime, illicit trafficking, and trade of dual-use chemicals and chemical weapons such as International Criminal
75 Police Organization (INTERPOL), European Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL), European Cybercrime
76 Centre (EC3), American Law Enforcement Organization (AMERIPOL), and the World Criminal Justice Library
77 Electronic Network (WCJL),
78
79 1. *Promotes* pre-existing multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs), as well as the formation of new initiatives to engage
80 with the private sector, national and subnational governments, multilateral organizations, chemical research
81 organizations, NGOs, and international working groups to promote involvement in the OPCW and international
82 licensing processes for dual-use chemicals inter alia by:
83
84 a. Employing MSIs to further develop specific technologies which can enable national authorities within
85 the context of the OPCW, in order to track the production, sale and transport of chemical weapons and
86 dual-use chemicals in coordination with the information framework provided by the OPCW Central
87 Analytical Database, including but not limited to technologies such as blockchain technology, satellite
88 imaging and surveillance mechanisms, and IP tracing programs and initiatives, within the context of
89 the dark web;
90
91 b. Utilizing these MSIs to ensure that guidelines and mandated requirements laid out by the OPCW
92 through the CWC are being fulfilled by extra-governmental organizations, private sector entities,
93 including the agricultural and industrial sectors, and various levels of government through a free and
94 open discourse and information sharing network, in order to foster a sense of mutual obligation
95 between these actors;
96
97 c. Tasking the International Cooperation and Assistance (ICA) division in cooperation with the
98 Conference Support Program of the OPCW to invite these MSIs to the biannual Conferences for
99 International Awareness and Education on Chemical Weapons (CIAEDW), which the ICA will be
100 hosting on a biennial basis in the country whose delegate to the OPCW is the Director-General of the
101 organization, which will include corporate workshops, social media education campaigns, civilian
102 outreach programs in vulnerable areas;
103

- 104 d. Expanding the OPCW's Assistance and Protection Exercise to be hosted on a biannual basis on
105 alternating years with the CIAEDW, as opposed to the current model occurring only when called for in
106 times of crisis;
107
- 108 e. Partnering with non-governmental and international organizations that combat crime and illicit trade
109 and trafficking such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), WCJL,
110 (EUROPOL), (AMERICPOL), and other international intelligence agencies;
111
- 112 f. Suggesting that the United Nations work collaboratively with these agencies in order to more
113 comprehensively address the crisis of illicit trade and trafficking of chemical weapons and dual-use
114 chemicals, specifically the trafficking and trade occurring on the Dark Web and the Black Market;
115
- 116 2. *Highly recommends* Member States to establish comprehensive trade control systems to efficiently safeguard
117 their chemical agents and to limit the risks of the proliferation of materials, equipment, technology, and
118 software that could contribute to chemical weapons activities by adopting the following already existing
119 instruments:
120
- 121 a. The AG Common Control Lists;
122
- 123 b. The AG Guidelines to catch-all provisions, adopt common approaches and brokering services;
124
- 125 c. Modelling regional common control lists, following the model of the EU Common Control lists;
126
- 127 d. Modelling domestic programs according to the European model of the Interministerial Commission for
128 the Study of Exports of War Materials to standardize monitoring mechanisms pertaining to chemical
129 agents and dual-use technology;
130
- 131 3. *Suggests* the international community to seek more innovative approaches to enhance security on dual-use
132 chemical agents by:
133
- 134 a. Increasing collaboration in international space agencies and chemical transportation technology
135 through the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security to further advance its monitoring
136 mechanisms for dual-use technology and chemical agents;
137
- 138 b. Investing in research institutions that explore safer and more efficient methods to transport chemical
139 agents without the utilization of computer tracking chips in order to provide un-hackable monitoring
140 data;
141
- 142 4. *Requests* the OPCW Designated Laboratories network to assess possible locations to further laboratories around
143 the world and cooperate with Member States' national authorities on their subsequent establishment, using the
144 expertise and example of VERIFIN, in order to strengthen the OPCW's verification regime and enhance
145 national scientific and technical expertise;
146
- 147 5. *Invites* Member States and National Authorities in charge of implementing the CWC on a domestic level to
148 deepen cooperation between trade unions such as the ICCA in order to:
149
- 150 a. Recommend Members States of the OPCW, who are not a part of the ICCA, to join the ICCA and
151 other trade unions to increase transparency and oversight;
152
- 153 b. Encourage national authorities to be the point of contact between national chemical industries and the
154 OPCW;
155
- 156 c. Insist that national authorities visit chemical companies in order to licence and regulate production and
157 trade;
158

- 159 d. Make determinations and provide licenses to export dual-use chemical, materials and products only if
160 the companies comply with the international, regional, and national regulations;
161
- 162 e. Standardize the customs procedures among Member States in coordination with corporations who
163 produce these chemicals;
164
- 165 f. Build on pre-existing capacity-building relationships, cooperation programs, between developed and
166 developing Member States by focusing on the training of national authorities which:
167
- 168 i. Will be adapted every two years to provide developing countries with a more comprehensive
169 training;
170
- 171 ii. Will cover various fields, including the creation of an effective exchange of information
172 between government agencies and chemical industries;
173
- 174 iii. Will improve chemical safety in laboratories and industrial settings;
175
- 176 6. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in their regional databases to share information about the location,
177 production, transportation, transfer, and distribution of chemical weapons, their precursors and dual-use
178 chemicals, as well as the components used to create them, and to cooperate and share the information in the
179 databases;
- 180 7. *Kindly invites* the Security Council to continue the investigation of the source of the chemical weapons attacks
181 in the Syrian Arab Republic due to the importance of holding perpetrators responsible, and suggests the
182 continuation of the JIM's important work in a way that:
- 183 a. Builds upon the JIM's previous organizational structure, including as many as possible former JIM
184 investigators due to their in-depth knowledge of the subject at hand;
185
- 186 b. Is enabling the JIM to include possible future regions suffering from chemical attacks into their work,
187 making the JIM a comprehensive mechanism for the investigation of all alleged chemical attacks;
188
- 189 c. Ensures transparency by including methodology in all published reports to attest to their independence;
190
- 191 d. Continues to produce politically independent and fact-based results;
192
- 193 8. *Encourages* Member States to call upon their citizens to report directly to the national authorities, with the
194 settings of the report system as the following, but not limited to: providing representatives to all regions who
195 will be responsible for giving legal and political assistance to the citizens responsible for collecting information
196 about chemical weapons, who will be provided with privileges and immunities, and who will provide incentives
197 in the form of immunity, confidentiality or witness protection to citizens who wish to notify OPCW of existence
198 of chemical weapons;
199
- 200 9. *Recommends* that Member States, in regard to the CWC:
201
- 202 a. Sign and ratify the document;
203
- 204 b. Organize an amendment conference at the OPCW headquarters in The Hague to the CWC, which
205 would be held in order to:
206
- 207 i. Define more explicitly in what situation chemical compounds use is considered the use of
208 chemical weapons;
209
- 210 ii. Define what chemical compounds are acceptable for use as Riot Control Agents (RCA);
211
- 212 iii. Be updated with the shifts in the chemical industry and provided with scientific background
213 knowledge by the delegated experts of the OPCW Designated Laboratory network;
- 214 iv. Leave room for the investigative mechanism system to define which incidents qualify as a use
of chemical weapons with the compounds not being listed in the aforementioned definition.



Code: OPCW/1/3

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the role of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in facilitating the
4 development and application of chemistry for peaceful purposes as described in Article XI of the *Convention on the*
5 *Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction*
6 (CWC) (1992),

7
8 *Guided by* the principles of the Hague Ethical Guidelines established in 2015 regarding the alignment of the
9 chemical industry with the goals of the CWC,

10
11 *Understanding* that industrial use of toxic dual-use chemicals such as chlorine, phosgene, and hydrogen cyanide
12 poses a serious threat to non-proliferation and permanent eradication efforts,

13
14 *Recognizing* that provisions for regulation of toxic chemicals, riot control agents, and other chemicals falling under
15 the general use criterion, which are not included in the OPCW Schedules, is key to preventing chemical attacks,

16
17 *Committed to* implementation of the recommendations provided by the *Report on the Role of Education and*
18 *Outreach in Preventing the Re-emergence of Chemical Weapons* (ABEO-5/1) submitted by the Advisory Board on
19 Education and Outreach (ABEO) in March 2018,

20
21 *Recognizing* the contributions of the American Chemical Society (ACS) for the creation of the Inherently Safer
22 Technologies (ISTs) to protect public and worker safety, the environment, and to promote the peaceable use of
23 chemistry,

24
25 *Highlighting* the success of IST implementation in reducing the use of toxic dual-use chemicals in industrial
26 manufacturing, as well as in promoting chemical security through the reduction of their availability,

27
28 *Referring to* previous initiatives such as the Current Good Manufacturing Practices relating to the use and disposal
29 of toxic dual-use chemicals,

30
31 1. *Recommends* modernization of the OPCW Designated Laboratories network and Member States' chemical
32 research facilities as described by the Technical Secretariat in Security Council resolution 1564 (2004) on
33 "Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan" to:

- 34
35 a. Aid in the development of new ISTs and safer alternatives to toxic dual-use chemicals;
36
37 b. Better facilitate the OPCW's research development program, education, and outreach initiatives, as
38 well as the general scientific capacity of the OPCW;

39
40 2. *Encourages* Member States' local industries and municipal utilities, e.g. water treatment facilities, to adopt
41 existing ISTs, including but not limited to:

- 42
43 a. UV light in replacement of known choking agent, elemental Chlorine, in water treatment plants;
44
45 b. Commercial alternatives to Dimethyl Methyl Phosphonate (DMMT) and Diethyl Ethyl Phosphonate
46 (DEEP), precursors to G Series nerve agents, for polyurethane additive fire retardation;

47

- 48 c. Non-toxic alternatives to chemical fertilizers and pesticides;
49
- 50 3. *Supports* education and training regarding implementation of new ISTs and current good manufacturing
51 practices organized through the OPCW ABEO, related to the use and disposal of toxic dual-use chemicals
52 through:
53
- 54 a. Development of regional workshops that address the specific geographic needs of Member States with
55 regards to IST implementation;
56
- 57 b. Regular publication of clear and universal guidelines for Chemical Safety and Security Best Practices
58 established in close cooperation with the chemical industry through the OPCW-International Council
59 of Chemical Association Joint Steering Committee, Chemical Industry Coordination Group, the
60 International Conference on Chemicals Management, Strategic Approach to International Chemical
61 Management, and the Inter-Organization Program for the Sound Management of Chemicals;
62
- 63 c. Establishment of workshops focusing on strategies to implement responsible conduct of science,
64 responsible care, green chemistry, and other established initiatives within the chemical industry,
65 including young scientist early awareness training on dual-use chemical security referring to the
66 ABEO recommendations outlined in the preambular clauses;
67
- 68 4. *Requests* that standards and regulations are updated to adhere to OPCW recommendations as established in the
69 Hague Ethical Guidelines through collaboration between governments, non-governmental organizations, and
70 industries that utilize or produce toxic dual-use chemicals;
71
- 72 5. *Recommends* that Member States and industries that utilize or produce toxic chemicals and their precursors re-
73 evaluate their use in industrial processes in order to adhere to:
74
- 75 a. The Australian Group's guidelines for the necessity of the use of toxic dual-use chemicals and the
76 availability of safer alternatives;
77
- 78 b. The International Cooperative Threat Reduction Program's recommendations to reduce overall
79 quantities of potentially weaponizable chemicals produced and used for industrial purposes,
80 particularly reducing the amount of Schedule 3 chemicals produced;
81
- 82 c. Recommendations put forth by the OPCW Scientific Advisory Board regarding dual-use chemicals,
83 riot agents, and other toxic chemicals not listed in the Schedules.



Code: OPCW/1/4

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*

2
3 *Supporting* the United Nations (UN) overarching, fundamental and common goal of ensuring international peace
4 and security and global stability, as recognized in Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), outlining
5 the importance of UN Member States to work together,

6
7 *Recalling* the objectives of the 1925 *Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating,*
8 *Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare* and the 1992 *Convention on the Prohibition*
9 *of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons* (CWC) aiming to achieve the complete
10 eradication of chemical weapons, which are among the deadliest Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs),

11
12 *Encouraging* states who have not yet signed and ratified the CWC to do so as soon as possible, in order to ensure
13 universality of its principles, ultimately leading to a chemical weapons-free world,

14
15 *Reaffirming* the 2004 Security Council resolution 1540 on “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,”
16 which urges Members States to adopt adequate national legislation and improve border controls to prevent non-state
17 actors (NSAs) from acquiring or employing WMDs, including chemical weapons, chemical weapons components,
18 or dual-use chemicals,

19
20 *Recognizing* the importance of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, while insisting on compliance with
21 international law, specifically noting Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 2118 (2018) obliging Member
22 States to the *Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons* (OPCW) to report any international law
23 violations, including NSAs’ acquisition of chemical weapons,

24
25 *Recalling* regional and multilateral frameworks for the containment of dual-use goods trade, such as the Globally
26 Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) of 2011, the Australia Group created in
27 1985, and the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and
28 Technologies created in 1995, and considering that their recommendations have not yet been implemented
29 domestically by all Member States to the OPCW,

30
31 *Bearing in mind* the Memorandum of Understanding with the World Customs Organization (WCO) that was signed
32 by the OPCW in 2016, which focuses on secure international trade, border control, information sharing in order to
33 combat the illicit trade of chemical agents,

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35 1. *Reminds* Member States to implement the provisions laid out in the CWC, which include the creation of a
36 National Authority for communication within the OPCW and CWC implementation;
37
38 2. *Decides* to strengthen the OPCW-International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) Joint Steering
39 Committee, as well as engagement with the Chemical Industry Coordination Group (CICG) to ensure
40 continuous effectiveness of the dual-use chemicals trade guidelines and the compliance with OPCW provisions
41 within the chemical sector, by holding comprehensive sessions addressing dual-use chemical trade and the
42 efficacy of established and new cooperative measures during the Annual Meetings of Chemical Industry
43 Representatives and National Authorities of States to the Convention;
44
45 3. *Urges* Member States to pass legislation requiring chemical manufacturers to apply for licenses in order to
46 produce, trade, and utilize dual-use chemicals by:
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48 a. *Complying* to Schedule I, II, and III Classification Systems established by the CWC *Verification*
49 *Annex* Part VI through VIII;

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- b. Employing the OPCW Legislative Assistance Support Tool as needed;
 - c. Implementing the guidelines set in the Wassenaar Arrangement – *Compendium of Best Practice Documents* compiled by the Wassenaar Arrangement Secretariat in 2017, specifically requesting:
 - i. Robust export controls;
 - ii. Exchange of information on transfer of dual-use goods and the assessment of associated risks;
 - iii. Introduction of Intern Compliance Programs (ICPs);
 - iv. Intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between states;
4. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the GHS as a harmonized classification system and a common reporting standard for the import and export of dual-use chemicals, including the facility originating point, the manufacturer of the product, and the freight carrier;
 5. *Requests* that the National Authorities for the implementation of the CWC assist the OPCW Verification Branch, by more comprehensively engaging with local experts to identify and address possible opportunities for the abuse of dual-use chemicals within their respective Member State;
 6. *Recommends* the Verification Division under the Technical-Secretariat to frequently verify the coherence of declared quantities of dual-use chemicals by:
 - a. Establishing a mechanism verifying the consistency of the amounts of dual-use chemicals produced and traded internationally, in order to limit their diversion and potential illicit usage;
 - b. Encouraging the chemical sector to comply with control guidelines and keep accurate records of dual-use chemicals quantities;
 7. *Recommends* that the OPCW Scientific Advisory Board regularly examine emerging technologies to assist in mitigating the illicit international trade of dual-use chemicals by:
 - a. Examining relevant application of existing infrastructure to create accountability through tracking systems;
 - b. Disseminating findings concerning emerging technologies and advising Member States on national implementation;
 8. *Encourages* Member States and their respective corporations to liaise with each other, effectively promoting compliance and involvement with these guidelines.



Code: OPCW/1/5

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the mandate of the Organisation of Prohibition for Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the
4 implementation of the 1992 *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of*
5 *Chemical Weapons* (CWC) for a world free of chemical weapons,

6
7 *Reaffirming* its resolution 1540 (2004) and 2325 (2016) on “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,”
8 affirming that all states shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-state actors that attempt to develop,
9 acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use chemical weapons, including abandoned chemical
10 stockpiles,

11
12 *Guided* by Part IV (B), “Old Chemical Weapons and Abandoned Chemical Weapons,” of the Annex on
13 Implementation and Verification to the CWC,

14
15 *Fully alarmed* that the proliferation of chemical weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to
16 international peace and security,

17
18 *Gravely concerned* by the threat of terrorism and the risk that non-state actors may acquire, develop, traffic in or use
19 chemical weapons and their means of delivery, including by using the rapid advances in science, technology and
20 international commerce to that end,

21
22 *Recognizing* the national security and safety threat that abandoned chemical stockpiles pose to Member States where
23 chemical weapons attacks have occurred,

24
25 *Taking into account* the principles of the responsibility to protect (R2P) as well as transparency as guidelines
26 throughout the decisions concerning the following operative clauses,

27
28 *Realizing* that a better framework for addressing conflicts between Abandoning State Parties (ASP), which abandon
29 chemical weapons and Territorial State Parties (TSP), which often face unwanted chemical weapons stockpiles in
30 their territory, is necessary,

31
32 *Acknowledging* the importance of voluntary contributions made in the field of assistance by Member States and
33 international, regional and sub-regional organizations, through the United Nations Trust Fund for Global and Regional
34 Disarmament Activities,

35
36 *Recalling* Part IV (A), “Destruction of Chemical Weapons and Its Verification pursuant to Article IV,” of the Annex
37 on Implementation and Verification to the CWC,

38
39 *Recognizing* the work done since the 1999 *Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the People’s*
40 *Republic of China and the Government of Japan on the Destruction in China of the Chemical Weapons Abandoned*
41 *by Japan in China* as an example of the bilateral cooperation between a TSP and an ASP,

42
43 *Fully aware* that some ASPs and TSPs cannot find a successful concluding agreement,

44
45 1. *Suggests* the creation of an International Framework of Abandoned Stockpiles of Chemical Weapons (IFASCW)
46 which:

47
48 a. Is composed of the ASPs and the TSPs;

- 49
- 50 b. Accepts the Confidentiality Commission of the OPCW as a mediator in further negotiation concerning
- 51 the IFASCW;
- 52
- 53 c. That the whole process of eradicating chemical weapons through the IFASCW shall include the
- 54 temporary neutral zones, the neutralisation process and the educational programs;
- 55
- 56 2. *Encourages* ASPs and TSPs to implement a bilateral cooperation concerning the eradication of Abandoned
- 57 Stockpiles of Chemical Weapons (ASCW);
- 58
- 59 3. *Endorses* the IFASCW to be implemented first through a temporary neutral zone, as follows:
- 60
- 61 a. Addressing all Member States to refer to their National Authorities upon their implementation of the
- 62 CWC to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control where chemical weapons are known or
- 63 suspected to be emplaced, and to ensure the full compliance of a Chemical Weapons Free zone;
- 64
- 65 b. Inviting the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) in cooperation with the Inspectorate Division of the
- 66 Technical Secretary to form Temporary Working Groups (TWGs) by using existing budget and the rules
- 67 of procedure of the SAB;
- 68
- 69 c. Recognizing the required emplacement of the abandoned chemical weapons provided by the National
- 70 Authorities as guided by the IFASCW at the arrival of the DAT;
- 71
- 72 4. *Recommends* that either the General Assembly or the Secretary-General extends the mandate of the Fact Finding
- 73 Mission to all Member States in need by creating a Neutralisation Team comprised of experts of the OPCW
- 74 Secretariat Scientific Advisory Board, in cooperation with the National Authorities by:
- 75
- 76 a. Allowing the Neutralisation team to take control of the abandoned chemical weapons from the authority
- 77 of the Fact Finding Mission to pursue the neutralisation process;
- 78
- 79 b. Creating effective infrastructures for the use of the Neutralisation Team which will include roads leading
- 80 to abandoned chemical weapons sites, excavation sites, temporary storage facilities and destruction
- 81 facilities;
- 82
- 83 5. *Urges* Member States with expertise through the Advisory Board of Education and Outreach in handling chemical
- 84 weapons, to support other Member States who have abandoned stockpiles in their territory by offering training
- 85 programs from the Capacity-Building and Contingency-Planning Cell for task forces who will be in charge of
- 86 keeping Member States updated on technological innovations for protective equipment when handling chemical
- 87 weapons, allowing ASPs and TSPs to engage with Abandoned Stockpiles without the international community
- 88 getting involved;
- 89
- 90 6. *Encourages* the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to form a bilateral expert group,
- 91 following the existing example between China and Japan, to work upon and overcome the remaining chemical
- 92 weapons from the war between them from 1979 to 1989;
- 93
- 94 7. *Further calls upon* all willing Member States to use this framework in the future event of a conflict between ASP
- 95 and TSP.



Code: OPCW/1/6

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* Member States' commitment to complete the eradication of all chemical weapons,

4
5 *Recalling the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical*
6 *Weapons (CWC) of 1992, and its fundamental role in working towards safety and peace,*

7
8 *Applauding* the effort of the OPCW thus far in eradicating over 95% of the world's declared chemical weapons
9 stockpiles,

10
11 *Emphasizing* the need for continued work until all stockpiles have been eradicated,

12
13 *Encouraging* the few remaining Member States that have not signed the CWC to do so as soon as possible as it is a
14 crucial step towards ensuring the eradication and prohibition of chemical weapons once and for all,

15
16 *Understanding* the need for impartiality in potentially intrusive investigations,

17
18 *Noting* the lack of international cooperation between relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Member
19 States on the matter of chemical weapons,

20
21 *Appreciating* the significance of regional workshops towards the accessibility of training and educational advising in
22 responding to incidents of chemical warfare, and the handling of toxic industrial chemicals,

23
24 *Recognizing* that the failure to keep the Chemical Schedules up to date will compromise the ability of the OPCW to
25 effectively execute its mission to eradicate chemical weapons,

26
27 *Convinced* of the importance of OPCW's Capacity Building Programmes (i.e. Industry Outreach),

28
29 *Acknowledging* the important work done by the OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mission (JIM),

30
31 *Noting with appreciation* the Live Chemical Warfare Agent Training Course for Experts in Zemianske Kostol'any,
32 Slovakia,

33
34 *Supporting* the work of agencies such as Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und
35 Rüstungsaltslasten German Society (GEKA) for the disposal of chemical agents and old ammunition caches as an
36 independent organization whose expert knowledge can be used to confirm the status as a licensed chemical weapon-
37 free Member State,

- 38
39 1. *Suggests* the creation of public databases that will track OPCW Member States, non-Member States, and non-
40 state actors' possession and transfer of dual-use chemicals, focusing on those chemicals outlined in the annually
41 updated List of Most Traded Scheduled Chemicals report, published by the OPCW to inform relevant NGOs on
42 the locations of dual-use chemical production facilities, trade partners, and sources of chemical materials
43 financing, while encouraging Member States to update the databases with relevant chemical information;
- 44
45 2. *Establishes* mechanisms for NGOs, citizens, and businesses to report chemical weapons stockpiles and use to
46 the OPCW through confidential hotlines and reportage forms for public use;
- 47

- 48 3. *Recommends* the OPCW to expand the Fact-Finding Mission framework to encompass the interests of all
49 Member States for the purposes of investigation into any suspected incidence of chemical weapons usage:
50
51 a. Dedicates a portion of the body to fieldwork and fact-finding, including but not limited to: on the
52 ground investigation, the interviewing of witnesses, analysis of data, and publication of summary
53 reports, which will be available to all Member States;
54
55 b. Designates OPCW representatives for the purposes of leading the investigation, one being from the
56 concerned Member State as well as an accompanying observer from another Member State chosen on
57 a randomized basis, ensuring collaboration and transparency during the investigative process;
58
- 59 4. *Suggests* the use of non-intrusive detection devices such as Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence, that can
60 identify potentially harmful cargoes in small quantities and subsequently reinforce security and improve
61 information useful during the process of importing and exporting chemical products;
62
- 63 5. *Urges* Member States to collaborate not only with NGOs, but also with producers and distributors to monitor
64 the use and trade of dual-use chemical compounds, and advises Member States to enact domestic policies that
65 direct producers and distributors of schedule one and two chemical agents to report their activities to the
66 Technical Secretariat, which:
67
68 a. Requires producers, distributors, or NGOs to submit a report to the export control regimes within a 12-
69 month period after the establishment of the verification process, alongside the disclosure of locations
70 of dual-use chemical production facilities, trade partners, and sources of financing;
71
72 b. Further recommends a limit of validity of 24 months as well as a process for scheduled renewal;
73
- 74 6. *Approves* the reclassification and re-examination of chemical weapons schedules in order to update the
75 Scheduled Chemicals Database, with reviews to be carried out annually;
76
- 77 7. *Endorses* the creation of regional conferences, workshops, and seminars discussing and sharing new goals and
78 ideas that have been effective in the eradication of chemical weapons within individual Member States, that
79 provide opportunities to advance OPCW research labs that inspect dual-use chemicals;
80
- 81 8. *Strongly encourages* cooperation and partnerships with organizations as well as associations with similar goals
82 such as the International Council of Chemical Weapons Association (ICCA) and Chemical Industry
83 Coordination Group (CICG).



Code: OPCW/1/7

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*

2
3 *Noting* with regret that the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) still lacks universal
4 membership, which is reducing the effectiveness of the mandate of the OPCW regarding international security,

5
6 *Recalling* the 1992 *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical*
7 *Weapons and on their Destruction* (CWC) and the advancements of OPCW in the monitoring and advisory roles in
8 which 95% of chemical weapons have been destroyed, but also noting that the world is still vulnerable to the use of
9 chemical weapons in the hands of non-signatory states,

10
11 *Noting* a lack of communication and cooperation between governmental and non-governmental institutions with
12 regard to chemical security,

13
14 *Understanding* that the cost, both monetary and administrative, of dismantling chemical weapons is a burden,
15 especially to smaller and developing Member States,

16
17 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,” and the
18 progress it has made in the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

19
20 *Recognizing* the success of the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program that aided the former Soviet
21 Union states to dismantle stockpiles of chemical weapons in accordance with the CWC,

22
23 *Underlining* the need for cooperation between the national authorities of the CWC Member States to assist in the
24 implementation of the CWC on a regional basis, especially in order to aid smaller and developing Member States,

25
26 *Recognizing* the efforts of training programs, such as the Chemical Emergency Planning Training Course for
27 Caribbean States Parties and the Commodity Identification Training held in 2010 with the cooperation of the
28 International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),

29
30 *Noting* that the lack of surveillance within cyberspace has resulted in the sale and transportation of chemicals that
31 has led to the creation of chemical weapons,

32
33 *Reaffirming* Article XI of the CWC, which promotes international cooperation by exchanging scientific and
34 technological information beneficial to collective research, ensuring a non-discriminatory implementation of it,

- 35
36 1. *Urges* the States-parties to follow the decisions reached in the CWC in order to eradicate chemical weapons in
37 the most complete and comprehensive way;
- 38
39 2. *Encourages* all United Nations (UN) Member States who have not yet signed the CWC to do so and abide by its
40 principles to work on eliminating stockpiles of chemical weapons;
- 41
42 3. *Calls Upon* Member States to work toward creating regional programs directed at dismantling chemical
43 weapons that would be overseen by the national authorities created under the CWC;
- 44
45 4. *Recommends* that the OPCW allocate a portion of the budget of the OPCW for the purpose of assisting regional
46 dismantling initiatives, to decrease the cost of destroying chemical weapons stockpiles for all Member States,
47 especially to aid smaller and developing Member States, and to further lower the administration and
48 bureaucratic burdens for countries that are struggling with the implementation process of the CWC;

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5. *Calls upon* Member States to give the OPCW the proper jurisdiction to stockpiles to present an estimate on the financial burden of dismantling a Member State's chemical weapons;
 6. *Requests* all Member States, in order to guarantee security and safety within their borders, to work towards the creation of a voluntary database within the OPCW, detailing the various chemical weapons and dual-use chemicals that Member States possess, as well as their potential uses and side effects:
 - a. To be financed with the budget of the OPCW;
 - b. To build off of already existing regional databases such as the EU Chemical Weapons, EU Pesticides Database, and the CWC Annex guidelines;
 - c. To be used by other committees, upon request;
 7. *Calls upon* Member States to share knowledge with and educate border control agencies on the types of dual-use weapons and chemicals;
 8. *Promotes* training programs designed to instruct border officials and military forces to deal with the transfer of chemical weapons by implementing Commodity Identification Training Programs and the use of tools like Portable Metal Analyzers;
 9. *Supports* establishing a voluntary monitoring system to be accessible to all branches within the UN to collect and retain all suspicious chemical trading behavior on the dark web, and which will be funded through the budget of the OPCW;
 10. *Encourages* collaboration between Member States, national chemical industries, and non-state actors on the peaceful application of chemicals by instructing the Technical Secretariat to develop an action plan on:
 - a. Tasking these collaborations, on a voluntary basis, to share intelligence regarding incidents concerning dual-use chemicals or chemical weapons which constitute a breach in procedural security norms within the sovereign territory of any member of such a collaboration;
 - b. Encouraging these collaborations to cooperate with the Open Ended Working Group on Counter-Terrorism (OEWG), and utilizing information from the Detailed Implementation Assessments published by the Counter Terrorism Committee in order to share intelligence regarding chemical risks in individual members, as well as collaborating with the 1540 Committee of the UN Security Council, so as to increase multilateral data-sharing frameworks;
 - c. Encouraging consultations among the Technical Secretariat and national legal authorities to increase the communication amongst states;
 - d. Providing technical materials and expertise to increase the effectiveness of border security;
 - e. Promoting training programs designed to instruct border officials and military forces to deal with the transfer of chemical weapons by implementing Commodity Identification Training Programs and the use of tools like Portable Metal Analyzers;
 11. *Requests* agencies like INTERPOL and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in the field of investigation and international security to further collaborate with OPCW;
 12. *Decides* to establish regional monitoring centers of the OPCW using the experience of previously acting OPCW officers and regional institutions responsible for existing bodies in the framework of the OPCW, including but not limited to: the Conference of the Member States, Executive Council, and Advisory Board, to:

- 104 a. Expand transparency of the authorization of double use chemical agents on the territory of the local
105 Member States of the OPCW regarding import and export controls of dual-use chemicals;
106
- 107 b. Build off already existing regional databases as the EU Chemical Weapons, EU Pesticides Database,
108 and the CWC Annex Guidelines to ensure every Member State has access to it, as well as fulfilling a
109 database with potential uses and side effects including information from the deep web;
110
- 111 c. Inform the Conference of the Member States in its annual meeting upon the state of affairs with all the
112 regional centers;
113
- 114 d. Ask the Executive Board of the OPCW to define the most reasonable regional association of the
115 Member States and provide the next annual meeting of the Conference of the Member States;
116
- 117 e. Suggest the creation of internationally recognized chemical agents production, transportation and
118 marketing license, in order to oversee import and export of dual-use chemicals;
119
- 120 f. Implement independent field and supreme investigational activities in order to define the responsible
121 actors in a case of the chemical weapons usage in the region the center is responsible for;
122
- 123 g. Promote training programs designed to instruct border officials and military forces to overview the
124 import and export of dual-use chemicals by implementing commodity identification training programs
125 and the use of tools like portable metal analyzers;
126
- 127 13. *Decides* to start establishing the regional monitoring centers mentioned in clause 10 by following several
128 instructions:
129
- 130 a. The centers shall be voluntary but invite those who are interested in guaranteeing security and safety;
131
- 132 b. Establishing these regional monitoring centers no later than 1 April 2019 including sub-clauses c-e,
133 and to receive the first report by their leadership on 1 June 2019 in order to allow the OPCW to
134 coordinate the development of the regional centers in the most effective way and to inform the
135 Conference of the Member States in its annual meeting upon the state of affairs with all the regional
136 centers in 2020, 2021, 2022, and every year after;
137
- 138 c. The first meetings of the regional Executive Council and the Conference of the Member States of the
139 regional centers should be already held;
140
- 141 d. The first membership fee is paid by all the Member States of the regional center, to strengthen its
142 independence;
143
- 144 e. The headquarters of the regional center is already operational;
145
- 146 f. Include both governmental and non-governmental institutions acting in the sphere of chemical
147 weapons security to provide established regional centers with the organizational assistance and to
148 exchange information in order to maintain them with independence in their work;
149
- 150 g. To refer to the regular budget of the OPCW to implement the regional monitoring centers including all
151 further issues related to them;
152
- 153 14. *Decides* also to form the budget of established centers in an OPCW sponsorship-free basis in order to maintain
154 the political independence, and invites the Member States of the OPCW to provide for abovementioned centers,
155 and to decide the amount of the annual membership fee; further it recommends them to consider an amount no
156 less than 0.02% of their GDP;
157
- 158 15. *Requests* Member States of the CWC to declare the necessity of the complete and comprehensive eradication in
159 their national law and to implement the legal framework of the CWC into national legislations;

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- 16. *Urges* the Republic of Egypt, South Sudan, and the Democratic People's' Republic of Korea to sign the CWC;
- 17. *Promotes* Member States of the OPCW to build upon existing security and intelligence organizations and form such organizations where they do not exist, to share intelligence regarding incidents concerning dual-use chemicals or chemical weapons which constitute a breach in procedural security norms within the sovereign territory of any member of such an organization, through comprehensive incident reports issued to all members of such organizations, while:
 - a. Encouraging these multilateral intelligence-sharing organizations to be formed between trusted partners with pre-existing positive relations in order to foster a sense of cooperation and unity in commitment to fulfilling the mandate of the OPCW;
 - b. Calling for the creation of an international database accessible by all Member States of the OPCW, which will be based upon the pre-existing framework provided by the OPCW Scheduled Chemicals Database, to which regional intelligence organizations may voluntarily contribute incident reports in order to expand global understanding of chemical weapons incidents, and how they may be avoided.



Code: OPCW/1/8

Committee: Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Topic: The Complete Eradication of Chemical Weapons

1 *The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* our commitment to the complete eradication and prevention of the reemergence of chemical weapons,
4 as referring to Article III of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use*
5 *of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC) (1992),*

6
7 *Considering* the work and significant success of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
8 in dismantling and destroying 96% of chemical weapons stockpiles around the world, as stated by Director-General
9 Ahmet Uzumcu at the 22nd Session of the Conference of the State Parties under OPCW verification by possessor
10 states,

11
12 *Bearing in mind* the complexity of monitoring the usage of dual-use chemicals for harmful purposes, and the
13 objective contained in Article IX of the CWC,

14
15 *Further recalling* the paramount role of the OPCW in eradication and provision of technical knowledge pertaining
16 to chemical security,

17
18 *Reaffirming* the Education for Peace conference that has been adopted by the OPCW, which allows cooperation of
19 universities and Member States' governments experts within the field of chemical weapons usage, that allows the
20 capability of the communities to alert the proper experts,

21
22 *Recognizing* the close cooperation of the OPCW and the United Nations (UN) Counter-Terrorism Implementation
23 Task Force established by the UN Secretary-General in 2005, and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted
24 by the UN in 2006,

25
26 *Deeply concerned* about the increasing chemical security breaches and their gruesome effect on civilian populations,
27 as evidenced by the recent use of chemical weapons by terrorist organization the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
28 (ISIL) and Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, the Republic of Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic,
29 and the Republic of Yemen,

30
31 *Fully aware* of G.E.K.A, a German state-owned company with the ability and success to be able to remove 500 tons
32 of chemical weapons within Libya, as one example of a company working toward the goal of eradicating all
33 chemical weapons in tandem with the aims of the OPCW,

34
35 *Further acknowledging* that the OPCW will have to find ways to fund the following initiatives without depending
36 solely on the wealth of countries suffering less and not central to conflicts,

37
38 *Desiring* a partial budget reformation to address the problem of inefficient staffing, unprecedented travel cost, and
39 ambiguous consulting costs, because as stated in the 2018 OPCW budget, the committee's staffing, consulting, and
40 travel spending was higher than operating, supplies, materials, and lab costs,

41
42 *Alarmed by* the possible issue of the increase of sexual exploitation and abuse incidents within UN operations and
43 possible problems for OPCW training programs,

- 44
45 1. *Calls upon* the General Assembly Third Committee to endorse monitoring of incidents of Sexual Exploitation
46 and Abuse (SEA) during on-site trainings by OPCW personnel;
47
48 2. *Endorses* UN educational groups, such as the Central Asian Country Program (CACP), with funds from the UN
49 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to establish expert personnel teams for the

- 50 creation of an educational program, to help exchange information and data in regard to emergency responses to
51 adverse health effects occurred throughout the process of the eradication of chemical weapons;
52
- 53 3. *Proposes* the establishment of regional centers in a global manner, based on the Doha Regional Centre for
54 Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Training model, composed by the aforementioned expert
55 groups, that would be specialized in organizing on-the-ground training such as simulated chemical attacks,
56 instruction sessions for civilians, referring to the physical and psychological impact of different classes of
57 chemical weapons and methods to counteract them, training seminars aimed at local experts on recycling
58 chemical compounds, elective courses taught to students from affiliated universities related to chemical
59 weapons recycling, the implementation of an emergency line specialized in symptom-based assistance;
60
- 61 4. *Proposes* to expand the already existing Education for Peace Conference, which is a gathering of governing
62 bodies, civil organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academia inspired by UN Security
63 Council Resolution 1540, that the OPCW hosted in 2014 in Sudan, and that would:
64
- 65 a. Share information about the management and impact of chemical weapons and dangerous raw
66 materials;
67
- 68 b. Be financed by the OPCW Voluntary Fund;
69
- 70 c. Further invite willing Member States of the OPCW to contribute to the expansion of the conference via
71 expertise, finance, and hosting of the gathering;
72
- 73 5. *Invites* the continuation of the work of the OPCW Associate Programme in order to further implement the
74 following:
75
- 76 a. Establishing an international definition that specifically expands on current definitions;
77
- 78 b. Obtaining annual updates from all Member States, which will include all compliant Member States
79 who are possibly victims of chemical weapon attacks;
80
- 81 c. Being available to Member States' communities in order to be aware of possible threats of chemical
82 weapon attacks;
83
- 84 6. *Urges* the establishment of a stronger collaboration between the OPCW and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent by:
85
- 86 a. Allocating funds from the Voluntary Fund for Assistance to be donated to the Syrian Arab Red
87 Crescent;
88
- 89 b. Expanding the reach of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to encompass more countries than Syria alone;
90
- 91 7. *Proposes* the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force establish a database available exclusively to
92 concerned NGOs and Member States with the goal to prevent chemical attacks such as recently seen in the
93 Republic of Iraq, Afghanistan and the Republic of Yemen for the purpose of:
94
- 95 a. Analyzing the usage of chemical weapons with a specific focus on location of incident, chemical
96 composition and perpetrators of the attack;
97
- 98 b. Sharing national action plans which are necessary for Member States with regional proximity to
99 effectively respond to a chemical attack;
100
- 101 c. Increasing efficiency of partnered NGOs and affected Member States by providing accurate and timely
102 information necessary for an appropriate response;
103
- 104 d. Exchanging information about alternatives to current dual-use chemicals, for instance pesticides,
105 fertilizers and chlorine, with hopes of limiting their misuse by non-state actors;

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8. *Calls upon* fellow Member States to provide further funding and promote the awareness of G.E.K.A, as it is an established entity that focuses solely on the elimination of chemical weapons, by:
 - a. Encouraging Members States to contribute in any way possible, which includes but is not limited to: personnel, technical expertise, equipment, or financial means;
 - b. Furthering the collaboration with Member States who have the financial means to help other non-state actors and non-state members such as Libya;
 9. *Expresses* its conviction that these funds be reevaluated, reconsidered, and ultimately reallocated by avoiding any deficit in the annual Working Capital Fund (WCF) by opposing spending on perks and accommodations, as well as unnecessary means of transportation for dignitaries, inspectors, and consultants;
 10. *Fully supports* the reallocation of:
 - a. The WCF to support the agenda as it pertains to local training for civilians, domestic education programs regarding the recognition of category three chemical weapons, as well as counterterrorism efforts, preventative measures as Member States surveil each industry's lack of compliance with the CWC;
 - b. The Voluntary Fund to support the agenda as it pertains to local assistance to victims of chemical weapons use and local training for first aid responders;
 11. *Urges* the Executive Council of the OPCW to establish a transparent documentation process regarding contribution of Member States with detailed expenditures on the OPCW annual budget, such as detailed expenditures and logistical costs for each staff member, dignitary, consultant, and inspector, as well as detailed performance reports on projects funded by Member States and detailed budget verification to increase accountability.