

DISEC 1 Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee – Disarmament and International Security Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Argentina, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Austria, Canada, Central African Republic, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Columbia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Fiji, Georgia, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Madagascar, Malaysia, United Mexican States (Mexico), Mongolia, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of Peru, Republic of Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Singapore, Slovak Republic, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America
Topic: “General Disarmament and the Reduction of Chemical Weapons”

Takes into consideration the reasons countries continue to arm themselves with chemical weapons for defensive and offensive tactics,

Having examined the harmful effects of chemical weapons,

Expressing satisfaction with prior actions such as the Geneva Protocol, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and prior resolutions such as Resolution 71/69 which deals with the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Alarmed by the increasing rates of stockpiling of chemical weapons and the deaths caused by chemical weapons,

1. Calls all upon all states to disarm and dispose of the chemical weapons they are in possession of in a way that does not harm anything;
2. Encourages the Security Council to impose economic sanctions on countries that do not follow the resolution’s operative clauses and/or countries that are not in the process of destroying these weapons, unless they have already destroyed them;
3. Approves the creation of chemical weapon disposal facilities;
4. Accepts that a summit will be held every 3 years to discuss the member states’ status on chemical weapons;
5. Endorses the education of the public on chemical weapons, what to do in the case of a chemical weapon attack, and how the public can help remove the threat of chemical weapons;
6. Recommends that member states report any usage of chemical weapons in their country;
7. Further recommends for countries to disarm and dispose of their chemical weapons once their current conflict is over;
8. Requests that member states aid countries under attack so that the country under attack does not have to resort to the use of chemical weapons;
9. Notes that chemical weapons should be disposed of in an environmentally friendly way;

10. Trusts that in the summit member states will discuss how to track the weapons and how long countries should take to destroy them;
11. Further invites developed countries/wealthy member states to help developing/in poverty countries to finish ratifying any present resolutions;
12. Recommends member states to publicize their current number of chemical weapons as well as how much and what;
13. Notes that some extremist groups have chemical weapons and suggests that countries conduct searches for the source of the weapons and settles disputes with extremist groups peacefully;
14. Confirms that chemical weapons should only be used as a last resort and in times of conflict will do it's best to disarm both states;
15. Recommends that member states should set up aid centers to treat the people who were injured by chemical weapons;
16. Carefully examine the potential threats posed by chemical weapons and deal with them in a timely manner.