

Special Political

- 1. International Espionage
- 2. Situation in Iraq
- 3. Elimination of Chemical Weapons



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Norway



Alarmed by the increase of espionage committed around the world. A	\bout
45,000+ cases known cases of cybercrimes today and this is becoming	g a
serious problem is was not before.	

 Keeping in mind Espionage is the practice of spying or hiring spies to gain political and military information, and

Having heard the Espionage Act of 1998 took place to create a solution for this international espionage, and

Noting further it clearly states if someone takes or destroys a trade secret of value with the intention of using it to give the foreign power the advantage, and

<u>Noting with deep concern</u> in the past years some countries have turned to death penalties for the solution.

- 1) <u>Calls Upon</u> the schools to take a part in letting the children know the signs of espionage and the serious threats of it;
- **2)** <u>Declaring</u> that espionage is a serious problem so do not spread valuable information over electronics for example: social media, texting, IMing, phone calls or voicemails;
- **3)** Recommend Against sending valuable information through a letter. Along the way to its destination it can be opened and looked at;
- **Taking note of** sometimes someone gives clues they are performing espionage but do not jump to conclusions. If someone is acting really protective and distant, or the opposite they are more involved. These are some of the signs of an espionage performer.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Socialists Republic of Vietnam

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1 2	<u>WELCOMING</u> the cooperation of all nations in the United Nations to come to an agreement on this controversial topic, and
3 4	TAKING NOTE that International Espionage is the process in which human agents extract
5 6	information about plans and activities that are not available to the public from other countries, companies, or individuals through covert means, and
7	
8 9	<u>BEARING IN MIND</u> that over 100 billion dollars was the approximate losses from corporate espionage, which is one the most popular forms of espionage in 2013, and
10	
11 12	STRESSING that in the past few years, there has been a 71 percent increase in terrorists attacks and a significant rise in deaths all around the planet and both have the possibility to rise more,
13	and
14	
15	REALIZING that espionage agencies target illegal drug trade and terrorists as well as state
16 17	actors, these agencies value certain intelligence collection techniques over others, and
18	EMPHASIZING It should not be assumed that espionage is always directed at the most secret
19	operations of a target country, national and terrorist organizations and other groups are also
20 21	targets because governments want to retrieve information that they can use to be proactive in protecting their nation from potential terrorist attacks, and
22	protecting their nation from potential terrorist attacks, and
23	1) <u>INVITES</u> all nations to improve international relations in order to increase
24	international trust to overcome this problem;
25	
26	2) <u>REAFFIRMS</u> the right to privacy and not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful
27	interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to enjoy
28	protection of the law against such interference or attacks;
29 30	3) <u>RECOGNIZES</u> the global and open nature of the Internet as a driving force in
31	accelerating progress towards development in its various forms and that the same
32	rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in particular the right
33	to privacy, including in the context of the surveillance of communications;
34	
35	4) <u>REQUESTS</u> the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present

an interim report on the issue of human rights and indiscriminate surveillance.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1/3

1		WITH GRAVE CONCERN the issue of international espionage, especially the issue
2	of cyber es	spionage in this technological age, and
3 4	STRESSI	NG that international espionage will become a serious issue without proper precautions
5		sure national rights and privacy, and
6	taken to m	Sale national rights and privacy, and
7		IZING how international espionage violates national sovereignty, a nation's security,
8	and severs	any trust nations have with each other impeding the United Nations strives for peace,
9	and	
10		
11	<u>ALARME</u>	D that more than 95 countries reported 63, 437 cyber security incidents of data loss
12	and hackir	ng in 2013 alone, and
13		
14	MINDFU	of less technologically advanced nations being victims of espionage while having no
15	means to s	support their citizens privacy and receiving no help in advancing their security or
16	technology	y;
17	0.	
18	1)	APPEALS to all technologically-advanced member nations to assist less developed
19	,	nations with their technological development especially in the development of
20		national security measures both technological and physical;
21		
22	2)	CALLS UPON all member nations set a firm solution to this devastating issue by
23	/	forming an international group to protect data and promote peaceful communication
24		between all nations, ensuring trust between nations and ending espionage;
25		
26	3)	EMPHASIZES the importance of peaceful, direct communication, the only
27	2)	permanent way to successfully end international espionage.
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Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Federative Republic of Brazil

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1	BEARING IN MIND that there are several types of espionage that include but are not
2	limited to military espionage, economic espionage, and surveillance, and
3	
4	NOTING the lack of rules and regulations set by the UN on espionage, and
5	
6	<u>FULLY BELIEVING</u> that espionage is an activity most nations participate in, and
7	
8	ALARMED that the estimated annual cost of cyber crime and economic espionage to the
9	world economy is \$445 billion (1% of global income), and
10	
11	AWARE that the development in technology and computers is making espionage much
12	easier to conduct and participate in, and
13	NOTEDIO NUESTI CENTRE CONCEDNATA A CONCEDNAT
14	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that espionage is creating many difficulties for
15	nations to maintain their relationship with other nations and parties;
16	1) EVDDEGGEG THE HODE that the HN will continue to bring up and discuss the
17	1) <u>EXPRESSES THE HOPE</u> that the UN will continue to bring up and discuss the important topic of espionage;
18 19	important topic of espionage,
20	2) SUGGESTS that the UN create and implement an international law that prohibits
20 21	countries and corporations from participating in espionage by punishing those who
22	participate with heavy fines and the seizing of the intellectual and physical
23	property;
24	property,
25	3) FURTHER SUGGESTS that any resources seized then go toward furthering
26	Millennium Development Goals;
27	
28	4) <u>URGES</u> all member states to participate in the voting process in order to solve this
29	ever evolving problem.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: State of Israel

1 MINDFUL that Nations need to keep a firm hand on their state run facilities due to 2 concern of internal spies, and 3 REMINDING Nations that it is not only against the law to practice international espionage 4 5 but as well frowned upon by many Nations of the UN, and 6 AWARE that all Nations want to have a people that are civil towards each other and 7 what positive effects that has on one's Nation, and 8 9 10 HAVING CONSIDERED cybercrime and espionage cost \$445 billion dollars annually just 11 from cyber crimes and espionage, and 12 13 ALARMED by Nations who have sadly resorted to violence as a method of solving this problem 14 of international espionage, and 15 16 <u>BELIEVING</u> if all Nations come together in the spirit of diplomacy it will make solving our problem 17 of international espionage much easier; 18 19 1.) **INVITES** other Nations to assist other countries and especially help ourselves before all Nations get into other countries business; 20 21 22 2.) RECOMMENDS that all Nations need to work on all the crimes that are going on in our county and donate funds to other nations that need it. 23





Submitted To: International Espionage

	Topic: Special Political Submitted By: Columbia
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6	Alarmed by the fact that such developed countries like the United States of America will
7	resort to such barbarism as to impede on others rights, and
8	
9	Emphasizing the fact that, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights protects all
10	countries and peoples from the afore mentioned espionage, and
11	
12	Fully acknowledging that some espionage may be required for the protection and
13	preservation of infrastructure and people of most countries, and
14 15	1)Cugagata that developed countries along technological immediate to
16	1)Suggests that developed countries share technological improvements as to dissuade international espionage;
17	dissuade international espionage,
18	2)Demands proof with out reasonable doubt and a judgment from the UN with a
19	majority of countries agreeing that the evidence is damning before espionage can
20	legally take place;
21	
22	3)Imploring that the safety of countries impart lies in the UN, the punishment on
23	espionage cases must be harsh if countries are proven guilty to the international
24	espionage charges;
25	*
26	4) Reiterates that international espionage is a true and serious problem that can
27	plague modern society, therefore punishments for any charges must be severe to
28	dissuade any country from ever even attempting to illegally spy on others.
29	



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Libya

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Reaffirming the fact that espionage is the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information, and

Fully aware that espionage is occurring throughout the world, and

<u>Guided by</u> the fact that there is no international law to protect against espionage victims, only rules set by individual countries, and

Aware of the fact that espionage laws in place currently prosecute non spies accidentally as well as legitimate ones, and

Noting further that developing nations may not have the means to pass effective espionage laws such as the United States of America has;

- 1. <u>Recommends</u> to the United Nations a convention be held to establish laws preventing against espionage against developing countries;
- 2. <u>Supports</u> the notion to have standard penalties be enforced on espionage participants and their home countries for acts of espionage that threaten global safety;
- 3. <u>Trusts</u> the United Nations will be able to care for and help protect nations with a developing government and that are very vulnerable to attacks of espionage, such as Libya.



1/8

Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Australia

1	<u>DEEPLY CONCERNED</u> with the frequent occurrence of international espionage and its
2	potential infringement on a nation's sovereignty and security, and
3	
4	NOTING that espionage is defined as the practice of spying or using spies to obtain information
5	about the plans or activities of foreign government, and
5	
7	EMPHASIZING that illegal spying on sovereign nations and intentionally gathering personal
8	information of citizen's violates the right of privacy, and
9	
10	<u>REITERATING</u> the violation of basic human rights that result from espionage and surveillance
on	
11	unsuspecting citizens, and
12	
13	BEARING IN MIND the benefits of spying and the importance to seek information that could
14	further the knowledge of a government, and
15	
16	<u>RECOGNIZING</u> the significant impact that the Internet has had on nations and it being a major
17	contributor of information and the storage of data, and
18	
19	<u>DETERMINED</u> that the same privacy people are expected to be given offline should be equally
20	given while on the Internet even for surveillance purposes.
21	
22	1) CALLS UPON member nations to ensure the privacy of their citizens and other
23	member nations all the while showing respect;
24	
25	2) <u>FURTHER REQUESTS</u> that extra measures be taken to cease violations of these
26	rights;
27	
28	3) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that the United Nations present a report to identify the principles
29	and practices of future surveillance;
30	
40	4) <u>CONDEMNS</u> the surveillance of unknowing, innocent people with no suspicion of
41	terrorism against them;
42	
43	5) <u>INVITES</u> member nations to define and identify their idea of espionage so other
44	member nations will know when they are violating the right of privacy.





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Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Maldives

1 <u>CONSCIOUS</u> that international espionage has become a very real thing in our world that causes great disputes between nations, and

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that international espionage costs around \$455 billion dollars annually, which is around 1 percent of the global income, and that the United States, China, and Germany together accounted for \$200 billion dollars of that total, and

MINDFUL that countries cannot possibly defend themselves against all acts of international espionage, both criminal and cyber, against their country both abroad and within themselves, and

<u>REALIZING</u> that nation's leaders and people high in power carry out international espionage against other countries and even sometimes against their own country that causes disputes to erupt, and

<u>COGNIZANT</u> that also terrorist organizations, such as ISIS, carry out international espionage against nations in the Middle East and around the rest of the world, and

 <u>RECALLING</u> the terrorist attacks against the United States in September of 2001, which were unprecedented and unseen by anyone, which has opened the new era of terrorism and international espionage, and

<u>REAFFIRMING</u> the need for countries' leaders to speak out against the act of international espionage that their countries commit in hope that it will in turn end most if not all international espionage in the world, and prevent local and global wars;

1) <u>Calls upon</u> nations to not commit acts of international espionage in hope that the removal of acts of international espionage by nations' leaders will greatly reduce the amount of international espionage activity that is conducted in the world;

2) <u>Urges</u> influential countries in the United Nations to speak out against international espionage;

3) <u>Instructs</u> that an agreement throughout the world should be reached to end international espionage in our world;





Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Turkmenistan

1 2	ALAR country	MED that a number of citizens and diplomats were engaged in a spy ring against the v_1 , and
3		
4	CONC	ERNED that numerous foreign citizens of our country were attempting to ignite a
5	revolut	ion and overthrow our government, and
6		
7	AWAF	E that global espionage is becoming a major problem as technology becomes more
8	advanc	ed and,
9		
10	BEAR!	ING IN MIND that people should have the same rights and protections online as they do
11	offline	
12		
13	1)	<u>Declares</u> that a certain set of international laws should be put into place that will
14		condemn and punish global espionage;
15		
16	2)	Calls Upon the assistance of all countries to enforce this new set of international laws and
17		standards that will end global espionage and also for these member states to create a
18		subcommittee to solve these international problems;
19		
20	3)	Considering that the illegal surveillance of private business and communications are
21		violating citizens' rights and doing it in other nations unknowing and unwillingly violates
22		sovereignty;

23 24 25

26

27

> 5) Stresses that member states review their policies on surveillance and spying and also uphold the rights of citizens and private corporations all around the world.

4) Supports all efforts made in the past to end these intellectual crimes;



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: New Zealand

1 2	Bearing in Mind that espionage is the practice of sending spies out to obtain data of another business or nation, so that the information may be useful to the country and used to turn the
3	tables in a political fight, and
4	
5	Recognizing Economic espionage is a country attempting to acquire foreign trade secrets.
6	Though the government is not involved with this, it is vital to a country's growth and safety, and
7	
8	Deeply Convinced That of military espionage is to expand on a nation's safety against all
9	opposing militaries. Recognizing foreign military threats and obtaining information can help
10	prevent a war, or increase the chance of winning one, and
11	
12	Realizing That most countries have laws against espionage because it is a violation, but nations
13	still require information for military information and diplomacy, and send spies into other
14	nations to gain intelligence and gain advantages against enemies.
15	
16	1) Recommends that the defending country have proper defensives against
17	espionage such as finding spies, recognizing their motives, and putting a stop to
18	them, and
19	
20	2) Invites that countries take the precautions of defending their lands by any means
21	possible, and
22	
23	3) Suggests that more laws should be passed to protect the inhabitants of foreign
24	countries from espionage, and stricter laws regarding foreign spies.



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Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Sweden

<u>EMPHASIZING</u>- the fact that, in order for the world to live peacefully together they must trust each other's activity, breaching on one other's privacy must not occur through wiretapping or other invasive actions, and

<u>STRESSING</u>- the fact that, in order for the above mentioned, government agencies including the National Security Agency must not infringe on private matters by eavesdropping on foreign countries without consent, an effort must be put forth by the other countries to ban wiretapping in other countries without government consent, and

<u>FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING</u>- the effort of international security the United States is trying to form a safer world, and

<u>NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN</u>- however, the fact that government agencies within the United States have eavesdropped on foreign countries without their consent, shows a lack of trust between governments established in other countries, and

<u>EMPHASIZING FURTHER</u>- that the banning of international wiretapping will not only give citizens of foreign countries privacy, but also establish stability and trust between the United States and the world, but also the banning of international wiretapping;

- 1) <u>STRESSES</u> the importance of international privacy for citizens foreign to the United States of America and also privacy to foreign governments;
- 2) <u>PROMOTES</u> the improvement of global trust between all nations, and the improvement of international relations;
- 3) <u>IMPLORES</u> the cooperation from countries within the United Nations that promote international wiretapping to not commit such activity without consent;
- 4) <u>ENCOURAGES STRONGLY</u>- the cooperation between government agencies which promote espionage that, to discontinue international wiretapping for the ultimate goal of global trust;
- 5) <u>SUGGESTS</u>- the United Nations creates an annual meeting concerning the importance of agencies using espionage to receive consent before advancing in wiretapping and other actions, so that trust can be insured between the nations in the United Nations.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Syria



1 2 3 4		ENT that espionage is the practice of spying and or using spies that is typically used by ints of different nations to obtain important information along political or war based
5 6 7		NED because not enough changes have been made to help against the topic mentioned veryone's countries to solve many problems, and
8 9	REALIZI	NG that some efforts have been made to stop the above mentioned topic, and
10 11 12		REVIEWED what has been done to try and fight against the above mentioned topic, slike not enough has been done, and
13 14 15		<u>IZING</u> if we can solve some of the issues with the topic mentioned above then it will and there will be less conflict for many people;
16 17 18 19	1)	<u>ACKNOWLEDGES</u> that if we can help solve some of the problems with the topic mentioned above then we have a possibility of saving the lives of innocent people that could be caught in between espionage attacks;
20 21 22 23	2)	<u>DRAWS ATTENTION TO</u> the fact that having secret organizations trying to harm and defile your country is not a good thing;
24 25 26	3)	<u>RECOMMENDS</u> that more rules should be made and be enforced to fight against the corrupt topic mentioned above;
27 28 29 30 31	4)	<u>DECIDES</u> that if a certain country would not follow the rules made to fight against the topic mentioned above then some sort of sanction should be put on the country that disobeys the rules for punishment;
32 33 34	5)	NOTE WITH SATISFACTION that if we can come to an agreement between the countries in the UN to have consequences for the topic mentioned above then we could have a possibility of no espionage between the countries in the UN.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: International Espionage Submitted By: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

3/17

1 2	RECOGNIZING how espionage has taken our world by storm
3	RECALLING the exercise of human right through documents such as the Universal Declaration
4	of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration
5	
6	STRESSING that although technology has advanced and made this espionage an easy task
7	everyone deserves some privacy
8	
9	REAFFIRMING The World Conference of Human Rights states that we must all do our part to
10	promote the universal respect and understanding for one another and protect all fundamental
11 12	human right or anything pertaining to human rights
13	HAVING REVIEWED in greater detail this document also states that all peoples have the right
14	of self-determination therefore, everyone can advance technologically without worrying about
15	their privacy because it violates this document or statement for the betterment of the people
16	
17	EXPRESSING DEEP UNDERSTANDING The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;
18	
19	1) <u>DRAWS ATTENTION TO</u> the direct violation of human rights that occurs in
20	espionage
21	
22	2) <u>SUGGESTS</u> the creation of laws that allow even with the progression of technology
23	that privacy out of respect be maintained
24	2) COMMENIDS members of this council to take action by greating a committee that
2526	3) <u>COMMENDS</u> members of this council to take action by creating a committee that solely focuses on the technological advancements and how they effect human rights
27	solery locuses on the technological advancements and now they effect human rights
28	4) URGES nations to take the initiative of creating software or technology that will
29	make these issues of espionage a harder more grueling task.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation in Iraq

Submitted By: France



1	Noting with Deep Concern that the number of civilian deaths in Iraq has nearly doubled every
2	year since 2003, in 2014 it being 17,049, and
3	
4	Bearing in mind that since the coalition invasion not a single day has gone by without an Iraqi
5	civilian casualty caused by conflict, and
6	
7	<u>Taking into Consideration</u> the fact that France currently has 3,200 troops deployed in Iraq,
8	many of whom have been deployed in the last year, and
9	
10	<u>Determined</u> to fight alongside the U.S. and the rest of the U.K. to keep terrorist groups like ISIS
11	from terrorizing Middle Eastern countries, as well as the rest of the world:
12	
13	1) Strongly Condemns ISIS for its role in the rise in civilian casualties, and its
14	contribution to the current refuge crisis;
15	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
16	2) Calls Upon the UN to set up a military task force to engage ISIS forces in Iraq;
17	2) Suite of the set up a minimary task force to engage to a force in many,
18	3) Encourages this task force to work with and coordinate efforts with the Kurdish
19	forces in Northern Iraq;
20	Torces in Northern may,
	1) Example on Invited at how and found Middle Eastern countries to increase their monatons.
21	4) <u>Further Invites</u> other gulf and Middle Eastern countries to increase their monetary
22	and military support in this venture;



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation in Iraq Submitted By: Afghanistan



1	<u>CONCERNED BY</u> the escalating rate of growth of ISIS forces, with recruits coming
2	from an estimated 90 countries globally, and
3	
4	ALARMED BY the recent terror attack on April, 15 in Jalalabad, Afghanistan, that
5	killed 33 and wounded 100, and
6	
7	WORRIED the recent capture of 52 155mm M198 Howitzers from U.S.
8	forces and the recent capture of an estimated 100-150 armored vehicles by ISIS
9.	forces, and
10	
11	<u>DISTURBED</u> by the recent killings of two Iraqi generals in a suicide attack
12	performed by ISIS militants in two American-made Humvees rigged with explosives,
13	and
14	
	AWARE OF the danger ISIS poses to Iraq's cities as they now have enough resources
	to present a immediate threat, and
17	
18	
	Iraq by ISIS;
20	
21	1.) ENDORSES Resolution 2170 and Resolution 1373, which both
21	condemn the recruitment of new forces by ISIS and stop the funding of
22	terrorist groups by any person or persons;
23	
24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
25	
26	
27	3.) <u>REQUESTS</u> Iraq and other financially able nations increase the defenses
28	around major cities like Baghdad Iraq's capital which is in severe danger as ISIS
29	has captured Ramadi which is only 110 kilometers away.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Iraq war

Submitted By: Republic of Iraq



ALARMED that the United States is debating if they should send a maximum of 1 2 450 troops in to combat the terrorist group known as ISIS, and 3 4 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Sufi people have been know as a peaceful sect of the 5 Muslim religion and the Shia people have had numerous recorded killings and violence's in 6 recent years, so they have different beliefs on how Iraq is being affected by the ISIS conflict, 7 and 8 9 NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that many of Iraq's temples and artifacts are being 10 bombed by the ISIS organization, and 11 12 AWARE that out of consideration of the Sufi and Shia side the Kurdish people believe 13 that there was less violence since the United States soldiers had been assigned 14 to their specific regions some even say there was very little to no violence 15 at all; 16 17 1.) CONFIRMS that assistance from the UN is unnecessary in directly combating ISIS and 18 unhelpful because of the United States contemplating on sending troops to try and stop 19 the problem: 20 21 2.) <u>INVITES</u> other nations to try to find alternative methods to help the ISIS conflict 22 as long as it is considered between both the assisting nation and Iraq: 23 24 3.) <u>CALLS UPON</u> any member states to enlist guards in front of the remaining temples, 25 monuments, and artifacts.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation in Iraq Submitted By: Russian Federation

1 2 3	known to	L of the increasing instability of the nation of Iraq due to the terrorist militant group the international community as the Islamic State, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, amic State of Iraq and the Levant, among other names, and
4		taine state of may and the Bevant, among other names, and
5	ALARME	<u>D</u> that the Islamic State's goal to destabilize not only Iraq, but also the entire region
6		of terrorism, murder, kidnapping, and public executions aimed at intimidating western
7		d those which disagree with the core beliefs of the group are growing in popularity
8		ocial media, and
9	8	,
10	TAKING	INTO ACCOUNT ISIS gains power over unstable nations with its immense revenue
11		o it by the production of oil, ransom for kidnappings, assassinations, smuggling, and
12		ancient artifacts stolen from land and people under the control of the militant group,
13	and	
14		
15	DISAPPO	INTED in actions by members of the United Nations aimed at destabilizing the
16	establishe	d governments in the surrounding region that are already combating the Islamic State
17	and attemp	pting to defeat this enemy to the entire international community;
18		
19	1)	SUGGESTS that willing nations provide weapons to the Iraqi government and the
20		governments of other nations in the region with existing leadership in order to help
21		combat the spread of the Islamic State in and around Iraq;
22	2)	
23	2)	<u>URGES</u> nations to not enter the conflict unless expressly requested to by Iraq and the
24		neighboring nations in order to respect the national sovereignty of each nation and
25		allow their campaigns against ISIS to continue without hindrance;
26	2)	DECOMMENDS and a second of the
27 28	3)	<u>RECOMMENDS</u> nations to support the governments of the surrounding nations, if
28 29		the respective nations wish to allow it, in their fight against the Islamic State in order to more quickly bring order to the nations of Middle Fact.
30		to more quickly bring order to the nations of Middle-East;
31	4)	ADVOCATES the cessation of any actions that bring impairment to the national
32	7)	governments within the region already combating the Islamic State, therefore, the
33		aforementioned governments can contribute to a swift end of the terrorist
		more and the contraction and a contraction and a contraction of the co

organization and stabilize the region, specifically Iraq, in a more rapid pace.



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Situation in Iraq
Submitted By: The Republic of Cuba

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 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the situation in the Republic of Iraq regarding the rise of radical groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) involved in the violation of international humanitarian law, civilian causalities, and the threats against any and all religious and ethnic groups, but

REAFFIRMING the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Iraq, and

 NOTING WITH REGRET the attacks perpetrated by these radical groups against the inhabitants of Iraq in attempts to destabilize the country as well as the region, and

COGNIZANT that ISIS is a major threat to the future of Iraq and the situation will remain tense unless and until ISIS is contained, and

AWARE that ISIS has publicly killed and tortured men, women, and children of several countries other than Iraq, including citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as well as other Middle Eastern Countries such as Syria and Lebanon, and

<u>EMPHASIZING</u> the necessity of the United Nations to help stabilize and secure the nation for the citizens, who are suffering greatly at the hands of these radical groups, the region, which has become a war-zone, and the international community, which is constantly being threatened of becoming the next target, and

STRESSING that this goal cannot be met without the combined effort of our nations working together in the fight against terrorism and for the freedom of the Iraqi people from the horrific conditions in which they live, and

 CALLS UPON the political and religious entities of the world to work in collaboration to strengthen Iraq and benefit the Iraqi people by drawing awareness to these gruesome situations;

2. <u>DRAWS ATTENTION TO</u> the source of growth and funding of ISIS, advising the United Nations to impose sanctions against those helping the group;

3. <u>EMPHASIZES</u> the international need to gather more intelligence about ISIS by using the advancements in technology as well as using any means necessary to shorten the fight;

4. <u>SUGGESTS</u> the United Nation intensifies air strikes against known ISIS bases to strengthen the Iraqi people in order to keep the situation in Iraq from expanding more than it already has.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation in Iraq Submitted By: Republic of Korea

2/6

1 2 3	<u>Considering</u> the severity of the terrorist actions carried out by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, threatening sovereignty, political stability, and security in the region and neighboring areas, and
4 5 6 7	<u>Appalled</u> at the countless number of people who live in fear of brutal attacks, ranging from sexual violence against women and girls to cruel assaults made on civilians, carried out by the radical groups, and
8 9 10	<u>Alarmed by</u> the great possibility of surrounding nations and organizations aiding and supporting these radical groups in the Middle East financially or with military aid, and
11 12 13	<u>Desiring</u> to prevent and discourage any political backing for the extremist organizations that could lead to further chaos, and
14 15 16 17 18	Recalling the previous action taken by the Security Council on July 29, 2015 in Resolution 2233 regarding adjustments to United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) to be more successful in its endeavors in Iraq by focusing on political good offices, humanitarian assistance facilitation, human rights and the rule of law, but
19 20 21	<u>Conscious</u> of the fact that these actions have instilled change to a certain extent, but have lacked the power to end the ruthless violation of human rights;
22 23 24 25	1) <u>Calls upon</u> all nations to search for ways to help sustain the affected countries and populations economically through financial assistance and/or donating resources to alleviate them of monetary strains;
26 27 28 29	2) Expresses its hope that capable nations will support the thousands of refugees and citizens in finding liberation from terrorist groups such as ISIS by working to restore peace and safety for civilians;
30 31 32 33	3) <u>Urges</u> all competent states to provide military and monetary aid to the forces currently deployed battling the violence of radical groups in Iraq in order to create a stronger peace keeping presence;
34 35 36	4) <u>Suggests</u> that the global community take advantage of the current advances in technology and use it to take larger steps forward in stopping members of extremist

groups causing difficulties in the Middle East.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: The Situation in Iraq Submitted By: Japan

2/7

Noting with grave concern the rapid and violent takeover of 33% of northern Iraq by ISIS, and taking into account the sectarian 3-way government, split between the Kurds, Shiite, and Sunni Muslims, which divides the country's ability to ward off terrorist threats, while

Recognizing that many of the current issues branch into neighboring regions, requiring a comprehensive and multinational effort, while simultaneously preventing an "Iraq only" solution, for example, the headquarters of ISIS being in Syria, and also that many issues are caused simply due to high levels of citizen discontent and low opportunities, as in a questionnaire filled out by thousands of citizens, 61% responded that things in their lives are going either quite bad or very bad, and

Recalling previous failed military attempts, due largely to the fact that defense of a state inherently designed to spur conflict, attributed to its inception after World War I, and a lack of support from the populace, evident from a 2007 public opinion poll that 70% of Iraqis felt that their country's situation had been far worsened by all military activity and 47% wanted all forces gone from the country immediately, while

Stressing that the campaign against Al Qaeda in Iraq in the 2000's had a number of flaws, but due to changed dynamics since then, if a similar military approach is pursued, the result would more than likely be far more disastrous, expensive and worsen the instability of the region, and

Realizing that if nothing is done, or further military action is taken by other nations, the country of Iraq will more than likely split, as noted by Defense Secretary of the United States, Ash Carter, and many others, or undergo another civil war similar to that suffered by Lebanon, with less chance of stability like in Lebanon, and

1.) <u>Calls upon</u> the international community to assist in developing an Iraqi government better equipped to support and provide for its citizens in order to both alleviate the underlying issue of large numbers of people joining terrorist groups, as well as provide each of the three groups with a better voice in their country;

2.) <u>Urges</u> that increased dialogue and agreements are held between Sunnis, Shiites and Kurds to achieve higher levels of stability, potentially modeling that of Lebanon which has seen political stability for the past 30 years, as well as to better consolidate resources in the defense and other functions of the country;

3.) <u>Suggests</u> that all nations agree to diplomatically aid in slowing down and eventually halting the militarization of smaller minorities through the larger factions as the only conceivable outcome is a large civil war at some point in the future.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation in Iraq Submitted By: Kingdom of Spain 2/8

1 2	Noting with regret that our unified, peaceful world is threatened by radical terrorist groups who violate the peace of mind and human rights of citizens everywhere, and
3	"
4	<u>Alarmed</u> that these militant groups are spreading their influence into the Republic of Iraq by taking over the country's resources and largest cities, such as Ramadi, and
5	taking over the country's resources and imgest offes, such as realitating and
6	Bearing in mind that in 2014, approximately 3,370 terrorist attacks took place in Iraq, causing at
7	
8	least 9,929 fatalities, and
9	Recognizing the possibility of terrorist activity spreading into other countries like Syria,
10	becoming a global catastrophe in which everyone is affected, and
11	becoming a global catastrophe in which everyone is affected, and
12	Encouraged by the mammoth efforts put forth by the United Nations Security Council, the
13	Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
14	(UNOCHA), the International Criminal Court (ICC), the Commission on Human Rights, and
15 16	other organizations that are fighting for those who are unable to fend or provide for themselves,
10 17	but
	out .
18 19	Mindful these organizations may currently not be able to deal with all the issues regarding
	terrorist groups like Al Qaeda and ISIS, and
20	terrorist groups rike Ar Queda and 1919; and
21	Stressing that every second not working to help those suffering from these aggressors may result
22 23	in permanent physical, mental, or emotional damage to the victims, and;
23 24	In permanent physical, mental, or entertain and any
2 4 25	1.) Suggests the United Nations work more closely with organizations such as
25 26	UNOCHA and the CTC to help these groups become even more effective in reaching
20 27	their goals;
28	
20 29	2.) Urges fellow member nations to ramp up their support for the Iraqi government by
30	providing more funding, supplies, or manpower in the area;
31	
32	3.) Recommends nations neighboring Iraq to aid in the fight against terrorism by
33	providing intelligence about the militant groups and educating their citizens of the
ل ر	h

dangers associated with them.





Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Situation in Iraq
Submitted By: United States

CONCERNED about the growing situation in Iraq, and

CONSCIOUS of the Iraqi effort to curb the issue, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN over the continued violence and oppressive nature of ISIL group, and

GRIEVED when hearing of the countless lives that have been lost to this unjust State, and

- 1. <u>APPLAUDS</u> the efforts of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, Turkey, Italy, and Denmark to take action against the destructive ISIL group;
- 2. <u>URGES</u> more States to voice their support for the opposition of ISIL
- 3. <u>SUGGESTS</u> that States further emphasize the destructive actions of ISIL so as to discourage those who find joining the group appealing;
- 4. <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that States watch the travel of individuals to and from Iraq due to the possible harmful intent these individuals could have towards their own State.





2/10

Submitted To: SpecPol Topic: Situation in Iraq Submitted By: The People's Republic of China

1	FULLY AWARE that the security situation is quickly deteriorating, because militants affiliated
2	with the Islamic State in Iran and Syria (ISIS) are massacring anyone who opposes them, and
3	
4	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the ISIS territory has rapidly expanded and is still
5	growing, especially towards Baghdad, threatening the lives of civilians, government officials,
6	and foreign visitors, and
7	
8	<u>DEEPLY CONCERNED</u> about the humanitarian disasters and the impact on regional and global
9 10	peace, stability, and development that the situation in Iraq may effect, and
11	RECOGNIZING that violence, such as direct intervention, will only amplify the situation, not
12	solve it, and
13	
14	FURTHER NOTING that previous violence and outside invasion has only led to the current
15	situation in Iraq,
16	
17	AFFIRMING that religious suppression is a major part of the situation in Iraq, which deserves
18	proper attention and a proper solution, and
19	
20	<u>CONFIDENT</u> that this situation can be solved through political and economic solutions, not
21	through violence or direct intervention;
22	
23	1) <u>SUGGESTS</u> negotiations be held between ISIS, Iraq, and all countries
24	involved to discuss possible solutions such as; exchanging land for peace,
25	the disarming of ISIS militants, and enforcing demilitarized zones between ISIS
26	territory, and the rest of Iraq;
27	0) DEMANDO 14 1'' ' '11 1 4 41 C ' 1
28	2) <u>DEMANDS</u> an end to religious suppression, especially between the Sunni and
29	Shia Muslims in Iraq;
30	2) CONDEMNIC direct interrentian by sonding goldiens even to Ealt the ICIC
31 32	3) <u>CONDEMNS</u> direct intervention by sending soldiers over to fight the ISIS
33	militants before peaceful approaches are taken;
33 34	4) EMPHASIZES that direct intervention or invasion should only be used as a
35	last resort, and that political and economic solutions should be explored before
36	fighting back.
37	iigiiiiig vacit.
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Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation is Iraq Submitted By: Malawi

1 2	EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that the Islamic State terrorist group is in and controls many cities, towns, and villages in northern Iraq, and
3 4 5	BEARING IN MIND that in the areas that the Islamic State terrorist group they are persecuting Christian people and are erasing all signs of Christianity shown, and
6 7 8	<u>TAKING NOTE</u> that Russia has sent their military into Iraq, including troops, aircrafts, tanks and missiles, into the weak nation of Iraq, and
9 10 11 12	<u>REGONGNIZING</u> that there is unfair treatment toward women throughout the country of Iraq, some women are forced to cover up themselves fully and they do not receive benefits and privileges that men do it is also very hard for them to receive an education, and
13 14 15 16	ALARMED that the Islamic State terrorist group controls two major cities in Iraq, Mosul, and Ramadi, the city of Ramadi is the capitol of the Anbar Providence and in Mosul women and Christians are heavily persecuted;
17 18 19 20	1) <u>Authorizes military action in Iraq, major world powers such as the US, France, United Kingdom, and UN peacekeeper should provide military aide into Iraq to fight and drive the Islamic state out of Iraq;</u>
21 22 23 24	 Urges European nations and other countries to take in Christian refugees that have fled or have been forced out their homes in Iraq and other areas occupied by the Islamic state;
25 26 27 28	3) Expresses in Hope that women begin getting fair treatment and that people should promote the equality of women and educate about what is happening to women in Iraq;
29 30 31	4) <u>Calls upon</u> other world nations to draw attention to these problems in Iraq and support the nation by sending supplies to the people and government that are struggling with
32	the terror that is happening in Iraq.





2/12

Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation in Iraq Submitted By: Azerbaijan

1 Recognizing that radical Islamic groups in Iraq could influence surrounding societies into 2 barbaric lifestyles, and 3 4 Concerned that the overthrow of successful democracies could lead to brutal domestic civil war, 5 and 6 7 Confident that the containment of radical Islamic movements is necessary for prosperous 8 surrounding nations to remain dynamic and successful, and 9 10 Acknowledging that the influence of Isis and other radical Islamic groups is reaching dangerous levels of unpredictability, and 11 12 13 Reaffirming (once again) that the spread of radical Islamic groups such as Isis will deteriorate the success of the Middle East even more than past years. 14 15 16 1) Stresses that those not affected are highly vulnerable to radical Islamic influence and 17 should be protected; 18 19 2) Instructs those affected by terrorist Islamic groups to oppose those ideals of radical 20 Islamic rule as much as possible; 21 22 3) Urges that countries bordering and not bordering Iraq come to a consensus on what to do 23 with the powerful Islamic groups that are raiding and overrunning weakly run governments with little to no strong central leadership; 24 25 26 4) Advocates that an international relief be set in place in order to support the countries not 27 yet affected to relieve the stress fighting a cause less productive for Middle Eastern 28 development; 29 30 5) Commends unsuccessful efforts but also recognizes that in order for the Middle East or 31 more specifically Iraq, to be successful, the destruction of radical Islamic groups such as

Isis is of the upmost importance.





2/13

Submitted To: Special Political Committee
Topic: The Situation in Iraq
Submitted By: Kuwait

Concerned the instability and insurrections of Iraq and neighboring Syria could escalate past the civil wars that they have created, into a region wide effort to maintain order in a battle that transcends borders and unleashes indiscriminate violence, and

 Conscious previous military interventions, both by the UN and NATO, have fell short of leaving Iraq in a peaceful and stable state that promotes prosperity and progress, and

<u>Realizing</u> that a strictly military planned, supervised, and executed plan will not marshal in a new age of prosperity for the middle east, and Iraq in particular, it is obvious that a significant effort has to be made to recognize the deep cultural and religious ties that exist in Iraq including the Kurds in the north, Sunnis in the west, and Shiites in the east who each have a very different cultural heritage and goal in the political toss-up that is present in Iraq, and

Recognizing every effort must be made to make every group happy and content, lest the consequences of further violence lead to more instability

1) <u>Urges A UN led coalition to restore order, and maintain it, so that further efforts may be made to reconstruct Iraq;</u>

2) <u>Stresses</u> the preservation of diverse and deep cultural and religious heritage of the many peoples that inhabit Iraq, including: the Kurds, the Sunni Islamists, and the Shiite Islamists;

3) Proposes the desire to cultivate understanding and cooperation amongst these groups, and settle disputes which have raged for far too long, in addition to creating a strong republic that can handle internal disputes in an effective and peaceful manner so as to provide a means for both the people of Iraq and Iraq's bordering nations to achieve prosperity and security;

4) <u>Calls Upon</u> the international community to spare no effort in relieving the people of Iraq of their grievances knowing the failure to act decisively and assertively to fix this situation will create a war with invisible borders, unknown enemies, and untold costs in both lives and treasure.



2/14

Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Situation in Iraq Submitted By: Canada

<u>ALARMED</u> by ISIS activities in Iraq and Syria, including the fighting and sectarian violence plaguing the region, and
<u>CONCERNED</u> that if member states do not act the situation will spread to other nations to cause more damage and harm, and
<u>AWARE</u> of the efforts made by member states to combat terrorist organizations including ISIS and
GRIEVIED that ISIS is killing thousands of innocent people based on their religion and their beliefs, and
BEARING IN MIND that if this situation continues to escalate, the regional stability and security could be compromised, and
REAFFIRMING the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society;
 SUGGESTS that all member states work together to create strategies and share resources to combat ISIS;

- 2) **EXPRESSES ITS REGRET** that thousands of refugees have been forced to flee Iraq as a result of sectarian violence;
- 3) **REQUESTS** neighboring states of Iraq and Syria provide safety for any refugees until the situation with ISIS is under control;
- 4) **NOTES WITH APPROVAL** the coordinated activities and actions of member states to stop the flow of terrorist fighters into the region;
- 5) <u>CALLS UPON</u> all states to deprive ISIS of the monetary support and weapons needed to support terrorist activities;
- 6) <u>APPROVES</u> any member states to put forth the effort to solve the situation with ISIS for the greater good for the world.



Submitted To: Elimination of Chemical Weapons
Topic: Chile
Submitted By: Special Political

3/1

1	Deeply regretting by the fact that terrorist group ISIS is making and using chemical weapons in
2	Syria and Iraq, inflicting irreparable injuries as well as military and civilian population, and
3	by the state of th
4	Bearing in mind sorrowful examples of usage of chemical weapons, such as usage of tear gas
5	and severe mustard gas, entailing the death of more than 90,000 people, and
6	The second of th
7	Recognizing that chemical weapons might be the best choice for terrorist organizations, by virtu-
8	of its availability and cheapness, and
9	
10	Realizing that USA and Russia haven't destroyed their inventory of chemical weapons, which
11	account are daunting, and
12	
13	Aware of Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) drafted to outlaw the production, stockpiling
14	and use of chemical weapons and their precursors, and 192 states have given their consent to be
15	associated by the CWC and Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).
16	which was awarded the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize;
17	
18	1) Strongly condemns any acquiescence for detection any kind of chemical weapons;
19	
20	2) Supports bringing to justice everyone, purposefully breaking this law, the imposition of
21	sanctions on countries, which aren't intended to cut their stockpiles;
22	
23	3) <u>Promotes</u> financial support for destruction, joint development plan for the safe movement
24	and disposal at sea;
25	
26	4) Affirms the complete destruction of all chemical weapons in the world by 2025.
27	



3

Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Austria

1 **RECOGNIZING** the millions of casualties due to chemical warfare Austria believes in the 2 extinction of chemical weapons and, 3 4 **RECALLING** the Geneva Protocol, no chemical weapons are permitted or allowed by the 5 countries that have participated which, 6 7 **SUPPORTS** that not all countries are participating in the elimination of chemical weapons and 8 Austria, 9 10 **URGES** the remaining countries to sign or participate in the ending of chemical weapons 11 because Austria, 12 13 **NOTES WITH APPOVAL** of the 1907 and 1899 Hague Convention which states you cannot 14 use chemical weapons on land and, 15 16 **AWKNOWLEDGES** that there are over 70 different types of chemical weapons and we, 17 18 **SUGGESTS** in the extinction of chemical weapons throughout the world, 19 20 21 a) **ENCOURAGES** the remaining countries to sign a treaty against the use of these harmful weapons to prevent further deaths and casualties against your country and, 22 23 b) **DIRECTS** the following countries that have not participated in the laws set against 24 chemical warfare to consider the consequences against your country and, 25 26 27 c) **REAFFIRMS** the preventing of their re-emergence by every country engaging in

stopping the distribution and making chemical warfare illegal world-wide



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Republic of Chad

3/3

1	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the dangers of chemical weapons that certain governments around
2	the globe possess and the possible terrorist threat of groups such as ISIS, Boko Haram, Al-
3	Qaeda, and the Taliban acquiring these weapons are very concerning, and
4	
5	CONCERNED BY the amount of chemical weapons that are in the world and the instability of
6	the Middle East with the number of chemical weapons that reside inside its nations, and
7	
8	THREATENED BY the terrorist organizations within politically unstable governments with
9	possible intentions to harm the member states of the U.N. with chemical weapons and invasions,
10	and
11	
12	MINDFUL that there are many terrorist organizations in the world as well as corrupt
13	governments such as Syria that uses chemical weapons without the thought of the effect it would
14	have on its own citizens and the environment;
15	
16	1.) REQUESTES that the U.N. create a task force with the goal to find and deactivate
17	lost chemical weapons so they are not apprehended by terrorists as well as corrupt
18	governments;
19	
20	2.) SUPPORTS the fact of the U.N. monitoring the use and supply of chemical weapons;
21	
22	3) STRESSES the fact that not all nations have the proper means to defend themselves
23	against chemical weapons and terrorist organizations;
24	A PENCOTTO A CERCIA CHI CLI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
25	4) ENCOURAGES that all nations band together in order to destroy all chemical
26	weapons and with, the help of the U.N., assist countries that are in need of aid after a
27	chemical weapon attack.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Somalia

3/4

1	CONCERNED that there are nine nations who retain chemical weapons
2	including the United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France, China, India, Pakistan,
3	Israel and North Korea with a total amount of 16,300 chemical weapons, and
4	
2 3 4 5 6 7	ENCOURAGING the nine aforementioned nations have not signed the NPT treaty
5	should become a part of the NPT to enact the importance providing peace by
7	saving the lives of many civilians who have already suffered the loss of loved ones, and
3	
7	REALIZING school children were once a target in Syria from using chemical weapons
10	where in April of 2012 to June of 2013 1,924 children were injured out of an astounding
11	1,952, and
12	
13	COGNIZANT this appalling information provides a logical reason for
14	eliminating the use of chemical weapons all around the world, and
15	
16	APPRECIATING the existing nations that have been associated with the NPT treaty,
17	and
18	
19	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that this issue may result in a war zone, and
20	
21	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT what has already happened with children, civilians
22	and the nation in general with the mass destruction that the terrorist attacks have already
23	taken place;
24	1) DETERMANTIO 4 (01 '11' ' ' ' 115 '11' 1/' 1/' 1 1
25	1.) <u>REITERATES</u> that 21 million injuries and 15 million casualties dating back
26	since the use of chemical weapons in World War I have occurred;
27	2) TAKES NOTE that Ethionia had attacked regidents of Samalia billing more
28	2.) TAKES NOTE that Ethiopia had attacked residents of Somalia killing more
29 30	than hundreds of people reported by the Red Cross;
31	3.) APPRECIATES the nations who have determined their loyalty to the NPT
32	treaty because if they did not do that, it would be pernicious to the world;
33	ireaty occause if they did not do that, it would be permerous to the world,
34	4.) STRESSES that the nations be transformed into a part of the NPT treaty and
35	preserve their dedication in hopes that all can see what is expected in keeping the
36	neace and health of others in those nations



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Sudan

1	AWARE that the full definition of a chemical weapon is any toxic chemical or its precursor that
2	can cause death, injury, temporary incapacitation, or sensory irritation through it chemical
3	reaction, and
4	
5	MINDFUL that only 27 countries that are part of the United Nations have not signed the treaty
6	to prohibit the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and to destroy
7	them, and
8	
9	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that even countries who signed this treaty in early 1993 still have
10	chemical weapons stockpiled and ready to use, for example, the United States still owns 3,000
11	tons of chemical weaponry that they have had 22 years to destroy;
12	
13	1) RECOGNIZING that the only way to eliminate all chemical weapons is to get every
14	country to sign a treaty noting that they will destroy all chemical weapons by a certain
15	date;
16	
17	2) CALLS UPON the remaining 27 countries who have not signed the treaty to destroy
18	chemical weapons to come together and sign the treaty;
19	
20	3) URGES all of the 192 nations that are part of the United Nations to create a task force
21	of representatives from each nation to search for and destroy the remaining chemical
22	weapons in each country;
23	
24	4) WELCOMES every country to bring forth a representative to destroy all of
25	the chemical weaponry left in the nations this task force of 192 people can stop chemical
26	weaponry and save the lives of millions.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Islamic Republic of Iran 3/6

1 2	Mindful that a chemical weapon are a chemical or a toxin that is ready to be released on a
3	battlefield or on cities to cause harm, and
4	Emphasizes that chemical weapons are immoral, inhumane, and goes against the basic
5	principles of life, and
6	
7	Recognizing the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is against
8	chemical weapons and strives for the end of chemical weapons in the world, and
9	
10	Reiterating that chemical weapons have the possibility to kill a lot of people and cause a lot of
11	harm to the earth and its inhabitants, and
12	
13	Taking into account in 1997 the Chemical Weapon Convention was created to discourage the
14 15	use and storage of chemical weapons, and
16	Aware that there are many countries that still have chemical weapons in stockpiles that are very
17	large, and
18	rarge, and
19	Acknowledging that these countries that have chemical weapon stockpiles have enough
20	chemical weapons to kill a lot of people, and
21	r
22	Affirming that to this day the Chemical Weapon Convention promotes being free of chemical
23	weapons;
24	
25	Suggests that all states should participate in the Organisation for the Prohibition of
26	Chemical Weapons (OPCW);
27	
28	Requests that the world should get rid of all chemical weapons and keep it like that;
29	
30	<u>Urges</u> every country to join the Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC) as the chemical
31	weapon awareness organization that is against chemical weapons and has training
32	sessions on chemical warfare.



Submitted to: Special Political
Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons
Submitted By: Nigeria

3/7

Aware of the dangers that chemical warfare can have on your whole life if you get attacked with chemicals, and

Recognizing that chemical warfare was started in World War I to inflict agonizing suffering to cause many battlefield casualties, and

<u>Deeply concerned</u> that since World War I, there has been more than one million casualties in the entire world, and

Realizing on April 29, 1997 the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) was officially established;

- 1.) <u>Calls upon</u> the banishment of all chemical weapon production, stockpiling, or transfer of chemical weapons in the world;
- 2.) **Emphasizes** the need to help people who have been attacked or are being attacked by the usage of chemical weapons;
- 3.) **Encourages** all countries to stop using chemical weapons in war due to the high casualties that have happened with chemical weapons;
- 4.) <u>Trusts</u> all countries to make laws on the use of chemical weapons within their country, so that weapons do not travel to any other countries.



3/8

Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons
Submitted By: Greece

<u>MINDFUL</u> that the Chemical weapons convention states in article 1 that any state party who signed the CWC shall never develop, produce, acquire, or even own any chemical weapons, and

<u>ALARMED</u> that not all states are following this rule which can be very dangerous to innocent civilians, and

RECOGNIZES that some states are trying to hide the chemical weapons from the other states and denying it, but

BELIEVING that the other states are telling the United Nations about it so that no one gets hurt;

- 1.) AUTHORIZES that all nations respect the CWC and don't disobey the rules;
- 2.) <u>ENCOURAGES</u> that all nations that know about other state parties who are holding chemical weapons inform the General Assembly so that they can do something about it;
- **3.)** TRUSTS that all nations will not hold, use, or produce any chemical weapons to threaten other states.



Submitted to: Special Political
Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons
Submitted by: Andorra

3/9

RECOGNIZING that chemical weapons are supposedly on their way to being completely disposed of throughout the world because of groups like the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, but

AWARE that a small group of nations are still in possession of dangerous and inhumane weapons and are not attempting to destroy them despite the Chemical Weapons Convention created and signed by the UN over 20 years ago, and

<u>DEEPLY DISTURBED</u> by the fact that over 1.09 million people have lost their lives because of these chemical weapons since their introduction in World War I through their continued use today, and

ALARMED by certain nations' violent abuse of their citizens with the use of chemical weapons in the past few years, and

<u>BELIEVING</u> that this abuse should be put to an abrupt halt, along with the production, stockpiling, and general use of chemical weapons;

- 1) **IMPLORES** that the nations who have yet to begin destroying their stockpiles of chemical weapons start this task before more drastic measures must be taken by other nations to do so;
- 2) <u>EXPRESSES THANKS</u> to the nations who have been following the instructions laid out by the Chemical Weapons Convention and asks them to continue the process of destroying these terrible weapons;
- 3) **SUGGESTS** that Security Council places sanctions on nations who refuse to respect the limitations placed by the UN on the creation, stockpiling, and usage of chemical weapons;
- 4) **EXPRESSES THE HOPE** that a world free of chemical weapons may be in our near future.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Yemen

1	CONCERNED by the decision made by Saudi Arabia to use internationally prohibited chemical
2 3	weapons against the Yemeni people, and
4	GRIEVED by the number of mosques, over 190, destroyed by the Saudi Arabian airstrikes, and
5	
6 7	NOTING WITH REGRET the use of poisonous gas in four of the airstrikes on different parts of the Sa'ada Providence, and
8	the Sa ada i Tovidence, and
9 10	ENDORSING the inquiry of Saudi Arabia's weapons and bombs, and
11 12	EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN to the Yemeni people and their country
13 14	1) <u>DEMANDS</u> that the Red Cross, credible doctors, medicines, and medical supplies are sent into Yemen to help over 4,350 victimized civilians;
15	sent into 1 emen to help over 4,550 victimized elvinans,
16	2) SUGGESTS that every threatening country should be inspected for internationally
17	banned weapons;
18	2) IMPLODES that arrows notice about a new out the intermetional bar of aboutisel and
19 20	3) <u>IMPLORES</u> that every nation should respect the international ban of chemical and biological weapons;
21	
22 23	4) <u>EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION</u> towards countries that send aid and medical supplies to Yemen;
24	supplies to Tellen,
25	5) CALLS UPON every country to abide by the international ban of biological and
26	chemical weapons;
27	
28	6) ENCOURAGES an end to the use of chemical weapons between warring countries,
29	and
30	7) EVDDESSES ITS HODE in the near fature that countries will follow the hor of
31 32	7) <u>EXPRESSES ITS HOPE</u> in the near future that countries will follow the ban of chemical weapons and not use the aforementioned weapons on their enemies.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Poland

3/11

1	Alarmed by the extensive amount of chemical weapons located throughout the world, subjecting
2	mankind to the realistic possibility of self-extinction due to the massive accumulation of
3	Weapons of Mass Destruction it is the United Nations duty is to help promote the idea of peace,
4	and and
5	
6	Expressing the deep concern for the damage that is dealt when even one of these weapons are
7	released, some examples of the devastating effects seen in World War I, and the sarin attack on
8	the Tokyo subway in 1995, and
9	
10	Fully acknowledging the effort which has already been put forth by the Chemical Weapons
11	Convention (CWC), an arms control treaty administered by the Organization for the Prohibition
12	of Chemical Weapons, and
13	
14	Recognizing the current efforts put forth by the members of the United Nations in the

elimination of chemical weapons worldwide may not be enough to keep the world safe from

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these chemical weapons, and

chemical weapons globally;

1) Suggests that the United Nations renews the OPCW-UN Joint Mission;

20 21 22 2) <u>Urges</u> countries to stop the production of chemical weapons, account for all previously created chemical weapons, and establish a way to safely destroy them;

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4) <u>Suggest</u> that any country that refuses to destroy its arsenal should be subject to a trade embargo by the all nations a part of the United Nations;

3) Calls upon the proper communication between nations to discuss how to deal with

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5) <u>Calls upon</u> the formation of a group that enters countries suspected of chemical weapons in order to survey it to make sure they don't.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Ireland

1 2 3	Observing that the "Geneva Protocol" was agreed to and signed by 138 countries ninety years ago this past summer, the rules and regulations of that protocol are still in place, but are not effective enough standing alone, and
4 5 6 7 8 9	Recognizing that as of August 31, 2014, 90% of the world's chemical stockpiles were destroyed and 57.32% of the containers and chemical munitions were also destroyed as of the same date because of the implementation of the "Geneva Protocol," Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the help of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and
10 11	Noting with regret that there is still an unknown amount of chemical stockpiles in countries that have not signed or ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, and
12 13 14	Believing that these goals and the OPCW's efforts to benefit the international community by initiating state committees that will advance peaceful uses of chemicals and support and protect countries that have been threatened or have been the victim of chemical attacks, and
15 16 17 18	Emphasizing that the goals and guidelines set in the Geneva Protocol and the Chemical Weapons Convention will only be obtained through worldwide cooperation and support for the good of all countries, in addition to the contributions and work of the OPCW to identify and destroy chemical weapons, and
19 20 21	1. <u>Urges</u> nations to support and cooperate with the OPCW by creating and/or giving greater support to a state committee that assists the OPCW in the inspections of significant

- er support to a state committee that assists the OPCW in the inspections of significant military and industrial sites, in conjunction with the Geneva Protocol and the Chemical Weapons Convention;
- 2. Supports the need for retribution for violators of either the Geneva Protocol or the Chemical Weapons Convention by creating a committee that deals with the funding for inspections of suspicious or known offending countries' military bases and factories;
- 3. Considers the need for an annual summit to reinforce the objectives of the Geneva Protocol and the Chemical Weapons Convention and to discuss the investigations of violating countries and the aid of countries that suffer from chemical threats and attacks.

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Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

3/13

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the millions of deaths, injuries, temporary incapacitations, and sensory irritations caused globally since World War I because of chemical weapons use, and

<u>AWARE</u> of the potential for even more dangerous chemical agents to be used by member states at war and by terrorists around, and

MINDFUL of the Geneva Protocol established in 1925 after World War I which prohibits the use of chemical weapons but not the development, production, and stockpiling of such agents, and

<u>APPLAUDING</u> the efforts of the Organization of the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the destruction of chemical agents, the sponsoring of research in the destruction of such agents, the creation of provisions to increase trade and assistance of the chemical industry, and making declarations for Member States to obtain permits and receive inspections, and

RECALLING the fact that with the help of the OPCW 61,608 metric tons; or 90%; of the world's declared stock-pile of 72,524 metric tons have been destroyed and in addition to the 5,545 inspections of chemical weapons have been conducted in 86 Member States, and

<u>INSPIRED</u> by the past efforts of the United Nations and other organizations to open dialogue with parties still in use of chemical weapons in order of obtain a diplomatic solution, yet still striving to better prohibit the use of such agents, and

1. <u>EMPHASIZES</u> the importance of international cooperation between Member States and the exchange of technological information and advances in the field of chemical agents;

2. <u>STRESSES</u> that member states involved in the Chemical Weapons Convention to end involvement and progress with chemical weapons along with urging member states to be accountable for adhering to the Organization of Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;

3. <u>SUPPORTS</u> the effort to expand the processes of the OPCW and the CWC in working towards mandating penalties against those who do not abide by these mandates and regulations in order to eliminate this plague on humanitarian rights.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

1 2 3 4	<u>Recalling</u> that chemical weapons are extremely dangerous weapon, they inflict excruciating and long-term suffering which causes fear that they might be in the wrong hands of some countries, and
5 6	<u>Keeping in mind</u> that chemical weapons have been prohibited by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapon (OPCW), and
7 8 9 10	Stressing that not all nations have signed the treaty and have not signed or acknowledged the treaty, and
11 12	Keeping in mind that over 90% of the world's stockpile have been destroyed as of 07/31/2015, and
13 14 15	Noting the disposal methods have caused numerous problems like contaminating the soil and water causing serious issues for the fishing industry;
16 17 18	1.) <u>Promotes</u> the importance of acknowledging the dangers of chemical weapons with the world as a whole;
19 20 21	2.) <u>Recommends</u> the cooperation between countries who have not signed the OPCW and persuade them to sign the OPCW but also realize that it will take time;
22 23 24	3.) Request on the continuing of research on the disposal of chemical weapons for the safety of the world;
252627	4.) <u>Strongly urges</u> that all member of the U.N. can come together to stop the continuing of chemical weapons from getting worse and affecting the lives;
28 29	5.) Requests that the nationals that have signed the treaty be inspected to make sure that

the disposal of the weapons is occurring.





Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: United Arab Emirates

1		AGED by the need for chemical weapons to be eliminated from all nations for combat,
2 3	or any oth	er lethal use, and
<i>3</i>		<u>D</u> that worldwide chemical weapon usage could potentially fall into the hands of
5	terrorists o	or other terroristic militaries, and
6	PEGALL	
7		NG that the use of mustard gas, chlorine, and other chemical weapons in World War I
8 9	made the v	very act of war uncomfortable for all participants, soldiers and governments, and
10	CONFIDE	ENT in the way that chemical weapons are being abolished by modern governments at
11	a decent p	
12	1	
13		NG that in order to maintain this decline in the usage of chemical weapons, more must
14		prevent and discourage new governments from obtaining chemical weapons, and
15		the use of chemical weapons in countries that already have them available, or are
16	producing	chemical weapons;
17	1)	A 1 1 1 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
18	1)	Acknowledges that the issue of chemical weapons is a global issue that every state
19		must be involved in the elimination of chemical weapons;
20 21	2)	<u>Draws attention to</u> the dangers that the production and use of chemical weapons pose
22	2)	to the world;
23		to the world,
24	3)	Authorizes that all states have an inspection every five years to ensure that no
25		chemical weapons are being produced or used, either domestically or within other
26		nations;
27		,
28	4)	Encourages the formation of new government organizations to oversee the
29	,	elimination of chemical weapons and maintenance thereof.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

1 2 3	,	<u>VIZANT</u> that the threat of chemical weapons usage is rising and is threating future tions' wellbeing, and
5 5 6		HASIZING that Chemical weapons used back in World War I still affect areas today such an and also the Asian-Pacific Region up to, and
7 8 9 10	for Th	NIZING the efforts of several member states, the UN, and the OPCW (The Organization e Prohibition of Chemical Weapons), on successfully eliminating 90% of declared cal weapons, and
11 12 13		<u>PRSING</u> the new cooperation between the world's super powers and Iran to eliminate their weapons program, through a grant of a trade ban being lifted, and
14 15 16		RE that our solution must respect ones sovereignty and, also fit all nations situations, and nic abilities, and
17 18		ERSTANDING the need to quickly solve and create a hopeful long term solution to this ag epidemic;
19 20 21 22 23	1)	<u>ACKNOWLEDGES</u> resolution 2118, that lays out the groundwork for the elimination of chemical weapons and calls for the a group to led and guide Syria as it goes through its changes to be implemented;
24 25	2)	<u>APPEALS</u> International Monetary Fund, also known as the IMF, to provide a loan to create new facilities for chemical neutralization and destruction;
26 27 28	3)	STRESSES the need for 100% cooperation and support, to ensure a safe future for also stressing the need to halt production of these weapons of mass destruction;
29 30 31 32	4)	<u>INSTRUCTS</u> all member states to place economic and political sanctions (while respecting one's s sovereignty) on nations that do not choose to cooperate, to hopefully bring them to see the brighter future without chemical weapons;
33 34 35	5)	<u>INVITES</u> member states to find other sciences and technologies to invest time, money, and recourses that will benefit the globe and possibly contribute to completing the

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Millennium Goals (MDG's).

3/17





Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Bahrain

<u>RECALLING</u> the destruction resulting from the use of chemical weapons in the World Wars and major conflicts throughout the Middle East and Asia that have caused the death of millions and countless issues for millions more, and

<u>COGNIZANT</u> of the effects chemical warfare induces in the human body such as cornea damage, lung illnesses, cancer, psychological disorders, and long term issues including birth defects and genetic mutations, and

MINDFUL of the safety of citizens of totalitarian countries where rulers use chemical weapons to subdue and control their inhabitants to maintain power, and

<u>AWARE</u> of groups such as the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) that are responsible for the destruction and removal of chemical weapons and have been able to successfully remove 80 percent of all known chemical weapons, and

<u>CONCERNED</u> that Egypt, North Korea, and South Sudan have not consented to be bound by the Chemical Weapons Convention and have not acceded to outlaw the use of chemical weapons;

1) <u>URGES</u> all nations, especially those existing in the Middle East and Asia, to establish hospitals for the recovery and revitalization of chemical warfare victims in order to resist and reduce the long term effects resulting in mutations and cancer;

2) <u>DEMANDS</u> that more states contribute to the Voluntary Fund for Assistance for the use of the CWC in order to better fulfill their purpose and eradicate all chemical weapons throughout all nations;

3) <u>DEPLORES</u> that Egypt, North Korea, and South Sudan accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention in order to create a unified state in which all nations have agreed to ban the use of chemical weapons;

4) <u>REITERATES</u> the safety of citizens in totalitarian countries and urges that every step be taken to prevent tyrannical leaders implementing chemical weapons against local residents;

5) <u>EXPRESSES THE HOPE</u> that the Chemical Weapons Convention is able to successfully remove the final 20 percent of chemical weapons and create a worldwide state in which chemical weapons are nonexistent.



Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Qatar

CONSIDERING that the advancements in the field of chemistry should be used only for the 1 benefit of mankind, and 2 3 4 **BEARING IN MIND** the use of outlawed chemical agents to kill nearly 1,500 civilians and at 5 least 426 children in Syria during the Syrian Civil War, and 6 7 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the 1925 Geneva Protocol, in which the use of chemical and 8 biological weapons in war has been prohibited, and 9 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that the use of Chemical Agents in law enforcement, like 10 the use of RCA's, have not been addressed in the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention, and 11 12 13 ANXIOUS of the effects that the use of chemical weapons could have on the environment in 14 addition to devastating effects on humans; 15 16 1) **Promotes** the CWC's aims to eliminate the entire category of weapons of mass 17 destruction by prohibiting the development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, transfer or use of chemical weapons by States Parties; 18 19 20 2) Appeals to the prohibition of use of any and all chemical agents in law enforcement; 21 22 3) Calls upon non-member countries of the OPCW to join it in order to achieve complete international peace and security; 23 24 25 4) Urges all UN member states to adopt and enforce laws prohibiting activities involving 26 the proliferation of WMD (nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons) and their means of delivery to non-state actors; 27

5) <u>Calls</u> for construction of facilities able to safely dispose of chemical weapons, and other weapons of mass destruction, in order to facilitate the process of elimination for those

nations who do not have the ability to do it themselves.

28 29

Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Oman

1 **RECOGNIZING** the use of chemical weapons not only by terrorists but also some governments 2 who may still have access to these weapons, and 3 4 **EMPHASIZING** the deadliness of these weapons and their power to devastate millions in the 5 hands of those who don't know how, when, or where to use them, and 6 7 **AFFIRMING** that the development, production, stockpile, and use of chemical weapons, 8 whether to poison wells, food, or arms is strictly forbidden which was made painfully clear by 9 the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1992, and 10 **REALIZING** that there are still seven countries with stockpiles of chemical weapons being 11 India, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Russia, United States and Syria despite acceding to the CWC and its 12 13 contents, and 14 15 **HAVING REVIEWED** nations with chemical weapons, the uses of chemical weapons, the 16 production of chemical weapons, the development of chemical weapons and the CWC we first request the amount of active chemical weapons by each country with a stockpile of chemical 17 18 weapons and their plan to decrease their amount of biological weapons; 19 20 1) CALLS UPON all countries who have agreed to the CWC to follow through with their promise to remove their stockpile and production of chemical weapons and if 21 22 not to be punished accordingly; 23 24 2) **STRESSES** that all other countries follow through with the agreements of the CWC 25 and discourage all countries who still have deadly biological weapons; 26 27 3) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** the deadliness of chemical weapons in World War I and II and imagines the deadliness of modern weapons in modern warfare for not only 28 29 military personal but also civilians; 30 31 4) **INVITES** all countries to join a movement away from the use and stockpiling of 32 chemical weapons no matter the situation internally or externally of the country

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5) **REITERATES** that under the control of any power, big or small, chemical weapons can have devastating effects on all people at any time no matter their status or position.

whether it be riots or warfare;

Submitted To:

Topic: Reduction of Chemical Weapons **Submitted By: United Kingdom**

1 2		IASIZING- the fact that the Syrian government used chemical weapons upon several ns and rebels.
3		
4	STRE	SSING- the total elimination of all lethal chemicals weapons worldwide and they must not
5		d in any situation regardless of the circumstances.
6		
7		Y ACKNOWLEDGING- the effort put forth by the United Nations to eliminate chemical
8	weapo	ns from modern warfare.
9		
10		NG WITH DEEP CONCERN- the use of chemical weapons is banned and should not be
11	used in	n any circumstances by any governments due to the Conference on Disarmament in
12	Genev	a on September 3, 1992.
13		
14	EMPE	IASIZING FURTHER- that the banning of chemical weapons has already occurred and
15	further	use should result in punishment.
16		en e
17	1)	STRESSES- the importance of following decisions made by former United Nations
18		treated on the ban of chemical weapons.
19		
20	2)	PROMOTES- safety of civilian individuals in warring nations.
21		•
22	3)	<u>IMPLORES</u> - that any countries using chemical weapons will be sanctioned or trade
23	ĺ	embargoed.
24		
25	4)	ENCOURAGES STRONGLY- all nations still in possession of any chemical weapons
26	,	must destroy them safely.
27		,,
28	5)	SUGGESTS- any further actions that are done with chemical weapons are dealt with
29	•	instantaneously

Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Mexico

1 2 3 4 5	NOTICING that the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons which has influence over 98% of the world's population has put rules and regulations in effect that limit the production, stockpiling, development, transfer, and use of chemical weapons of mass destruction and
6	FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the steps that nations and organization such as the OPCW have
7	made to prevent a large chemical weapons attack like what happened in Syria in 2013 when the
8	Syrian government used sarin nerve gas against civilians and rebels alike, and
9	by tail government used surin nerve gas against ervinans and receis and, and
10	CONDEMING all nations that still have large stock piles of chemical weapons such as chlorine,
11	sarin, and other harmful weapons outlawed by the OPCW, and
12	burni, und outer national weapons outlawed by the of one, and
13	EMPHASIZING that all chemical weapons are a threat to world peace and the United Nations
14	should do everything in its power to prevent chemical weapons from being used on civilians or
15	soldiers ever again;
16	
17	1) STRESSES the importance of having inspectors that check for violations of the
18	rules of the United Nations and other organizations concerning the use, storage,
19	production, or stockpiling of chemical weapons in labs and military facilities of
20	member states especially those that are suspected of breaking regulations;
21	
22	2) <u>SUGGEST</u> economic sanctions be encouraged by the United Nations on nations
23	that do not follow the chemical weapons rules and regulations made by the United
24	Nations and OPCW;
25	
26	3) ENCOURAGES research to be done by the United Nations member states into
27	ways to safely destroy chemical weapons;
28	
29	4) <u>FURTHER ENCOURAGES</u> research to be done to find ways to safely treat
30	people injured by a chemical weapons attack and to find ways to safely clean up
31	chemicals after an attack;
32	
33	5) <u>PROMOTES</u> cooperation between countries in dealing with chemical weapons
34	issues and attacks by creating stricter rules and regulations concerning chemical
35	weapons that have strict consequences such as economic sanctions, trade
36	embargos, and possibly seizure or destruction of the chemical weapons.

Submitted To: Special Political Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons Submitted By: Lithuania

3/22

1 2 3	AWARE that 19 countries around the world currently either possess or are suspected of possessing chemical weapons, and
4 5 6	<u>CONSCIOUS</u> of the two recent chemical weapons attacks, known as the Ghouta and Khal alasal attacks, on the civilians of Syria in the suburbs of Damascus and Aleppo in 2013, and
7 8 9	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that there are already two successful means of eliminating chemical weapons, being neutralization and incineration, and
10 11 12	BEARING IN MIND that the effects of chemical weapons on the environment will severely diminish the progress we have made in repairing it, and
13 14	NOTING that 12 countries are currently violating the guidelines of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and
15 16 17 18 19	<u>ALARMED</u> by the fact that the Chemical Weapons Convention has not done their part in enforcing Articles 1, 4, and 5;
20 21 22 23	 SUGGESTS that countries with chemical weapons or materials to create chemical weapons eliminate all chemical weapons material by any means possible;
24 25 26	2.) RECOMMENDS the use of sanctions on the Syrian government if they continue to violate the guidelines of the CWC;
27 28 29	3.) REITERATES the need for punishment, to be decided by the Security Council, for the noncompliant member nations that still choose to disobey the CWC;
30 31 32	4.) <u>URGES</u> the UN to create a summit to be held every 5 years to further discuss the possible strengthening of the CWC and to repair potential weak points in Articles 1, 4, and 5;
33 34 35 36	5.) <u>STRESSES</u> the creation of a research team to work towards further methods of eliminating chemical weapons;
37 38 39	6.) <u>CALLS UPON</u> member nations to take measures to ensure either that chemical weapons are eliminated, or if entirely necessary, that the chemical weapons do not harm the environment.



Submitted To: Special Political
Topic: Elimination of Chemical Weapons
Submitted By: Finland

3/23

	<u>ALARMED</u> by the amount of Chemical weapons still in use and the use of chemical weapons used by terrorist organizations
1	chemical weapons used by terrorist organizations
2	CONCERNED about civilian casualties and Syrian rebels using chemical
3	weapons
4	
5	REALIZING that Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
6	(OPCW) and the U.N. have already begun disposing of chemical weapons
7	
8	CONCERNED over potential environmental reverberations caused by the
9	destruction of said weapons
10	
11	1. ACKNOWLEDGES the very unstable situation of ISIS and
12	the Syrian civil war.
13	2. EXPRESSES OPCW for the work they've already completed
14	in the Middle East
15	
16	3. <u>CALLS UPON</u> OPCW to begin searching for tangible
17	evidence of chemical weapons used by ISIS
18	
19	4. <u>INSTRUCTS</u> European nations to being surveillance for
20	chemical weapons in the Middle East
21	
22	5. <u>URGES</u> surrounding nations to enforce the acceptance of
23	refugees
24	
25	6. RECOMMENDS the U.N. and OPCW begin researching
26	cleaner ways to dispose of chemical weapons, such as burial