**FORUM**: Disarmament Committee

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to curb the illegal use of child soldiers

THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE,

*Reiterating* the international agreement from the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups of February 2007 that, per definition, a child soldier is “any person below 18 years of age who is, or who has been, recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes”,

*Grieved* that despite the international condemnation of the use of child soldiers, the presence of child soldiers has been observed in most armed conflicts and in near every region worldwide since the year 2000, in both government forces and armed opposition groups, and in some cases even including children under 10 years old,

*Nonetheless* keeping in mind that, under the terms of Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions, volunteer children of at least fifteen years of age may be used as spotters, observers, or message-carriers,

*Stressing* the clear correlation between the involvement of children in war conflicts and the ready availability of small arms which may be more easily used by the youngest children,

*Aware* of the fact that not only should child soldiers should be considered victims as regards to their exploitation in wars but also for often being victims of rape, malnutrition, violence and famine,

*Recognizes*that the use of illegal substances to keep child soldiers subdued and cooperative is extremely common,

*Taking into account*the psychological and physical damage on child soldiers as a consequence of the terror they have witnessed or experienced,

*Accentuating* the primary and crucial role of national Governments in providing effective protection to all children involved or affected by armed conflicts,

1. Resolves to promote measures to rehabilitate and reintroduce Child Soldiers into society by means such as but not limited to:
	1. Creation of schools and rehabilitation facilities, in coordination with UNICEF and Child Soldiers International in relevant nations aimed a teaching students useful career skills to help make graduates self sufficient,
	2. Raising awareness in coordination with UNICEF among the populace about the problem with child soldiers through means such as but not limited to,
		1. Publicity events,
		2. Partnership with local leaders,
		3. TV/newspaper/pamphlet campaigns,
	3. The establishment of psychotherapeutic treatments by the United Nations in the collaboration with other NGOs with relevant experience in the treatment of traumatized children;
2. Calls for the creation of a new body, United Nations Association for Rehabilitation of Minors in Combat and Ending Underage Drafting henceforth known as UNARMED, to:
	1. Send missions into countries where child soldiers are known to have been or be involved in conflict,
	2. Make the International Age minimum for voluntary recruits to the armed forces 16 years of age,
	3. Make the International Age minimum for conscripts 18 years of age,
	4. Start a mass-media campaign to raise awareness of the causes and implications of child soldiers,
	5. Work with member states who are, intentionally or otherwise, hosting child soldiers within their borders and are willing to cooperate with UNARMED to solve their child soldier issues including those attached to hunger and poverty,
	6. Identify those countries refusing to cooperate over child soldiers and refer them to the Security Council for possible sanctions,
	7. Carry out any other duties related to combatting child soldiers that are recommended by UNODA in the future;
3. Authorizes the formation of the United Nations harmonizing Authority to Preserve and Protect Youth and Minor Engaging in Armed Lifelong, Struggles (UNBCECS) to aid the enforcement of this Resolution, who will:
	1. Convene annually to highlight the nations or rebel groups operating throughout the world using child soldiers and devise tailor made plans specific to the country as to how best tackle the situation,
	2. Attempt where possible to call meetings with leaders of governments, especially in the African continent, to devise cross continent defense workshops funded by UNBCECS (United Nations Body to Curb and End Child Soldiers)
	3. Call emergency meetings, if a conflict which child soldiers are involved in which causes a country to be placed on a high level or alert either economically or via military threat;

**FORUM**: The Disarmament Committee

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to reduce the world’s stocks of chemical and biological weapons

THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE,

*Bearing* in mind that chemical and biological weapons are classified as weapons of mass destruction which are, (1) in the domain of warfare or terrorism, exploited to kill or mutilate people or other living organisms, and (2) generally constituted of either biological weapons composed of biological toxins or pathogens (such as but not limited to viruses, fungi, or bacteria), or chemical weapons, composed of different types of deleterious chemicals,

*Deeply concerned* by the knowledge that both chemical and biological weapons may be built with materials of general civilian usage and are much less costly and complex to engineer than, for example, nuclear weapons, however they both remain potentially equally as destructive,

*Regrets* that not all member states have yet destroyed all of their chemical arsenals despite the United Nations clear instructions to do so,

*Recognizes* the potential use of biological or chemical weapons for terrorist actions,

*Accentuating* the primary role of national Governments in cooperating with the United Nations to reduce the global stock of chemical and biological weapons,

1. Calls for financial and technological assistance of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to facilitate destruction of declared chemical weapons of a State Party, which is unable to comply to its proposed deadlines for destruction or lacks sufficient or technological capabilities to implement a safe destruction scheme on its own, by, but not limited to:
	1. Establishing a fund under the management of the Administrative Body on Administrative and Financial Matters (ABAFM) of the OPCW, to be fully utilized after the approval of the Executive Council (EC) of the OPCW on individual cases, for State Parties that have reported a detailed account on its necessity of fund utilization to the ABAFM, the EC, and the Conference of State Parties, followed by an inspection for verification by the OPCW when necessary,
	2. Providing wider opportunities for information exchange and education of personnel who are responsible for the chemical weapons destruction process in individual State Parties by, but not limited to:
		1. Advising the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW to hold annual workshops on implementation of chemical weapons destruction, which would assist the aforementioned personnel to acquire practical experiences of chemical weapons destruction and information about securing necessary logistics,
		2. Considering more flexibility to participating in other international cooperation programs and workshops run by the OPCW, thereby promoting exchange of information and necessary practical experiences in a wider scale,
		3. The creation of an international database to be run by transparency international to track the location and status of all known biological and chemical weapons and weapon making facilities accessible by the UN relevant bodies,
	3. Granting re-access to the database of the OPCW and the other privileges as a State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) that are related to exchange of technological equipment and knowledge between the State Parties, for State Parties once excluded from such privileges due to incompliance to the provisions of the CWC but now exhibiting a clear intention to destroy its chemical weapons stockpiles;
2. Strongly recommends that the Security Council passes sanctions to the nations that don’t sign and ratify both the Biological Weapons and Chemical Weapons Convention (BCW + CWC) within 24 months of this resolution passing;
3. Calls for all permanent Security Council members to be required to have CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear) protection capabilities, to ensure that:
	1. UN peacekeeping troops and other UN staff would have protection in areas where CBRN weapons have been used,
	2. An intervention requiring “boots on the ground” will always be a viable option,
	3. Local people in areas of a CBRN threat could be trained on how to protect themselves from a CBRN attack;
4. Urges the committee to set a mandatory deadline for the reduction of chemical and biological weapons by the year 2025 insofar as:
	1. Countries shall individually be responsible for reducing their chemical weapon stockpiles by about a half of their current arsenals,
	2. Countries shall be responsible for reducing their biological weapon stockpiles by about a half of their current arsenals,
	3. All countries privy to the biological weapons convention must adhere to this deadline,
	4. Countries shall be given individual autonomy as to how to enact these changes,
	5. Any countries refusing to cooperate with said deadlines shall be referred to the UN security council for further action;
5. Urges the international community’s creation and deployment of SWOOP (sickening weaponry’s officious obliteration protocol) in an effort to, successfully reduce the world’s stock of biological and chemical weapons to zero, by:
	1. Proposing a reviewed treaty on Chemical and Biological weapons, in an attempt to obtain currently non-signatory countries’ weapons,
	2. Coordinating UN squad movements which would act towards locating hidden bio-chemical weaponry in willing countries by:
		1. Strictly cooperating with the local government,
		2. Acting alongside local forces to locate the weapons,
		3. Guaranteeing a safe acquisition and transport of the said weapons,
	3. Creating UN-Funded and UN-approved neutralization facilities throughout the world which would neutralize and destroy collected weapons,
	4. Offering counterpart rewards to unwilling states in order to locate or gain access to potential weapons, such as, but not limited to, fund for the development of scientific research;
	5. Reiterating an international campaign to raise awareness on the exceedingly destructive potential of Bio-Chemical weaponry and following the 2010 convention on the Production, stockpiling, and development of the weapons through media.