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**Committee:** Disarmament and International Security Committee

**Country:**the Kingdom of Sweden

**Delegation:**Mehtap Gözel,Hacı Ömer Tarman Anatolian High School

**Agenda Item:** The Regulation of Chemical Weapon Possession and Usage

Sweden is a Nordic country in Northern Europe and is known for its progressive society and commitment to social welfare. It is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy and the nation has a population of 10 million. The country is renowned for its contributions to innovation and technology. Moreover, Sweden is recognized for its active engagement in global disarmament efforts, promoting peace and security worldwide.

According to the OPCW( Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons ), a chemical weapon is a chemical used to cause intentional death or harm through its toxic properties. Research shows they have been used in warfare since ancient times and causing immense suffering and long-term health issues to the victims since then. In WW1 chemical warfare was responsible for over one million casualties. Soon enough, their lethal and permanent destructive effects were understood and recognized globally. Thus leading to the prohibition of chemical weapon possession and usage under international law and the development of some treaties that aimed to form a safe and chemical-weapon-free community.

Shortly after World War One “The Geneva Protocol”, which prohibited the use of CWs in warfare, was signed and ratified by numerous nations, including the Kingdom of Sweden. Unfortunately, it was found to be insufficient due to its several flaws.But it was not for another seventy years that there would be a new attempt to correctly address and solve this matter.In 1992 the Chemical Weapons Convention(CWC) was adopted and had the honor of being the first disarmament agreement to ban chemical weapons worldwide, preventing countries from developing,producing,stockpiling,transferring or using them.To get ready for the Chemical Weapons Convention to take effect, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) was established.Currently,193 nations have joined it.

The Kingdom of Sweden has been a strong advocate for disarmament and has been actively participating in international efforts to fight the horrible consequences of chemical weapons by being one of the first countries to sign the CWC, ratifying the Geneva Protocol and supporting OPWC both financially and politically.Just last year more than €425,000 was contributed to the Trust Fund for the Implementation of Article X. Additionally in 2007 the nation successfully destroyed its entire chemical weapon arsenal,years ahead of the deadline set by the CWC.Sweden’s national legislation,the Act on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,strictly criminalizes the production,possession and use of CWs.They have also established a National Authority for the prohibition of Chemical Agents to enforce these laws.The Kingdom of Sweden values disarmament and firmly believes that the use of CWs is an enormous threat to global security and world peace.

Sweden feels certain that in order to effectively regulate chemical weapon possession and usage,the importance of durable verification and monitoring systems needs to be understood.We suggest that the United Nations should establish a new confirmation and control mechanism to ensure compliance with the CWC.This could involve regular inspections of chemical weapon stockpiles and facilities to make sure that they’re being destroyed and not being used for military purposes.We could also gather and analyze data on Chemical Agents to provide valuable information for addressing and recognizing potential threats.The kingdom of Sweden highly believes that it is our responsibility as a global community to find permanent solutions to have a better world for generations to come.

**References**

<https://disarmament.unoda.org/wmd/chemical/>

<https://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention> <https://www.opcw.org/media-centre/news/2023/06/sweden-contributes-over-eu425000-opcw-trust-funds>