

FORUM: United Nations Security Council

QUESTION OF: Use of Chemical Weapons in the Middle East

The United Nations Security Council,

1. Calls upon all Member States to implement a Chemical Weapon Emergency Coordination System (CWECS), formed by analysts, qualified experts and specialists in the chemical field from any Member States or agencies, collaborating in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Ensuring effective, coordinated and rapid responses that are proportionate to the humanitarian demands of affected civilians,
 - I. The rapid response must be approved by the United Nations Security Council and must in no way be imposed on any Member States,
 - b. Increasing cooperation between Member States by offering incentives such as grants,
 - c. Member states shall voluntarily share reliable information about potential attacks in the future.
 - d. Assessing the demands of specific events regarding the use of CW, in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Optimizing existing tools and strategies to match the conditions of the event,
 - ii. Cooperating with agencies and Member States in terms of conducting analysis or investigations to ensure quick and effective responses to emergencies,
 - iii. Elaborating new operational procedures that would address any emergencies specifically,
 - e. Binding all members to collaborate and follow the recommended decisions of the CWECS in case of an emergency after being voted on by the SC;
2. Demands all member states to impose economic sanctions on the following state and non-state actors for their use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Civil War:
 - a. Free Syrian Army,
 - b. People's Protection Units,
 - c. Harakat Ahrar al-Sham al-Islamiyya,
 - d. Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham;
3. Urges all Member States to impose stricter control measures regarding the transfer, usage and manufacturing of chemicals frequently used in weapons, in ways such as, but not restricted to:
 - a. Imposing higher taxation on the trading and production of such substances,
 - b. Ensuring that toxic chemicals are being used for purposes allowed by the CWC, in ways such as, but not restricted to:
 - i. Implementing surprise inspections of industry sites,

- ii. Increasing control measures and transfer documentation regarding non-dual-use chemicals,
 - iii. Imposing economic sanctions on logistic companies that do not implement CWC provisions thoroughly,
 - iv. Ensuring sufficient financial allocation to border management and customs,
 - v. Prohibiting transfers to States not party to the CWC;
- 4. Suggests Member States implement a toolkit as an extension for mechanisms organizations such as OPWC provide, aimed at reduction and prevention of misuse of toxic chemicals, assisting in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Creating a systematic collection of historical and scientific data regarding the use of CW in State Parties,
 - b. Providing relevant documents and guidance for the development of novel strategic and technological plans,
 - c. Evaluating and monitoring agencies' approach to emerging conflicts within countries that could potentially use CW with the monitoring activities being reviewed by the UN as a whole;
- 5. Asks all Member States launch and assist CW elimination programmes, in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Investing in research and providing equipment for disposal plants, in order to ensure safe methods of destruction of highly toxic substances, in ways such as, but not restricted to:
 - i. Neutralization,
 - ii. Incineration,
 - iii. Plasma pyrolysis,
 - iv. Explosion chambers,
 - b. Implementing sanctions after being discussed in and approved by the United Nations Security Council against governments that are remained ignorant towards CWC regulations, in order to prevent any future violations,
 - c. The Funding in regards to the CW eliminations programme shall be proposed voluntarily by member states of the United Nations;
- 6. Remains seized on the matter.