

Commission: Disarmament

Topic: The use of non-conventional weapons by non-state actors in areas of conflict

Main Submitter: Russia

Co-submitter: Qatar and Algeria

Noting with deep regret of the deaths due to the possession of weapons by terrorists,

Aware of the conflicted areas of the Middle East, such as Libya, Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, suffer from the presence of non-state actor militias,

Taking into account the human rights violations committed by the non-state actors,

Recognizing the rise of non-state actors and their access to non-conventional weapons has grown to be a matter of increasing concern,

Deeply concerned for current and future areas of conflict being affected by a non-state actor,

1. Encourages countries to implement restrictions to prevent the chances of the selling of equipments and products that could possibly lead to the manufacturing of chemical weapons by restrictions such as but not limited to:
 - a. Using products that are safer and more environmentally friendly;
2. Calls upon countries to have more protection around areas where non-conventional weapons are being transported and exported by:
 - a. Increasing surveillance around the areas by adding;
 - i. Watch guards,
 - ii. Cameras,

- b. Making sure all shipments and supply are within the proper paperwork stating details such as but not limited to the following:
 - i. Address from,
 - ii. Address to,
 - iii. Shipment number,
 - iv. Date of shipping,
 - v. Identity of shipper,
 - vi. Identity of the person or company its sent to,
 - c. Scanning all shipments for any threats such as but not limited to;
 - i. Radiation,
 - ii. Foreign chemicals,
 - iii. Illegal substances,
3. Requests that all countries set stricter punishments for non-state actors possessing nonconventional weapons in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Longer jail sentences;
 - b. Higher fees;
 - c. Longer community service hours;
4. Recommends countries outside the chemical treaty deciding to have chemical or biological weapons be inspected by UN special forces to prevent dangerous events happening such as but not limited to:
- a. War;
 - b. Tensions between countries;
 - c. Riots;

5. Urges countries to expand their surveillance to the black market to prevent the selling and buying of chemical and biological weapons by ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Putting in cameras in suspected public areas like;
 - i. Parks,
 - ii. Alley ways,
 - iii. Abandoned areas,
 - iv. Dumpsters,
 - b. Keeping track of sales in the black market by;
 - i. Pretending to be potential buyers,
 - ii. Hacking into illegal accounts to track IP addresses,
 - c. Making files on potential buyers who are suspected to be a part of the trade;
6. Requests countries to monitor any suspicious uprisings that may lead to non-state actors using any type of non-conventional weapons in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Keeping tabs on suspicious people without violating their privacy;
 - b. Looking out for suspiciously large amounts of money transferred, drawn, or added;
 - c. Looking out for any suspicious purchases
 - d. Keeping tabs on the people using these products for any suspicious purchases and actions;;
 - e. Keeping tabs on the people using these products for any suspicious purchases and actions;
7. Considers raising awareness about the dangers of biological and chemical weapons, and the negative effect conventional weapons have on the world using resources such as but not limited to:

- a. Newspapers;
- b. Television;
- c. Banners;
- d. Billboards;
- e. Flyers.