

**Cleveland Council on
WORLD AFFAIRS**



Cleveland-Autumn Conference 2019

Position Papers for:

United Nations Security Council



*Delegation From: The Kingdom of Belgium
Represented By: Westlake High School*

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues presented before the United Nations Security Council are: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis and The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications. The Kingdom of Belgium seeks to work alongside fellow delegations to create a multi faceted approach to safely ridding the world of chemical weapons and swiftly aid the Rohingya people.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

The Delegation of Belgium first condemns the actions of the Myanmar military. Myanmar has violated basic human rights through their violent military actions but has also violated a memorandum with the UN Refugee Agency and the UN Development Programme. The memorandum sought to create conditions so that Rohingya refugees could return to Myanmar. While the delegation censures Myanmar's violation, the delegation would like to note the importance of sustaining the improvement of conditions in refugee camps such as Cox Bazar in Bangladesh. The delegation sees this sustainment as essential for creating a long term solution.

With the work of non-governmental organizations to support current and incoming refugees, the United Nations can attempt to work alongside with the Myanmar government to end the violent acts against the Rohingya people. The delegation suggests expanding upon the initial memorandum between the UN Refugee Agency and the UN Development Programme. This time with increasing observation on the actions of the Myanmar government through the assignment of UN special reporters to the area. These special reporters should observe the conditions of the Myanmar Military and ensure that the government takes a proactive approach on reducing the military's violent actions.

The Rohingya people have suffered a plethora of injustices and the Delegation calls upon the Myanmar government to work alongside NGO's and the United Nations to end these injustices.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications

The presence of chemical weapons is an unacceptable threat in the twenty first century. The delegation strongly affirms the need to eradicate chemical weapons and believes that with the sustainment and expansion of the Chemical Weapons Convention along with a program educating the proper disposal of chemical weapons this is possible.

The delegation would like to call upon the nations of Syria, North Korea and Egypt to sign the CWC. This would take a step toward eliminating chemical weapons from an administrative standpoint which lays the groundwork for further proceedings. Along with this the delegation encourages creating a program that educates governments still in possession of

chemical weapons on how to properly dispose of these weapons. These steps provide both a short and long term solution to eradicating chemical weapons.

*Delegation from: the People's Republic of China
Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School*

Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

The issues presented to the Disarmament and International Security Committee are: The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV); and Combating Extremism in Northern Africa. China is dedicated to the maintenance of international security and humanitarian rights, but with close attention to national sovereignty and international law.

I. The Regulation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)

Since the late 20th century the technology of unmanned aerial vehicles or UAVs has been rapidly advancing. UAVs have become a common sight in the modern era through their increasing use in counterterrorism efforts. As UAVs and UAV technology proliferates there has been increasing concern over the regulation of their use and sale. As one of the largest exporters of UAVs the People's Republic of China recognizes the importance of discussion and action within this field. Highlighting also the importance of nations' rights to their own export restrictions and sovereignty.

The People's Republic of China supports multilateral efforts to monitor the exchange of armaments. The Chinese government recently demonstrated this by announcing the decision to join the Arms Trade Treaty. It also reaffirms that drone usage should respect the safety of civilians and the integrity of international law. Past action in this vein is represented by Chinese support of document A/HRC/25/L.32. This supports states' roles in ensuring transparency in the operation of unmanned aerial vehicles and supports further discussion within the field of armed drone regulation.

The Chinese government would, however, like to see maintained respect to sovereign airspace when it comes to UAVs. In addition, it places a strong emphasis on adherence to international law. China also highlights the protection of the welfare and wellbeing of innocent civilians when it comes to drone proliferation and operations.

II. Combating Extremism in Northern Africa

Early forms of terrorism within North Africa likely originated from the violent anticolonial conflicts fought within the region. Militant agencies only grew from there but largely remained confined to the region. However, in the modern era, terrorism not only affects its home territories but also foreign states. To solve this problem the People's Republic of China stresses the importance of stability within the region of North Africa. It also emphasizes the role of multilateralism and international judicial cooperation in solving these problems.

The Chinese government is devoted to the maintenance of stability within the international community. This is evidenced by their donations to The United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF). The UNPDF has invested considerable amounts of time and money to countering terrorism across the African continent, including prevention of cyberterrorism and promotion of regional analysis in North Africa. The People's Republic of China requests the adherence of member states to the Madrid Guiding Principles. Efforts taken by the committee should not have negative impacts on civilian populations in affected regions and humanitarian effects of any actions should be evaluated.

In addition the laws and sovereignty of North African nations should be respected when dealing with them. The Chinese government also places emphasis on opportunities for economic cooperation and development in North Africa. Resolutions which address North African extremism should focus on the root causes of terrorism as well its effects. International cooperation should also focus on terrorist financing as well as mechanisms which allows for regional cooperation in counterterrorism.

*Delegation from: The Dominican Republic
Represented by: Beachwood High School
United Nations Security Council*

The issues before the United Nations Security Council are: addressing ethnic cleansing and finding a solution to the Rohingya crisis, as well as the use of chemical weapons. The Dominican Republic is dedicated to working to resolve these issues and hopes for future cooperation between nations and advancements on the topics at hand.

I: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

The United Nations Human Rights Council currently recognizes the Rohingya people as “the most persecuted minority in the world.” This is an issue which has not garnered nearly enough international attention and which must be addressed immediately. Their persecution goes back decades, with the most recent crisis unfolding in August 2017. Since then, an estimated 745,000 Rohingya refugees have fled to Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, establishing the largest refugee camp in the world (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs). They have been forced to flee the Rakhine region because of clear crimes against humanity on the part of the Burmese military. In a systemic approach to eliminate the Rohingya people, the Burmese military has burned villages, killed men, and raped women and children.

The Dominican Republic strongly condemns the actions taken by the official government of Myanmar. It maintains that under no circumstance should the principles of human rights and the rights of minorities be diminished, disregarded, or applied selectively. The Dominican Republic recognizes the generosity of the people of Bangladesh in taking in these refugees, however, emphasizes the fact that the current solution is unsustainable without the unanimous support of the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole. The 2018 and 2019 United Nations Joint Response Plans are a good first step, which the Dominican Republic was fully in support of, but much more needs to be done to stop these atrocities.

As was previously stated, this situation must be addressed with the utmost urgency to protect the Rohingya from further abuses. The Dominican Republic believes that the Security Council must address this issue on multiple fronts. First, an immediate short term solution must be put in place through an internationally unified series of sanctions against the government of Myanmar, travel bans against high ranking officials, tariffs on trade goods, and possibly the trial of government officials in the International Court of Human Rights for crimes against humanity perpetrated against the Rohingya. The long-term solution must address the root causes of the abuse of the Rohingya- the Constitutional discrimination, lack of government transparency, and ongoing propoganda campaigns which often use hate speech against this Muslim minority. Given that the government of Myanmar does not recognize the Rohingya as citizens of its country, making the Rohingya a stateless people, there is much room for improvement in their legal and social treatment. Finally, the Security Council must ensure that the 2019 UN Joint Response Plan receives proper funding by making sure all countries are committed to reaching 100% funding for this plan, as opposed to the 69% funding the 2018 plan received. If this committee can implement the aforementioned solutions, the Rohingya people have a chance in returning to their land in a “voluntary, safe, and dignified” manner (UN Special Envoy on the Rohingya Crisis).

II: The Use of Chemical Weapons

Chemical weapons are extremely dangerous weapons of war. Countries have tried to control them for centuries and have had their respective successes and failures. Chemical weapons are loosely defined as weapons that use chemicals to harm or inflict injury onto humans. Examples include tear gas, mustard gas, and hydrogen cyanide. They first came into play around 1675 and various treaties have been made to regulate them- some having been enforced better than others. The use of chemical weapons during World War I was rampant as well as during World War II, and were stockpiled by both the US and USSR during the Cold War. The disastrous effects of chemical weapons soon became known, and now countries are hesitant to use them. However, some countries still have tons of weapons stockpiled, which creates a problem.

The Dominican Republic truly values the issue at hand. In 2015, the Basic Regional Course for Specialists on Responding to Chemical Warfare Agents and Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TICs) was held in Santo Domingo. This summit was held to provide general knowledge on chemical warfare agents and other toxic chemicals. Protective equipment, detection and decontamination were discussed as well as emergency response procedures. Increasing awareness about the use of chemical weapons is vital in the journey toward peace. The Dominican Republic is the 187th member state to sign onto the international treaty banning production, stockpiling or use of chemical weapons. Additionally, it has adopted UN resolution 1540 which deals with the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction- particularly chemical agents. Furthermore, the Dominican Republic has taken significant steps to dispose of the chemical weapons it currently has.

The Dominican Republic proposes a multi-faceted plan to address the issue of the use of chemical weapons. First, educating the public and government officials on the dangers of chemical weapons and chemical warfare should be a major priority. If the public and officials are properly educated, they can prevent horrible disasters from occurring. Second, a biennial summit should be held to discuss the proliferation of chemical weapons and what steps are actively being taken to prevent their use. This will be similar to the conference that was held in Santo Domingo in 2015 which promoted the sharing of ideas and implementation of various programs. Lastly, measures should be taken to hold countries accountable if they use chemical weapons to harm their citizens or those of other countries. Each country must be held responsible for their actions. The Dominican Republic is firmly committed to addressing this important issue and looks forward to cooperating with other delegations to reach a solution.

Delegation From: France
Represented By: North Olmsted High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council

The issues before the UNSC include Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis as well as The Use of Chemical Weapons. As an ally of world peace, France is committed to the safeguarding of people under the Rohingya Crisis and wishes to keep the use of Chemical Weapons under control to ensure no unnecessary suffering for those susceptible.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

In the Rohingya crisis, we see a story of pure injustice. The indigenous people of Myanmar's Rakhine State, the Rohingyas, are leaving their centuries-long home due to the government's targeted violence against them. This creates a two-prong issue; not only must we prevent further violence from the government of Myanmar, but we must ensure the smooth relocation of Rohingyas into neighboring countries such as Bangladesh. We must account for the 650,000 Rohingya refugees and the 350,000 that remain in Myanmar's hostile environment. At the same time, we must recognize that the Burmese government's use of arson, mass killing, and sexual violence violate the Rohingya people's human rights.

Concerned for the rights of innocent people, France has been vocal in conversations pertaining to the Rohingya Crisis. We played a large role in the implementation and encouragement of the United Nations special rapporteur's fact-finding mission into the Burmese government. The mission investigates potential crimes enacted by the government that could lead to the involvement of the International Criminal Court. Equally important to the justice system is the safety of the Rohingya people. Bangladesh has acted superbly in sheltering Rohingya refugees, and France continues to provide support through publicity and financial resources, along with the European Union and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (OHCHR). We also advocate for the agreement of peace between Myanmar's civilian government, the United Nations Development Programme, and the OHCHR.

In 2018, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called for an end to the "horrendous suffering" of the Rohingya refugees, and France intends to do just that. He sought collaboration between the Security Council and Myanmar. The collaboration extends to all of the parties involved in solving the Rohingya crisis. First, from Myanmar, we ask for the most crucial aspect of a long-term solution, which would be Burmese citizenship for the Rohingya people. Once the ethnic group gains citizenship, they can enjoy the rights enlisted in Myanmar's Constitution, and this would send a positive, humanitarian message to all people of Myanmar. Second, from Bangladesh, we ask for their continued assistance in sheltering Rohingya refugees, and third, from the financially-abled nations of the Security Council, including France, we ask for an increase in support for this benevolent cause. The violations of human rights have been clear, so all nations should be willing to provide aid in any form they are capable of for morality's sake. After all, Bangladesh often endures astonishing monsoon seasons, and by the end of October each year, almost one-third of the country floods. A high degree of protective shelter and mobility (in order to relocate) is required for the safety of refugees, and further funding is needed for this purpose. Finally, from the United Nations Special Envoy investigating the Rohingya Crisis, we ask for further communication to judge the level of abuse faced by the Rohingya people and to do justice on those responsible. Most importantly, we ask for cooperation and consensus. When people lose their universal rights, the world must come together to restore humanity as efficiently and effectively as possible.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons

The use of chemical weapons has been prevalent throughout all of history. From medieval times with poisonous arrows to the ghastly mustard gas used by Germany in World War I. Although we have become more empathetic to the unnecessary violence caused by chemical warfare and have improved upon limited usage in recent history, it seems that use of these horrendous weapons are still prevalent in the world currently. Chemical weapons are of little value to a nation other than bringing superfluous suffering to those inflicted. To date, there have been well over one million casualties of chemical warfare. People affected face unbearable agony as aggressive chemical agents can cause organ failure, blindness, choking, and severe burns, to name a few symptoms. The number of people facing this avoidable anguish mustn't increase. This issue must be addressed by nations across the globe with restrictions and harsher enforcement. Even with current restrictions and ratified conventions, chemical warfare is continuously used in nations causing an epidemic of brutality against those inflicted.

France is no stranger to the modern use of chemical warfare. In the first World War, French troops were the first exposed to the deadly mustard gas and we witnessed first-hand the horrors of violent chemical agents. We hold the same position as we did over a hundred years ago. France is vehemently opposed to the use of chemical weapons. Chemical weapons are simply a method of torture as they induce extreme, unnecessary suffering to those inflicted. These weapons are useless and unjustifiable in the age of modern warfare other than to cause unreasonable amounts of agony to those brutalized with the agents. Committed to peace in the world, France has been and still is a proprietor against chemical warfare. In 1993, France entered in the Chemical Weapons Convention which came into force in 1997. This is designed to eliminate the use of all weapons of mass destruction by prohibiting production, stockpiling, or transfer of chemical weapons by States-Parties involved in the convention. This convention also calls for chemical weapons already possessed to be dismantled or otherwise destroyed. By being a member of this convention, France currently possesses no chemical weapons stockpile and urges other nations to follow in its footsteps. France is astonished that there are countries who are apart of this convention yet not following its regulations. One such nation is Syria, who has shown the world in recent years how horrid chemical weapons can be. These instruments of torture were used as recently as 2013. France also condemns nations who possess chemical ammunitions and are not a member of the CWC. Nations who wish to continue this practice of immense suffering due to chemical warfare are appalling to France and we wish to prevent unnecessary suffering in the world.

Ever since the first time this weapon has been used on us, France has been intensely opposed to the use of chemical warfare. There is one lead cause for chemical warfare; a lack of peace in the world. An example of this is the civil war occurring in Syria. The UNSC must put forth effort to end this conflict to expand peace in the world. Although Syria is one specific case, other nations still possess the means to cause chemical warfare. To extend peace is to put an end to chemical warfare. The UNSC's primary goal should be spreading peace throughout the world. One method, albeit extreme, is to put troops on the ground for ongoing conflicts in which chemical warfare can be used. This solution however, is unlikely and unwise. A more appropriate solution is to provide support via money, ammunition, or other means to support those oppressed in violent conflicts. With support from the UNSC or nations involved, those looking for peace will be able to gain the upperhand against opponents. Most importantly, to create long term peace, we call for the disposal of all remaining chemical weapons. France is confident that, with support from the peace-loving nations involved in the UNSC, chemical munitions will be a threat of the past.

Delegation From: Germany

Represented By: North Olmsted High School

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues before the Security Council include: The Ethnic Cleansing and subsequent Refugee Crisis of the Rohingyas; and The Use of Chemical Weapons in warfare. The Federal Republic of Germany is devoted to the protection of the rights of all not just the Rohingyas, but all the people of the world, as well as the complete and utter abolition of chemical weapons in warfare and expresses its hope for further advancement in cooperation between states actors in the advocacy and advancement of this agenda.

Topic A: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

Since late August 2017, more than 671,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled Burma's Rakhine State to escape the military's large-scale campaign of ethnic cleansing. The atrocities committed by Burmese security forces, including mass killings, sexual violence, and widespread arson, amount to crimes against humanity. Military and civilian officials have repeatedly denied that security forces committed abuses during the operations, claims which are contradicted by extensive evidence and witness accounts. The Rohingyas have faced decades of discrimination and repression under successive Burmese governments. Effectively denied citizenship under the 1982 Citizenship Law, they are the largest stateless population in the world. Restrictions on movement and lack of access to basic health care have led to dire humanitarian conditions for those displaced by earlier waves of violence in 2012 and 2016. The countries of Myanmar and Bangladesh are currently communicating to return refugees, however it is unclear when or how this will be done. This massive undertaking is not just a problem for Southeast Asia, it is a problem for the global community. This crisis is a break in the long chain of human rights that all respectful and moral nations in the world have built and worked to maintain for the past century. It is of the utmost importance to resettle these poor souls in their native lands, however this may not be possible for a variety of reasons, such as distrust from the Rohingyas in the Burmese government, or a continuation of racial and religious fueled violence towards the Rohingyas should they resettle. It is for this reason that any country who hopes for a peaceful and just world to work together for a solution that creates a lasting peace for not just the Rohingyas, but any people find themselves the victim of such crimes, as well as bringing the perpetrators of this terrifying and dehumanizing crime to justice.

Topic B: The Use of Chemical Weapons

Chemical weapons have been a horrific tool of war and destruction for the past century ever since their normalization and use in World War 1. These weapons have become so effectively deadly and destructive that they have widely been considered a weapon of mass destruction. Chemical weapons have no target. They have no control. They have no mercy. Chemical weapons have no distinction between soldiers or civilians, man or woman, or adult and child. It is for this reason that all chemical weapons production facilities, testing facilities, and storage facilities for military purposes must be abolished. The mere existence of chemical weapons causes the world to be an unsafe place. What would happen if a rogue state or a terrorist organization obtained just a small amount of these chemical weapons, and decided to attack a population center, casualties could be in the millions. Chemical weapons leave behind a trail of death and inhospitality. After chemical weapons have been used, and the casualties cared for and the dead buried, what remains in the environment? What happens to local supplies of drinking water? What happens to crop production? The ensuing environmental problems following the use of chemical weapons could further enhance the casualties and death count, not only to mention the irreversible environmental damage that could be caused. Chemical weapons have no use in today's age of warfare, and their only purpose is to be an agent of chaos. Any country that cares for the wellbeing of its populus and communities therefore must be dedicated to abolishing these weapons of terror.

Delegation from: Republic of Ivory Coast
Represented by: Fairport Harding High School

Position Paper for The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues presented to The United Nations Security Council are: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis, and The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications. The Republic of Ivory Coast is devoted towards finding solutions for these issues to keep our people safe and secure, along with the entire world.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

Ethnic cleansing is the systematic forced removal of ethnic, racial and/or religious groups from a given territory by a more powerful ethnic group, often with the intent of making it ethnically homogeneous. It has been attempted by multiple countries and people throughout history. Some examples are the Holocaust, the expulsion of Germans from Polish and Czechoslovak territory after World War II, and during the Second Sino-Japanese War, the Imperial Japanese Army killing millions of Chinese civilians and military personnel. Ethnic cleansing has been the root of multiple wars and has resulted in the deaths of billions of people through the years. One recent case of ethnic cleansing is the Rohingya Crisis. Since late August 2017, more than 671,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled from Myanmar to escape the military's large-scale campaign of ethnic cleansing. The atrocities committed by Myanmar security forces, including mass killings, sexual violence, and widespread arson, amount to crimes against humanity.

In 2011, UN human rights investigators found more than 100 dead bodies in a span of 24 hours in western Ivory Coast in what appeared to have been ethnically driven killings. The discovery followed earlier evidence of at least two other incidents in the area of Duekoue, including a mass grave containing nearly 200 bodies, according to UN officials. The killings occurred in three locations in western Ivory Coast and may have been carried out by Liberian mercenaries, according to the UN. The Ivory Coast didn't do anything about it themselves, but instead let the UN take over the investigations. The U.N. mission in Ivory Coast said it has a team investigating the alleged mass killings in the west of the town. The U.N. said forces of both Ouattara and Gbagbo were involved in the killings. Later, Caritas repeated its claims that 800 to 1,000 had been killed in the Duekoue massacre. These issues catapulted Ivory Coast into the Second Ivorian Civil War when the crisis in Ivory Coast escalated into full-scale military conflict between forces loyal to Laurent Gbagbo, the President of Ivory Coast since 2000, and supporters of the internationally recognized president-elect Alassane Ouattara.

The Second Ivorian Civil War seemed to end these mass killings after Gbagbo was captured. The Security Council is concerned with this crisis and is actively working to solve it. The Ivory Coast believes that one of the few ways to solve this issue is starting a war with Myanmar. There may

not be many other solutions towards protecting an entire population of people. The Ivory Coast may possibly be able to convince the Security Council to create refugee camps in neighboring countries of Myanmar to protect and shelter the Rohingya people. If Myanmar pushes and tries to attack the refugee camps, then war will ensue.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications

Chemical warfare has been a fear all over the world for the past 74 years. The Cold War is a great example of this. The Cold War was a constant back and forth competition for nuclear weapons between the U.S and the Soviet Union. While both nations were trying to become the world's powerhouse, they started multiple proxy wars, such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the Soviet-Afghanistan War. As of 2019, there are roughly 3,750 active nuclear warheads and 13,890 total nuclear warheads in the world. Many of them are decommissioned weapons, which were simply stored or partially dismantled, not destroyed. If we were to combine all the world's nuclear warheads, we could cause mass destruction.

In 1961, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) first adopted a resolution, which called upon Member States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a denuclearized zone. In 1964, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) issued the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which was endorsed by the UNGA. The OAU and the UN established a Joint Group of Experts to draft a treaty creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) in Africa. The 1995 regular session of the UNGA approved the treaty on November 6th. The ANWFZ Treaty — the Treaty of Pelindaba — was signed in Cairo on April 11th, 1996, by 47 of the continent's 53 States. The UN Security Council issued a statement on April 12th commending the ANWFZ. The Ivory Coast was one of the 47 States to sign this treaty in 1995. They do not create or harbor any nuclear or chemical weapons.

The Ivory Coast will present a comprehensive plan to totally denuclearize every nation in Africa to prevent a situation like the Cold War. Ideally, each country willing to participate in this plan should sign the treaty designed and implemented by the Security Council. In the future, the Ivory Coast would support the denuclearization of the entire world to prevent a full-scale chemical war. If this plan is not accepted, the Ivory Coast will propose a reduction in each country's supply of chemical weapons and the end of chemical warfare production.

Delegation from: Kuwait

Represented by: Berea-Midpark High School

Position Paper for the Security Council

The issues before the United Nations Security Council are: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis; and the Use of Chemical Weapons. Kuwait is not opposed to ethnic cleansing when it is necessary but is devoted to offering aid to those suffering in the Rohingya Crisis; while eradicating the use of chemical weapons.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

Kuwait realizes ethnic cleansing is an ongoing issue in many middle eastern countries, especially toward Rohingya Muslims. According to *HISTORY*, ethnic cleansing is defined as: “the attempt to get rid of (through deportation, displacement or even mass killing) members of an unwanted ethnic group in order to establish an ethnically homogeneous geographic area.” The Rohingya people endure through many acts of persecution such as rape, the burning of their villages, homicide, and other hateful crimes against humanity. The country sympathizes with the suffering and displacement of their fellow Arabian descendants, and will do their best to provide further aid to the resourceless refugees.

At this point, Kuwait's Al-Salam society has already started building "Al-Salam Model Village," a housing community for the refugees on the border strip within Bangladesh. Kuwait Red Crescent Society (KRCS) has also distributed 1,000 prayer carpets, 1,000 ponchos, 600 non-perishable food items, 1,100 hygiene boxes and 500 clothing bundles, as well as 1,000 hot meals. The United Nations Security Council also unanimously passed resolution 771 also passed resolution 771 unanimously, which condemns the practice of ethnic cleansing, further discouraging countries from participating in the violation of humanitarian law. Because Kuwait has previously participated in mass racial persecution of the Palestinians because of a suspected fifth column it can be determined that the country is willing to again if the situation arises.

After the delegation of Kuwait has thoroughly reviewed each individual aspect of the ethnic cleansing the Rohingya face, the country decided the best route of reformation would ultimately be for developed third party countries like the United States to send succor to the stateless people, while a more evolved proposal is developed. After the Rohingya receive a steady influx of necessary resources, there needs to be fair and non-racial international laws established and later an outside intervention to leaders of nations that had previously participated in the recent ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya. Kuwait completely understands the need to correct the treatment of the Rohingya people.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons

The use of chemical weapons has been dated back to 1675, regarding the use of poison bullet, between France and Germany. Though bans on chemical weapons were implemented, the use of toxic chemicals and biological weapons during World War I were unprecedented. Due to the exposure to toxic chemicals, close to one million people left the battlefields blind, disfigured, or with debilitating injuries. During the Iran-Iraq War, Saddam Hassan orchestrated a myriad of attacks on Iran, that involved an extensive use of chemical weapons. More recently, it has been reported that 98% of chemical attacks in Syria were executed by the Syrian government and only 2% were executed by the Islamic State, during the Syrian civil war (2011). As of September 20, 2019; 97.33% of the world's declared stockpile of chemical weapons (72,304 metric tonnes) have been destroyed (70,372 metric tonnes). As well as recent allegations suggest that the delegation of Turkey has used chemical weapons on their own Kurdish population.

In the midst of the Iran-Iraq War, the State of Kuwait was presented with a major security threat, fearing Iranian hegemony in the reign. This led the delegation to support Iraq financially and by transmitting military supplies during the war. Although, as of January 27, 1993 the delegation of Kuwait signed the Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC) and ratified their chemical arms. Even though there are 193 states-parties entered, one state has signed but not ratified, three states have neither signed nor ratified, and Syria has sent a letter stating they would observe their obligation to the CWC. The state of Kuwait highly condemns the use of chemical arms by any person, organization, or government.

Many initiatives have been taken to reduce the use of both chemical and biological weapons such as the Chemical Weapon Committee, the attempted creation of resolutions by the Security Council, and the Conference on Disarmament and Preparatory Commission, as well as the international chemical weapons disarmament regime headed by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In 2013, resolution 2118 was adopted unanimously by the Security Council, with the goal of Eliminating Syrian Chemical Weapons during their civil war. Although in 2018 High Representative Nakamitsu said "there is still work to be done... so long as the use of chemical weapons is ongoing or the threat of the use lingers, we must retain our focus on this issue and not allow ourselves to become immune to it." The state of Kuwait believes the continuation of resolutions that can clarify previous ideas already set in place would be the most beneficial.

Delegation: Peru

Committee: Security Council

Represented By: Mayfield High School

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

Ethnic cleansings are unfortunately still a common occurrence in the twenty first century and yet it remains rather hidden from the public eye. The Republic of Peru believes that it is the responsibility of the security council not only to aid the situation but make it a forefront in the minds of international constituents and citizens. However there are only so many countries in the world willing to help, a finite amount of resources to use, and a point in which the loss of life has become too great. It is with this mindset that the Republic of Peru proposes international collaboration and a military intervention into the country of Myanmar. Initially, the actions of the Myanmar government had created not only a crisis in regards to human safety, but also a crisis in regards to human placement- specifically mass amount of Rohingya refugees. Therefore, if the committee had continues to push aside a solution, the conflict and its influencing factors will only grow. In November 2017 the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the People's Republic of Bangladesh agreed to facilitate the return of the Rohingya and yet the United Nations allowed for this group to return to what is called "a genocide zone". This initial solution is no solution at all, more needs to be done.

The Republic of Peru understands that we are not given veto rights in this security council committee, however we do not believe this renders us useless. As shown by Peru's contributions in the last decade, a nonpermanent member can still be prominent in the UNSC. The Republic of Peru has recently been re-elected as a non-permanent member in 2018 and since then has deployed military personnel to eight peacekeeping missions. Therefore as a country the Republic of Peru would be more than willing to provide troops for an invasion. Solutions in regards to refugees can also be found in Peruvian legislation with its leadership in regards to Venezuelan refugees.

II. The use of Chemical Weapons

The chemical weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction (CWC) was signed by one hundred ninety three countries that contain ninety eight percent of the world's population. This convention was signed by Peru in 1993, and the nation has become part of the executive council for the convention.

As Peru has never had any chemical weapons, the nation has never had to scale back to comply with the CWC. However, they have taken action by cooperating with the United Nations-Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and Peru's representative has urged support for the OPCW during the Syrian crisis. Syria has been using chemical weapons such as chlorine and mustard gas which can have future negative health effects. Since Syria has not signed the CWC, there is no plan to eliminate these chemical weapons within the near future. The Republic of Peru acknowledges the fact that unruly citizens

should be controlled; however, chemical weapons should be eliminated for the health and safety for citizens.

Delegation from: Poland

Represented by: Westlake High School

Position Paper for the Security Council

The issues before the Security Council are: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis and The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications. Poland is adamant in resolving the issues facing the world involving ethnic cleansing and chemical weapons, issues that Poland has a deep-rooted history with. Poland has much hope that the council will find a resolution that will support the preservation of peace and global unity.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

Poland has an extensive past relating to ethnic cleansing and genocide within the country's borders. The Polish population of the early 1940s experienced a mass genocide by a group of Ukrainian nationalists. This massacre resulted in up to 60,000 deaths in Volhynia alone. Poland was also the center stage for the targeting of Jews during the Holocaust era. Around 90 percent of the Jewish population in Poland was eradicated in the span of a few years during World War Two. The methods and meticulous ways that the Jewish people of Poland were executed is much like the terrible methods that the people of Rohingya are being killed and tortured. While Poland has an uncertain relationship with immigrants, the position of Poland is sympathetic to the struggles faced by the immigrants of Myanmar.

Poland, with its many years of experience with ethnic cleansing and genocide, was gravely concerned with the situation among the Rohingya people. Joanna Wronecka, the Polish ambassador to the UN, demanded humanitarian access to violence-affected areas of Rakhine State during the 2016-2017 discussion of the Rohingya crisis. Poland was also one of the eight main countries who influenced the UN to actually take up the Rohingya crisis in the first place.

The general opinion of Poland is supportive of all the efforts other more prevalent and wealthy countries have created and put into place through the United Nations. The delegation of Poland aims to find a positive resolution to the issue, and hopes debate will be cordial and respectful of all countries, no matter what economic status or stage of development.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications

Poland has a dark history with chemical weapons, with many of the Nazi testing areas being within the Polish borders. While Poland did contain chemical weapons at certain points in the span of history, all of these instances have been resolved and the weapons have been destroyed, for chemical warfare is officially frowned upon by the Polish delegation.

Poland ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1995 and didn't declare any chemical weapon stockpiles. During the 2004 G8 Summit, Poland and Russia were able to make a solid agreement when it came to the destruction of chemical weapons. Poland was part of the instrumental Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. This organisation helped

get rid of around 90 percent of the world's stockpiles of chemical weapons. Poland has previously been a very active member of the OPCW and has taken the lead on draft resolutions for the UN General Assembly.

The chemical industry plays an important role in Poland's involvement with the issue, and the plants declared to the OPCW have received inspections and passed them over the last 20 years. While the OPCW is currently not working on the matter, Poland is attempting to receive and destroy the 40,000 tons of chemical weapons currently residing on the bottom of the Baltic Sea from former wars.

The hope of the delegation of Poland is for a civil discussion and debate on how chemical weapons should be dealt with in the future for the betterment of mankind. Poland would like to see all delegations come to a general, peaceful consensus and have there be a solid resolution resulting from the committee. Poland is proud of its former contributions to resolving the issue and would like to make even more strides to make sure chemical weapons are kept in check and stockpiles are destroyed.

Delegation from: the Republic of South Africa
Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy

Position Paper for the Security Council

The United Nations Security Council is faced with the issues of: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis; and The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications. South Africa is dedicated to the elimination of all ethnic cleansing and the violent oppression of the Rohingya people in Myanmar; and eradicating the threat of chemical weapons and the global proliferation of chemical weapons.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

Ethnic cleansing is not defined as an independent crime in international law, however, it has been cited in United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The general definition of ethnic cleansing is the forcible removal of an ethnic minority from an area by the dominant ethnic group. Myanmar has faced repeated allegations of ethnic cleansing against their Rohingya minority population since 2012 and continuing to today. Following the release of a 2018 Independent Fact finding commission , the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees stated: "the (Myanmar) military has consistently failed to respect international human rights law and the international humanitarian law principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution." The process of ethnic cleansing being carried out by the Burmese military has also included political erasure of the Rohingya, refusing to recognize them as minorities in the Myanmar constitution and rendering the Rohingya essentially stateless.

South Africa contributed to the 2018 OHCHR Fact Finding Report on the Rohingya situation and remains opposed to any form of ethnic discrimination, especially ethnic cleansing and political disenfranchisement. Minister of International Relations, Lindiew Sisulu has stated that our continued support for the Rohingya people is “underpinned by the values and principles of South Africa’s Constitution and its national interests.” South Africa has also sent over 10,000 NGO workers and volunteers to the Bangladesh-Myanmar border to assist in refugee health care for the over 500,000 Rohingya currently living in unsanitary and underfunded camps.

South Africa believes that the core reason that this ethnic cleansing has persisted is a failure of the United Nations to act strongly against the Burmese government and military. We believe that an approach based on the Key Gardens principles used to place international pressure on South Africa to end apartheid would end this grave abuse of human rights. Placing both economic and arms embargoes on the Burmese state would force their cooperation and ensure the recognition of the Rohingya as Burmese citizens. South Africa believes that this plan can only work with the support of regional powers, such as China and India to make real economic impact.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons and International Implications

A chemical weapon is defined as a chemical used to cause intentional death or harm through its toxic properties. The use of chemical weapons has been prevalent in conflicts for thousands of years, but it wasn't until the 1925 Geneva Protocol that the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare was prohibited in international armed conflicts. Following the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) created a multilateral treaty that bans chemical weapons. The treaty is of unlimited duration and is far more comprehensive than the 1925 Geneva Protocol. South Africa ratified the CWC on September 13th, 1995. South Africa strongly supports the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which is the implementing body for CWC. The OPCW works to permanently eliminate chemical weapons and prohibit their use. South Africa would like to stress its commitment to the CWC and OPCW and their work.

The Republic of South Africa has taken many steps to dismantle the use of chemical weapons, following the ratification of the CWC, in South Africa's own borders. South Africa had a previous history of developing chemical warfare during the apartheid-era government, but has since ceased further development and have taken the steps to destroy all chemical weapons, chemical weapons facilities, and researching, in accordance with the CWC. When the chemical weapons ban went into full force on April 29, 1997, South Africa's chemical facilities became heavily regulated and internationally inspected. Since joining the Convention, South Africa has actively supported its full implementation, hosting the first conference in Africa on the treaty's implementation in 1994, as well as training courses for inspectors and national authorities.

The Republic of South Africa hopes to find common ground on this topic and agree on a resolution that will effectively resolve the situation. South Africa would like to focus on eradicating and regulating the 3 main parts of a chemical weapon: toxic chemicals and their precursors, munitions, and equipment. South Africa would like the urgency of the matter to not blind the fact that safety is of the utmost importance and that these weapons must be eradicated not only quickly, but safely and complying with environmental and health standards. South Africa would be interested in a revamping of the CWC to fit the needs of the 21st century, while still upholding the standards of the original and incorporating new technologies and discoveries. South Africa is open to the discussion of a new treaty focusing only on the threat of chemical weapons, that can work in conjunction with the CWC.

Delegation from: the United Kingdom
Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for United Nations Security Council

The issues before the United Nations Security Council are: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis and The Use of Chemical Weapons. The United Kingdom supports the efforts to safeguard the natural human rights of all individuals, and requests the involvement of other nations to address the threat of chemical weapons on international security.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

The Rohingya Muslims are an ethnic group that originated from Burma, a territory that currently known as Myanmar. The government of Myanmar refuses to acknowledge this group as a legitimate ethnic group present in their country. The Rohingya are currently being denied their fundamental human rights by the government of the country in which they reside, and their livelihoods are being legally restricted. The latest act of aggression against the Rohingya took place in August of 2017, where Rohingya Arsa militants launched attacks on this faultless group of people from over 30 local police posts. Within a month of this attack almost 7,000 Rohingya were killed. The crisis of the Rohingya is the world's fastest growing refugee crisis. The circumstances that these people are enduring constitutes as genocide in the eyes of the United Nations, as these acts are being committed to destroy an ethnic group.

The United Kingdom has been leading the humanitarian response to this tragedy, providing £129 million since August 2017 to help solve an issue that the country views as ethnic cleansing. The U.K. is working with agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP, and IOM to help provide the Rohingya people with necessities like food, water, and medication. The U.K. has also been working with the Red Cross to establish 10 hospitals and clinics to help treat almost 100,000 people since 2017. The British government as well as the British public are very invested in helping this cause, prompting the citizens of the U.K. to raise around £27 million for the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) Appeal.

The main goal of this Security Council, is to establish peace and enforce the protection of basic human rights. The Rohingya people have been denied these rights for far too long. Firstly, they require aid and resources from the nations who are able to provide it. The United Kingdom urges other western nations to contribute similar economic sanctions to the Rohingya people. Secondly, the government of Myanmar needs to be condemned for their actions. The active persecution and discrimination of an entire ethnic group is unethical, not only from moral standards but in the eyes of the United Nation's. Action needs to be taken and the lack of Rights for the Rohingya needs to be addressed. The United Kingdom proposes that the members of the United Nations address the root cause of the problem rather than continuing to focus on the development of the crisis. The United Nations needs to hold Myanmar accountable for their violation of human rights by enhancing analyzation and reporting of the situation, and ensuring that conditions are safe enough for the repatriation of the Rohingya, and they could ensure safety through the implementation of peacekeeping troops in Myanmar. Finally, the U.K. would like to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court. The government of Myanmar needs to recognize the error of their ways, and it is the job of the United Nations to bring their actions to light.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons

Due to their destructive potential, the use and storage of chemical weapons has been highly controversial on a global scale. This has resulted in the ban of chemical weapons under international law as they are considered weapons of mass destruction. Ever since the implementation of Chlorine into combat in WWI, chemical weapons have only become more powerful and devastating. To date, 188 nations have signed up to the Chemical Weapons Convention to ban their use and production, but 7 countries still have not joined. The possibility of neighboring nations or adversaries having chemical weapons that could easily be put to use has been causing vast amounts of political unrest as many world leaders look to eradicate their use.

The United Kingdom has a long history with chemical weapons, their uses, and the destruction that they can cause. During WWI the use of chemical weapons in warfare was a common occurrence in which the UK partook in and experienced the violence of inside their own borders. On the battlefield during WWI and WWII, many British soldiers were exposed to mustard gas, chlorine, and other chemical weapons which had a large impact on the power of their military. In more recent decades their citizens have been threatened with, and exposed to products of chemical warfare through acts of terrorism. The United Kingdom used to engage in the use of chemical weapons in times of war, but after joining the Chemical Weapons Convention, they are working to defend their national security and terminate the implementation of chemical warfare.

As all fields of technology develop and become more complex, the reach of national security measures must complexify as well. The United Nations Security council not only looks to safeguard the people of individual countries, but the global population as a whole. This requires the compliance of all nations when addressing threats or concerns in the safety and security of the human race. In order to diffuse the current threats that chemical weapons present, the United Kingdom encourages other nations to establish chemical weapon deference centers to prevent attacks through chemical weapons, and to monitor the location and use of these weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, a travel ban should be placed on nations who refuse to diffuse their chemical weapon usage. This is meant as an act to ensure the safety of a nation's citizens when they travel abroad. The United Kingdom sees it fit to place tariffs on trade with nations who continue to fund and develop chemical weapons, which will place economic pressure on these nations to work towards a planet free from the threats of chemical warfare.

***Delegation From: United States of America
Represented by: Mentor High School***

Position Paper of United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The topics being addressed by the UNSC are: Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis and The Use of Chemical Weapons. The United States of America is looking to work with its allies and any willing delegation to help resolve these issues and lead to a safer world in these troubled times.

I. Ethnic Cleansing and the Rohingya Crisis

The ethnic and religious minority of Myanmar, the Rohingya, had long been prosecuted by the government. The Rohingya are Muslim minority in the country, with the Buddhist Burmese government restricting their rights, some saying their discrimination policies having strong echoes to apartheid. The Burmese government then mobilized against them in 2016, with reports of crimes against humanity by Buddhist extremists and the Burmese police and military against the Rohingya people in Rakhine State. Currently, there are over 24,000 killed and at least half a million Rohingya refugees trying to flee the violence and pillaging committed by extremists and the Myanmar government.

The US stands against any form of persecution based on ethnic or religious background. In 2016, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson affirmed that the US had believed the Burma government was committing acts of ethnic cleansing. Following that claim, the US had cut almost all partnerships with the country. This included all military aid to any troops involved in the crimes, alongside banning any of those soldiers from any type of US military training or other benefits. In efforts to reinforce US policy, President Trump, through Executive Order, froze all US economic assets and banned any type of business with the US in regards to any military divisions and generals involved in the atrocities. The US did not only move against the Burmese government, but since the ethnic cleansing had begun the US has been the number one supporter of in terms of dollar amount, with over 669 million worth of aid given to the Rohingya people. This aid has provided the basic necessities, along with helping to provide education that was restricted to the Rohingya people by the government.

The US believes this issue is still unresolved. With the recent United Nations report, the Burmese military and police have continued to commit violence against the Rohingya people. The Burmese government has continually remained quiet on the issue and the international community is beginning to lose its patience. Because of this, the US suggests to impose international economic sanctions on the country, targeting its oil and agricultural based economy to punish them for their continuous acts of violence against the Rohingya people. The US would also like for the United Nations to help assist the nations directly helping the Rohingya people during the crisis. Specifically, providing resources to the nation of Bangladesh, as they have taken in a majority of the refugees from the crisis and require more assistance as more Rohingya people are expected to flee to Bangladesh. The US hopes the international community will come together to help resolve this conflict.

II. The Use of Chemical Weapons

Chemical warfare has forever been one of the most brutal and inhumane means of war, with gasses that could pierce gasmasks and be essentially incompatible, leaving roughly 300,000 civilians dead and about 1.3 million injured in World War 1. On June 17, 1925 at the Geneva Conference during the Hague Conventions, the use of harmful chemical agents were banned from use in war, but despite this, the country's continued to utilise the despicable means of war. Although chemicals used to destroy land and make clearings, such as agent orange and even flamethrowers, were permitted, any chemical with intent to harm humans, even pepper spray in war, was outlawed after World War 1, but this does not stop some countries from still using today.

In recorded war, the first use of chemical warfare was April 22, 1915, with the Germans firing roughly 150 tons of lethal chlorine gas cylinders on Ypres, Belgium. This strike would not be the last in one of the most lethal wars recorded. Even the United States used chemical warfare in 1918 when Harry S. Truman, who was at the time the captain of a field artillery unit, fired poison gas at German lines. Surely World War 1 had set the scene, but more than a century after the first use of chemical weapons, new reports released that there are still instances of illegal agents being used today. UN chemical weapons inspectors have released that they are working to research accusations on Turkish forces using White Phosphorus against Syrian civilians. Although the chemical weapon can legally be used to form smokescreens in the daytime or light up the night, it is illegal to use against human beings, but unfortunately, the agents use has grown more and more common in the syrian war, and the US and other countries are eager to settle the disputes and stop the use of chemical warfare.

The United States of America is strongly against the use and manufacturing of chemical weapons with harmful intent as has made numerous efforts resembling these feelings, with the first action being the US's interactions in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, which banned chemical warfare, but not all chemical weapons. On November 25 of 1969, President Richard Nixon renounced all means of biological warfare and chemical weaponry, resulting in Operation Chace which was the dumping of chemical weapons on sunken ships in the Atlantic, and further the US researched safer methods of destroying these unwanted weapons and chemicals (Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Tooele Army Depot.) In 1989 and 1990, the US along with the Soviet Union made an agreement to halt chemical weapons programs, as well as ratifying the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention that was put into play in April 1997, banning even the possession of most chemical weapons in the two countries' arsenals. Also, a slow destruction of agent stockpiles began in 1985 in the US and is still ongoing today. The US also follows the strict guidelines of the CWC, outlawing the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. Manifesting the seriousness of the US's restriction of chemical warfare, under the order of President Donald J. Trump, the United States Navy launched 59 Tomahawk cruise missiles from the Medditerrainian sea into Shayrat Airbase under Syrian control in response to the Syrian Khan Shaykhun chemical attacks. The United States, to further eliminate the reality of chemical warfare, could form a summit with countries who have yet to sign the CWC and follow its guidelines. The US could also pour more funding into the safe destruction progress of chemical stockpile, as well as offer assistance to other countries who yearn to do the same with their chemical weapons.

Delegation From: United States of America
Represented by: Mentor High School

Position Paper of United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

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