
Country: The Republic of the Sudan
Committee: General Assembly's First Committee
(Disarmament and International Security Committee)
Agenda Item: The Regulation of Chemical Weapon Possession and Usage



Chemical agents and chemical weapons were defined as “chemical substances, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, which might be employed because of their direct toxic effects on man, animals and plants.” by the United Nations. These weapons of mass destruction were utilized in tragedies with huge impacts such as World War I, World War II and the Cold War. Today only a few materials are recognized as chemical agent supplies. For a material to be considered as a chemical substance it needs to be defined as toxic. Chemical agents are evaluated by their stability, resistance, transmission, effectiveness and subtlety. Their effects are mostly irritation, poisoning, choking and incapacitation. Chemicals are altered by environmental factors such as contamination, size, temperature, humidity.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was established in order to negotiate moderating production, containment and destruction of chemical weapons and agents and to keep a clean moral ground to prevent any further incidents and tragedies from occurring.

Chemical weapons are used for reasons such as imposing fear, violence, intimidation and a ground for chaos and dysfunction. These actions usually lead back to political, ideological, social and religious reasons. This kind of usage leads to terrorism mass destruction and homicides.

Sudan is a compliant member of CWC as one of the many states that signed the convention. Although Sudan has been hit with accusations of the inquiry of chemical weapons The government rejected the accusations as they could not prove the existence through any grounded proof. No records or signs were found, remnants were not shown regarding the transaction or usage. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons said in a Sept. 29 statement that it could not draw any conclusions without further evidence.

South Sudan's borders were divided and established after the occurrence of the Civil War through instability and violence against many. As a new state formed though the suffering of the Sudanese government South Sudan is currently not a member of CWC as they have not ratified the convention.

To draw a tougher line against terrorist organizations more safety precautions should be arranged in contamination warehouses. Any mishaps should get reported. Keeping a list consisting of the exact amounts should be put in use. For the already lost agents, investigations need to be laid out. Opposing countries should be called to reason with member states. If it is not of use, preventing material transfers and transactions should be prevented by member states. Getting ahead of the production line needs to be established by the governments of CWC's membering states. Stockpile expansion needs to undergo through operations to prevent further inquiries. Existing stockpiles should be taken care of in order to provide security and to achieve CWC's target goal. Private industrial sites should be renewed and punished if they possess any illegal chemicals -which the CWC doesn't prevent to its full capacity- as some member states fail to implement properly. Membering states should not stay behind current technology to comprehend new actions taken.

Injured civilians require a disciplinary approach with study and coordination. Every field personnel should have received information about safety in affected zones, repercussions, antidotes, purification ways and crisis management. Respiratory functions should be tested and any detected dysfunctions should be treated immediately. New branches and entries need to be implemented through similar requests. To have a clear source of water and agriculture the destruction of chemical agents should be done carefully by setting clear grounds away from civil life. Ways such as dumping to sea, land burial and pit burning are prohibited.

References:

(Sudanese Civil War) Göktepe, O. (2023), İnsani Yardım Boyutuyla Güney Sudan İç Savaşı, Kastamonu Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, 25/2, s. 681- 699.

(Deep Look Into CWC) Journal of Disaster and Risk 3(2), 2020, (125-142)

(OPCW review) Karataş, S. (2014). Uluslararası Hukukta silahsızlanma ve Kimyasal Silahların Yasaklanması Örgütü (OPCW). Selçuk Üniversitesi, Yayınlanmış yüksek lisans tezi, 2014.

(Addressing Victims Healthcare) ÖZTÜRK, İ., GUNEREN, E., MAYADAGLI, A., ERDOGAN, O. (2020). Management of Chemical Weapons Victims in Terms of Disaster Medicine. Afet Ve Risk Dergisi, 3(1), 20-30. <https://doi.org/10.35341/afet.623766>

(Environmental Effects) Doran, Brendan M., "The Human and Environmental Effects of CBRN Weapons" (2015). Student Theses 2015-Present. 10.

https://fordham.bepress.com/environ_2015/10

(Environmental Rules OPCW)

<https://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention/articles/article-iv-chemical-weapons>

(Sudan's Actions) Sudan Accused of Chemical Weapons Use by Alicia Sanders-Zakre

<https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2016-10/news-briefs/sudan-accused-chemical-weapons-use>

(Accusations Against Sudan) Report: Chemical Weapons in the Sudan by Michael Barletta

<https://www.nonproliferation.org/wp-content/uploads/npr/barlet61.pdf>