

United Nations Security Council

UNSC

*“South Sudan Independence”*

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Dear Delegates,

We are honored to welcome you to the United Nation Security Council, to discuss such important subjects which will be outlined in the following pages, In this committee, the proposal is to discuss the situation in Libya that has been quite complicated over the last decades, but recently the situation there assumed a civil war status, that has repercussion in the International System; or also debate the South Sudan Independence and the new perspectives for this area.

We prepared this document to guide you in your research. However, we expect you to expand your studying, searching in other materials, and using this guide only as a foundation. That will increase the level of our debates and allow you to learn even more about this important topic.

We believe that this event is a great opportunity for academic and personal growth, through the development of research and rhetorical skills. Events like this are important in the process of creating more critical and conscientious students. We expect to help you achieve your potential.

We hope to have great discussions in our next meetings, and we are sure you will do a great job!

Welcome!

# South Sudan Independence

## Introduction

South Sudan is the newest country of the world<sup>1</sup>. After a long period of conflict for separation, and two civil wars, among the North - who centralized the government - and south; this new country became independent in 9 of July in this current year and already has been recognized as a member of the United Nation (UN) since then.

Taking in mind the actuation of the UN, UNAFRIC and others International Organizations as Red Cross in Sudan, before the separation, especially the United Nation Security Council in this area; the goal of the present article is to analyses the situation of this Council after 9th July in South Sudan, how it could recognize the new government and why its permanence in the area is so controversial.

For this propose, it's going to be first consider the context of this conflict that contributes to UN intervention and participation of the UNCS in this conflict. After that, will be discussed the recent happenings, including the independence of this country, and the new perspective for the new government and for the population in this area.

## Historical Analysis until the Independence of South Sudan

Sudan is inserted into a region where we are witnessing great upheavals and violence, for various reasons, that includes government instability, social and economic problems. Many Africans countries could be included in this conflict area: Chad, the

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<sup>1</sup> BBC Brasil (8.7.2011). Página visitada em 19 de agosto de 2011.

Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, where there are problems arising from conflicts and basic needs. In fact, these countries have been the consequences of conflicts, as well as natural phenomena, have been made to feel, dramatically resulting, among other economic effects associated with survival, the largest population movements of our times, with all humanitarian issues associated with them.

The conflicts that have developed in Sudan, fall into the category of persistent conflict, the prolonged duration and the reasons underlying it have been, which are rooted primarily in matters of mutual recognition.

Tensions between South Sudan, mainly Christian and animist population, and the rest of the country with a Muslim majority, there are at least since 1956, when the country gained independence from Anglo-Egyptian condominium. After the independence and the gap in the power leadership, started an armed conflict between the two polarized areas.

The First Sudanese Civil War<sup>2</sup> occurred, between 1955 and 1972, among the northern and the southern Sudan who demanded greater regional autonomy; half a million people died during the 17 years of war. The conflict ended with the signing of the Treaty of Addis Ababa, 1972, in which Southern Sudan became an autonomous region. This autonomy lasted until 1983, when started the Second Sudanese Civil War. In this last direct armed conflict lasted until 2005 and counted on the presence the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), which joined the main opposition group in Sudan, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), in 1989, against the

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<sup>2</sup> CIA - The World Factbook. Página visitada em 19 de agosto de 2011

Sudanese government. In the beginning of 2005, was signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (Treaty of Naivasha) that ended the civil war.

After almost three years negotiating the agreement ended a conflict that lasted more than 21 years and caused the deaths of some two million people and left three million refugees and IDPs. The agreement was signed by vice-president of Sudan, Ali Osman Taha and the leader of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), John Garang.

In the Treaty of Naivasha were established amnesty to guerrillas of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), and the Sudanese new interim government would be formed by a coalition between the National Congress Party (in power) and the SPLM, with John Garang as first vice president. Also established is the basis for the referendum that took place at the beginning of this year, in which the population of the South had the option of independence of the southern region, thus, creating a new country.

In the referendum of January 9, 2011 the population voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession.

### **Participation of the UN Security Council in the region**

After the second civil war in Sudan was elaborated the Resolution 1547 from the UN Security Council, that created the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), with the objective to facilitate contacts between the parties involved and moderate the dialog for resolve, or at least minimize, the consequences for the population involved .

The mission at hand gave support to the peace talks between north and south of the country and also served in the Darfur region in western Sudan. Since 2005, the MINUS worked mainly in monitoring the implementation of the Treaty of Naivasha, in assisting several areas affected by conflict in the resolution of disputes over the Abyei region, rich in oil, and also in preparing the 2010 general elections and referendums 2011.

The period established between the drafting of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005, signed between the Government of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Sudan, and the realization of the promised referendum in 2011, UNMIS has acted strongly in the region. The mission developed ended July 9, 2011, the same date that was declared the Independence of South Sudan.

To support the new nation, the Security Council set up a successor mission of UNMIS: UN Mission in southern Sudan (UNMISS). That new mission began its work on July 9 and will serve for an initial period of one year, which can renew itself if deemed necessary.

### **New Perspectives in the Diplomatic Affairs**

As regards the recognition of independence by international organizations can be said that they generally do not have diplomatic devices to recognize a new country. The recognition is done by its members individually, however, such institutions can express either positive or negative views concerning the statement of independence of any state, and relying on internal rules and the expression of most or all of its members, may accept or refuse to adherence the new country in his paintings.

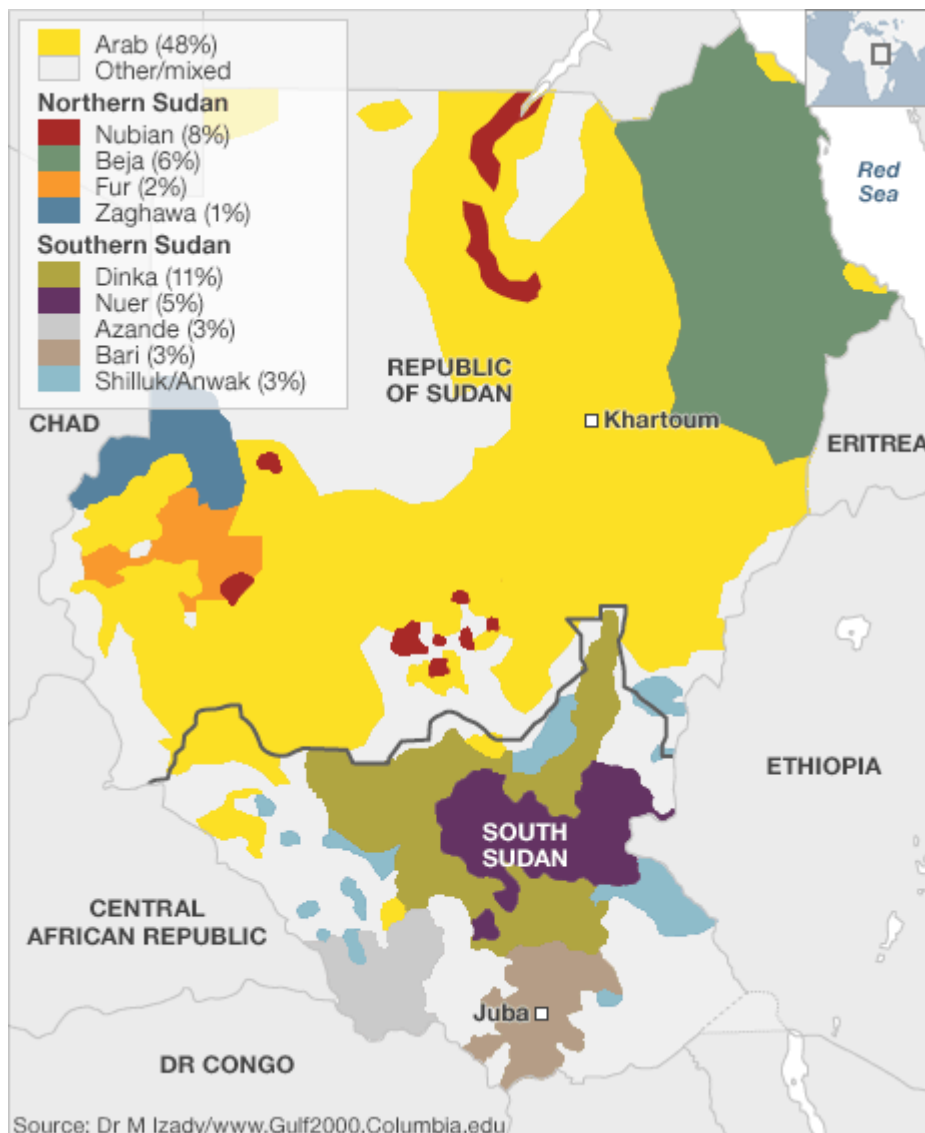
As happened with Southern Sudan, after having declared themselves independent on July 9, about 102 UN members and six other nations have recognized its independence. Beyond the EU itself, several international institutions have recognized the legitimacy of this new country. Among them, one can list: African Union - which accepted the adherence of South Sudan, making it their 54th member. Arab League - 15 of its 22 members have recognized South Sudan Although the Arab League has initiated relationships with the Southern Sudan, its membership on the same bill with strong domestic opposition, as the Southern Sudan has a population of mostly Arab . East African Community - in which membership of the Southern Sudan in the organization is welcome by all the members. European Union - Most EU members already recognize the Southern Sudan, and the same has already started relations with the new country. International Olympic Committee - given that the country in question does not have full international recognition and the South Sudan itself has not set up your local Olympic committee, the IOC has not accepted the adherence of South Sudan in his paintings. Athletes of Southern Sudan may participate in the Olympics in 2012 under the Olympic flag. Organization of Islamic Conference - the secretariat of the OIC welcomed the Southern Sudan and opened relations with the new country. Finally, the United Nations (UN) agreed on 14 July 2011 accession of Southern Sudan in its staff, making it its 193th member.

Even after independence, did not stop the tribal conflicts in Sudan's south, specifically in Jonglei state<sup>3</sup>. According to a report of UN envoy, Farhan Haq, were

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<sup>3</sup> <http://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2011/08/onu-diz-que-ha-600-mortos-e-985-feridos-em-confrontos-no-sudao-do-sul.html>

recorded around 600 deaths and 985 wounded in those clashes. The maps below show the graphs tribal diversity in both countries:



We find after analysis that the region holds great number of tribes with differing interests which contribute to tensions in the region. In addition to these tribal conflicts that make the region more stable in the month of August, Sudan formally complained to the UN Security Council, accusing him of being responsible for the instability of the



border region of Kordofan<sup>4</sup>, rich in oil extraction well . This organ of the United Nations, had expressed concern about the violence in this border area would be promoted mainly as a result of economic interests in the matter. In May it was agreed that the proposed development of the demilitarized area, thus making it less prone to armed conflict. This, however, has not occurred and tensions still exist even after the independence referendum. Follow the map below for locations of oil reserves in the region:



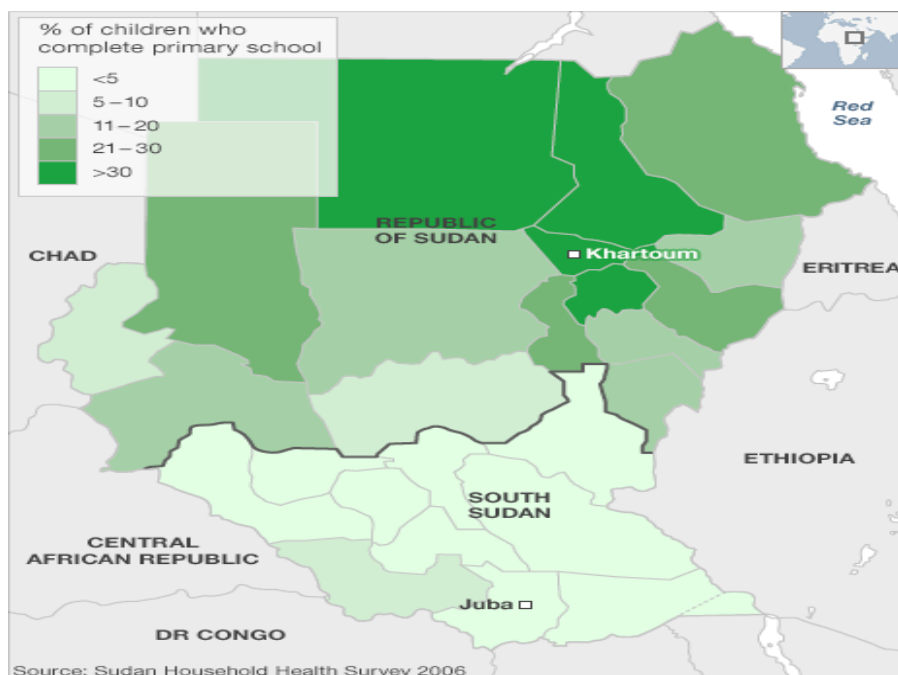
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[http://noticias.r7.com/internacional/noticias/sudao-acusa-na-onu-o-sudao-do-sul-de-causar-instabilidade-](http://noticias.r7.com/internacional/noticias/sudao-acusa-na-onu-o-sudao-do-sul-de-causar-instabilidade-20110830.html)

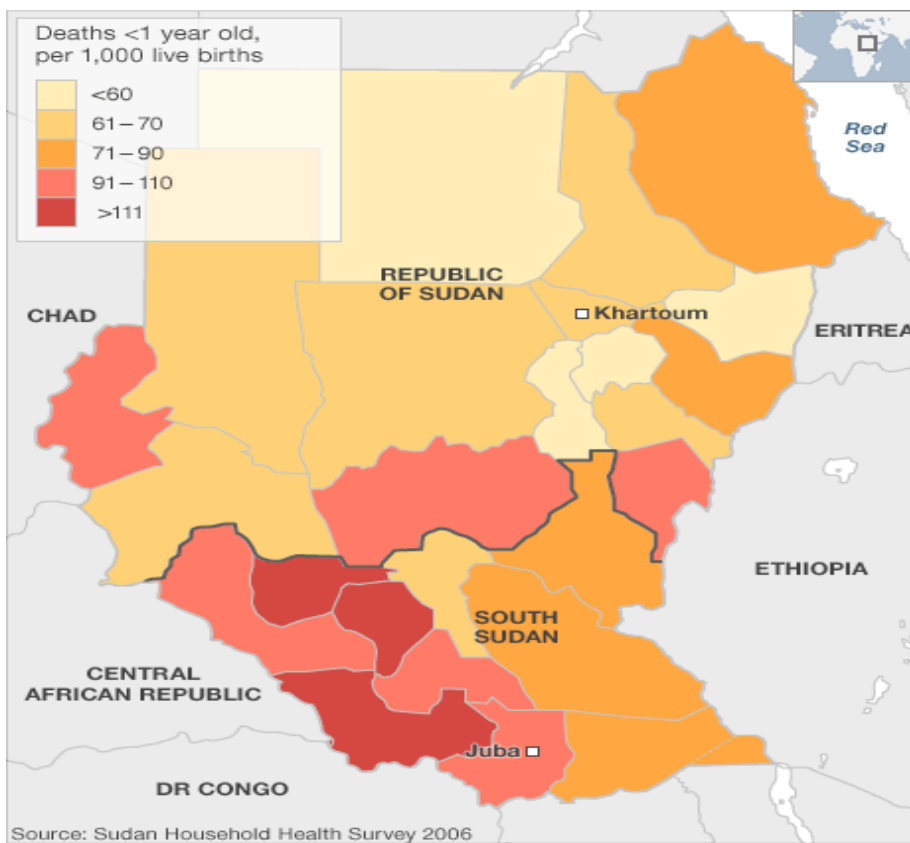
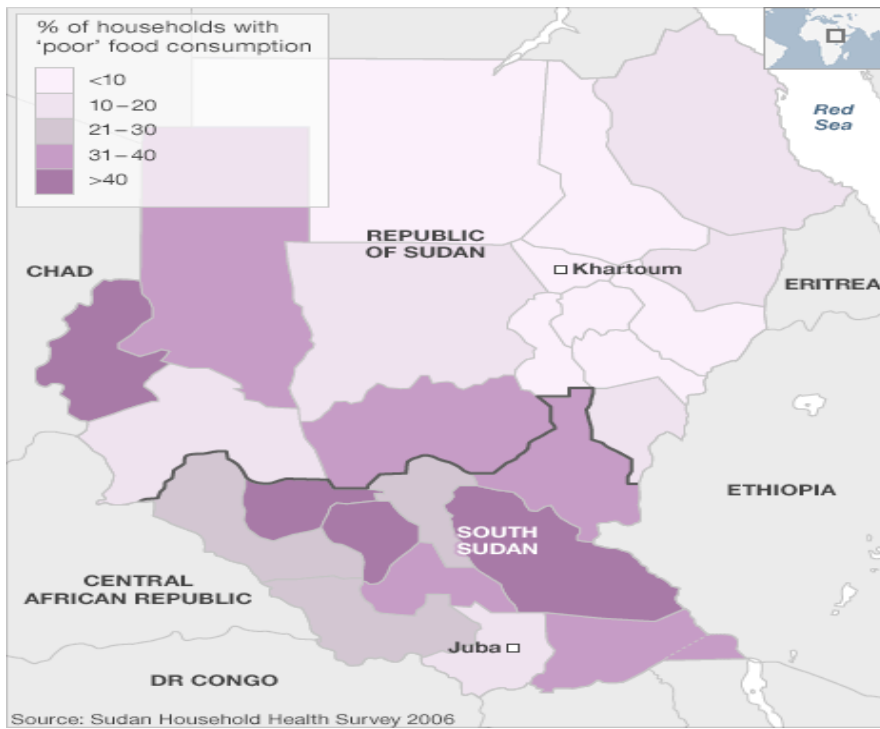
[20110830.html.](http://noticias.r7.com/internacional/noticias/sudao-acusa-na-onu-o-sudao-do-sul-de-causar-instabilidade-20110830.html)

Added to these reasons, you can list the economic, social difficulties, which contribute to the difficulty of political compromise and order establishment in the region. Conflicts of the economic nature of petroleum reserves on the border are cited as the main promoters of tension between the two countries<sup>5</sup>.



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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2011/01/110107\\_sudao\\_referendo\\_fn.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2011/01/110107_sudao_referendo_fn.shtml)



Despite being an independent country, and to have settled the last civil war, new challenges to be faced by this new nation are just beginning to emerge<sup>6</sup>. Some topics such as what to do with the national South - locals who inhabit the northern part, as will the distribution of Sudanese debt. Also discusses what still will be responsible for manufacturing the new currency, which the new stamps diplomatic and what new capital that was previously defined as Juba, but now there are attempts to try to change it.

## **Countries Position**

### **People's Republic of China**

China, in addition to promptly recognize the independence of the country, is a major trading partners and the relationship of the new country of Southern Sudan to China will be the main concern of the international government. The Chinese have invested in Southern Sudan, about 10.000 million U.S. dollars and the capital, Juba, the Chinese presence is visible in every corner, with the oil industry workers and shops for Chinese migrants.

### **French Republic**

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[http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2011/07/110708\\_sudao\\_do\\_sul\\_independencia\\_mm.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/noticias/2011/07/110708_sudao_do_sul_independencia_mm.shtml)

French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced the recognition of their country. "France recognizes and welcomes the Southern Sudan in the community of states," the French presidency said in a statement. France welcomed the admission of Sudan south as the 54th member country of the African Union (AU) and also encourages the authorities of Sudan and Sudan south to continue those negotiations under the auspices of the Panel of the AU, in order to reach a rapid resolution of discussions on all types and their relations and cooperation

### **Russian Federation**

Russia has expressed willingness to establish diplomatic relations with Sudan and South to participate in the airlift of the United Nations (UN) in the north African territory. The Russian government said that the UN has asked Moscow to consider sending their helicopters to the international mission in Southern Sudan, which on Saturday will become the 53rd African state. "At this moment this issue is being studied," he said. Russia has now in Sudan eight military transport helicopters and 145 soldiers.

### **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The British Prime Minister David Cameron also announced the official recognition of the UK. "We welcome the Southern Sudan in the community of nations and we look forward to forging closer links between the UK southern Sudan in the coming months and years ahead," Cameron said in an official text

### **United States of America**

President Barack Obama announced that the United States formally recognize the Republic of South Sudan In addition, representatives from the U.S. government insisted that there is much work to be done in Southern Sudan, converted to 193 members of the United Nations (UN ), its situation remains delicate. "The United States supported the people of Southern Sudan in its struggle and we must remain involved until a lasting peace

in the region," said Senator John Kerry in a special session of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Another curious fact is that in America the separation of the country gained the support of evangelical groups as well as Hollywood actors like George Clooney, who became known as Mr. Sudan

### **Algeria**

It has formally recognized the new nation.

### **Federative Republic of Brazil**

As would be expected, the Foreign Ministry said that Brazil and South Sudan want to promote friendly relations and cooperation in political, economic, cultural and humanitarian law, among others. Posistivamente to this position, the Brazilian government of Southern Sudan says it wants cooperation with Brazil. This was expressed by the vice president of the new country, Riek Machar, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Antonio Patriota.

### **Republic of Venezuela**

The Republic of Venezuela recognized the independence of the new country and despite not having signed major links with the new republic, demonstrates commitment and support consolidation of the same pa.

### **Gabonese Republic**

Gabon is one of the most prominent sub-Saharan economy, with very rich ground, especially in hydrocarbons (oil). Both countries are part of the African Union and have interests in desvolvimento and mutual ties.

### **Federal Republic of Germany**

The German government declared that the independence of South sudadesa brought to an end the long and successful peace process between the northern and southern Sudan Also recalled that Germany is engaged in various peacekeeping missions in the region and continue to support the countries in their latest challenge: finding the path of peace, security and economic development. Westerwelle, Minister of Foreign Affairs of

Germany, also congratulated the Southern Sudan and increased support to the German nation.

### **Syria**

It has formally recognized the new nation.

### **Arab Republic of Egypt**

The Egyptian government recognized the new state of Southern Sudan, although not hide their fears that concern issues of the Nile, the main source of water of Egypt, which cuts the southern Sudan. Egypt fears that an independent southern Sudan could be under the influence of rival countries of the Nile basin and affect its share of river water.

### **Federal Republic of Nigeria**

Both countries are part of the African Union and other international organizations.

### **Portuguese Republic**

Portugal is among the first nations to recognize the newest country in the world. The Portuguese Government and the President have already formalized the recognition of Southern Sudan whose flag was hoisted for the first time today.

### **Republic of South Africa**

This country has recognized the independence of Southern Sudan and said he wanted closer ties with the country.

### **Arab League Representative**

As mentioned earlier Arab League has initiated relationships with the Southern Sudan, ITS membership on the Same Bill with strong domestic Opposition, the Southern Sudan has the Population of the Arab Mostly

### **African Union**

It has formally recognized the new nation and invited to be part of its members.

### **Italy**

It has formally recognized the new nation.

### **Libya**

It has formally recognized the new nation.

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