



Heidelberg National MUN 2013
Committee: United Nations Security Council
Subject: South Sudan

The United Nations Security Council,

Alarmed by the recent developments in the region of Abyei and the advancement of armed forces originating from South Sudan into Sudanese territory and towards the Sudanese capital of Khartoum,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan and deeply committed to seeing the two states become two economically prosperous states, living side by side in peace, security and stability,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on the situation in Sudan and South Sudan, in particular resolutions 1990 (2011), 2024 (2011), 2032 (2011) and especially 2064 (2012),

Recalling the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, the June 29, 2011 Agreement on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the 30 July 2011 Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission, which elaborates on the establishment of a Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), which were achieved with crucial support by the African Union Peace and Security Council and its high-level implementation panel,

Recognizing the crucial role of the African Union to mediate in the disputes between Sudan and South Sudan, especially needed in this hour of emergency,

Recalling further the September 27, 2012 Agreements of Addis Ababa, which addresses a broad range of socioeconomic and security issues, as well as the very recent agreement between the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to move forward with their implementation,

Recalling its previous declaration not to allow any armed personnel other than that of United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei UNISFA within the region of Abyei,

Expressing deep concerns about the effects of the recent developments on ongoing negotiations and the humanitarian situation,

Reiterating its call not to use force in order to alter state boundaries, but only to resort to peaceful means and negotiation in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Condemning any action by armed groups to alter the status of the Abyei region and that of any territories in Sudan or South Sudan by the use of force or other meaningful obstructions to peace and security,



Reaffirming its previous resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, 1612 (2006), 1882 (2009), and 1998 (2011) on children and armed conflict, 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, and 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women, peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

1. *Strongly condemns* the violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Sudan by the intrusion into Sudanese territory by armed forces originating from South Sudan;
2. *Demands* that Sudan and South Sudan cease immediately and unconditionally all hostilities and acts, that provoke further violence;
3. *Strongly urges* Sudan and South Sudan immediately engage into peaceful dialogue without any further preconditions;
4. *Requests* a joint special envoy from the United Nations and the African Union be appointed to foster peace dialogue between the two parties;
5. *Requests* a joint unit from the United Nations Secretary General and the African Union of 50 observers to be sent to the region with the mission of fact finding and monitoring of the ongoing conflict, and to supervise the implementation of a cease-fire if necessary;
6. *States* its readiness in case that efforts of peaceful negotiations will not entail a favourable solution and security restored in The Republic of South Sudan and The Republic of Sudan to consider any adequate measures under chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to find a solution to the conflict, including military action;
7. *Calls upon* the African Union and the Arab League to act towards coordinating all efforts and preventing unilateral actions by any actor involved in the crisis region;
8. *Decides* that the Republic of Sudan, while exercising its right to defend itself against aggression, must refrain from intruding South Sudanese territory in order to prevent full scale war;
9. *Demands* that both the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan honour the need of protection of civilians;
10. *Calls upon* both the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan not to imperil the ongoing negotiations by any actions;
11. *Calls upon* both Sudan and South Sudan to take serious immediate steps of border demilitarization;
12. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.