

# CLNMUN V



## **Disarmament and International Security Committee DISEC**

# **Colegio los Nogales**

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### **Disarmament and International Security Committee**

**Topic A:** Disarmament, demobilization, and  
reintegration of Rebel Groups in Latin America

**Topic B:** Weapons supply into South Sudan's civil war

**Chair:**



	President	President
Nombre	Maria Juliana Duque	Maria Gabriela Guzman
Email	mjduque@csm.edu.co	magagupa2504@gmail.com
Phone	317 400 7739	301 561 1498

## 1. Welcoming Letter:

Dear delegates,

We welcome you to the Fifth edition of the Colegio Los Nogales Model of United Nations and hope you find these next three days full of learning experiences and opportunities to grow as a delegate and as a person. The Chair of DISEC has high expectations for its delegates and hopes you can all fulfill these expectations, developing a broader knowledge about the committee and the issues presented in it, as well as of international affairs and the community in general.

The nature of DISEC is one of the delicate matters being debated and it is required that the delegates prepare accordingly to fulfill these parameters. It is essential for you as a delegate to have extensive knowledge of the implications of each topic and how your delegation would handle it. These real case scenarios have been chosen to provide the delegate context on current real-life issues that might affect them and generations to come.

To be part of this committee and a Model of the United Nations is to partake in a crucial reflection exercise that we expect and hope contributes to your core values and life perception, considering knowledge a valuable tool. The Chair is available for any questions and other difficulties that may arise in the development of the Model, we are here to guide you and for you to rely on us.

Kind regards,

Maria Juliana Duque  
Colegio Santa Maria

Maria Gabriela Guzman  
Colegio Colombo Gales

## 2. Introduction to the committee:

DISEC is known as the First Committee of the United Nations for disarmament and international security issues. It stems from the already existing UNDC (United Nations Disarmament Commission) and is expected to “*prepare proposals for a treaty for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, including the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.*” (“United Nations Disarmament Commission – UNODA”). This committee allows the countries part of the United Nations to discuss issues related to what was mentioned. It is recommended by the Chair to look into past resolutions and other official documents both commissions have to get a fuller picture of how they work in real life.

The first part of the process of this committee allows the delegations to debate and establish an agenda of the different points each of them might consider. Afterward, the committee gathers all the points of the agenda and posterior solutions that were proposed to combine them into a resolution to be presented in the General Assembly, among other agendas proposed by the other five main committees (there are six in total). A resolution is the highest decision-making tool that the United Nations has, it is known as the formal document that members of the UN should agree to and represents a direct recommendation from this organization.

Because of convenience and organization issues, DISEC delegates will be able to redact resolutions on the topics that will be discussed, and then vote for them to be approved. The end goal of the committee is to debate different approaches to the topics provided and redact resolutions accordingly.



### 3. TOPIC A: Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of Rebel Groups in Latin America

#### *a. Historical context:*

Latin America is a region that has had high indicators of poverty, as records of this date back to the 1970s and 1980s. Although these two problems have been present in the region, the censuses from previous years are either incomplete or lost. Poverty and inequality play a key role in the birth and posterior popularity of Rebel groups throughout Latin America. In these time periods, significant amounts of inhabitants from rural areas moved into urban cities, an example being Brazil's massive migrations into cities like Sao Paulo.

*“What characterized the 1960s most remarkably were the proliferation of utopian projects for social change and the spread of hopes and dreams for a new society.” (Aguirre)*

The beginning of multiple of these movements dates back to a general expansion in the 1960s, as Latin America was going through many political changes and economic downfall. The 60s was also a time for dictators to arise and consolidate power, as the political system was inefficient and served the elites of the different countries. The elites were people or even families who amassed great wealth and influence over a specific country's political and economical affairs. This is also known as a monopoly over certain resources or positions of power. Modern aristocracies pass each other the power of the State or influential enterprises. Most of these families moved the industry of the country while the poverty gap grew wider, with most of the population living in extreme poverty. This phenomenon is still present nowadays but in smaller proportions.

Most of the dictators of the time, such as Juan Peron, Fulgencio Batista, Jorge Rafael Videla, and others, benefited the interests of the elite while they were in power, parallelly exploiting peasants that lived in rural areas or who were seeking better opportunities on urban settlements. The crucial “push” for the movements to evolve as they have was the Cuban Revolution and its results, led by Fidel Castro.

The Cuban Revolution was a series of events that ultimately led to Fulgencio Batista's defeat and his dictatorship's downfall, and the rise of the Communist leader, Fidel Castro. Castro's communist ideas influenced movements all around Latin America that now had a clear purpose: take a hold of the country's power and establish a rule in which the elites no longer had the power, but now belonged to "commoners" (as colloquially known), to the people in need.

*DISCLAIMER:* The next case study that is going to be mentioned is one of the few that have existed in Latin America. The Chair's approach is one that includes all the guerrilla movements that have existed and takes into account the diversity that exists among them. The case study is merely guidance for what delegates should look for within their own countries and the situation as a whole.

One group directly influenced by Castro was the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), which until very recently was currently still active in Colombia. The trainees were accepted in Cuba then went back to Colombia and spread the teachings of Castor throughout the people and the country. Thus, motivating more movements like the EPL, the ELN, and the M19 to arise.

Another mastermind of the Cuban Revolution is Ernesto Guevara, known as Che Guevara, an Argentinian rebel leader and ally of Castro. Guevara led the Ñancahuazú guerrilla in Argentina, being another contributor to the rebel and left-wing ideas spreading throughout Latin America.

### *Foreign Intervention and its impacts*

Latin American countries have relied on different economic and social contributions for their development. In the 1950s and 60s, there was a period known as the Red Scare in the United States. This period was characterized by a fear of Communism overtaking the global community and the need to protect developing countries such as the Latin American ones, from falling into this model. The United States then started different operations on the countries to either guarantee the power of right-wing rulers or help to overthrow left-wing ones, while exterminating left-wing political parties and individuals. This is also known as a political prosecution.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) at the time played a very important role in helping right-wing dictators preserve their power, even providing them with military support and economical benefits. All of this while the opposition was punished harshly. One of the rebel leaders mentioned, Che Guevara, was kidnapped, tortured and assassinated by a CIA's special operation because of his influence and power over Argentina and ideals spreading throughout Latin America. The most known plan regarding Latin America and the CIA is known as Operation Condor.

*“Condor effectively integrated and expanded the state terror unleashed across South America during the cold war, after successive rightwing military coups, often encouraged by the US, erased democracy across the continent. Condor was the most complex and sophisticated element of a broad phenomenon in which tens of thousands of people across South America were murdered or disappeared by military governments in the 1970s and 80s.” (Giles Tremlett)*

The modus operandi of the United States and the huge political and economical influence it had not only on emerging governments but also in the ability to install them at their will, would ultimately affect left-wing organizations, even as they pose a direct threat to guerillas.

These are a few examples of the thousands that are part of Latin American history and are a direct indicator of the multiple reasons why Peace Accords have never been 100% effective and why certain social, economical, and political reasons keep them from doing so.

#### *b. Current situation:*

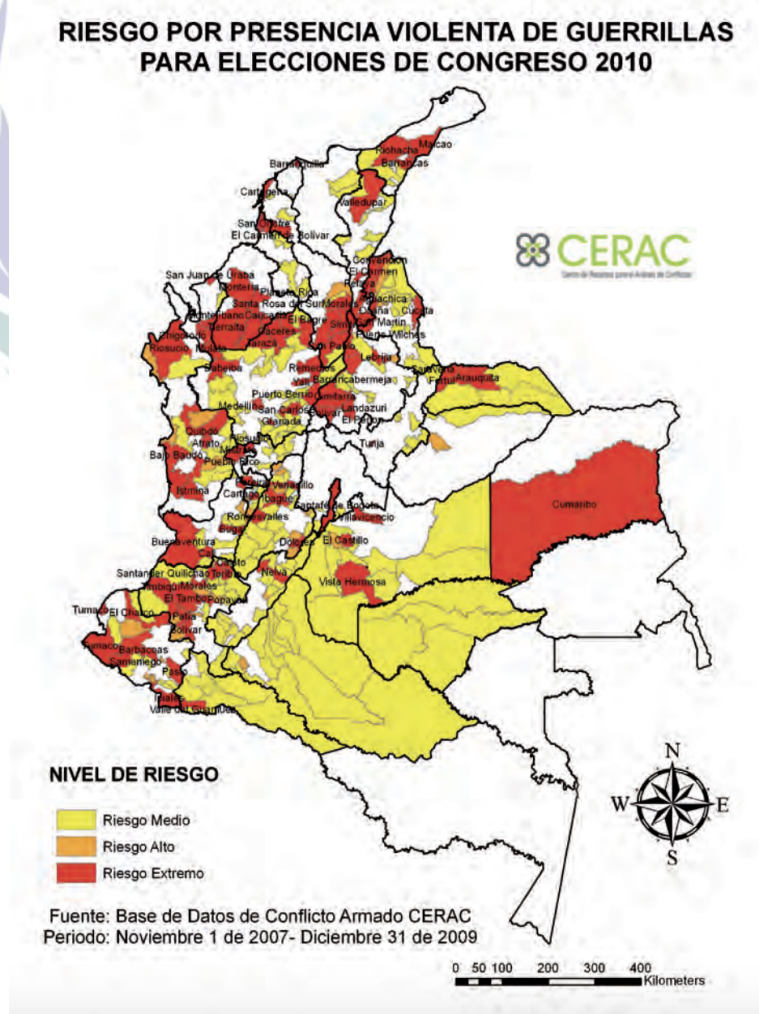
Many of the Rebel groups have been either disbanded or re-integrated as political parties. However, there are a handful that are still active and whose Peace Accords have not succeeded.

The first example that might come to mind is the Peace Accords of Colombia. The first Peace Accord officially implemented was between the government and the group M-19 (Movimiento 19 de Abril), in 1990. It happened during Colombia's approach to reforming its constitution, to later include the rebel group on the National Constituent Assembly called upon the next year. It ended the activity of this group and included them in the form of a political party known as Alianza Democratica M-19, being able to run for congress and even



appoint a candidate for the presidency (Carlos Pizarro Leongomez). Even with these advances, the peace treaty failed to guarantee their security, and the demobilized were targeted throughout their existence as a political party. This was known as part of the political violence perpetrated against leftist parties in Colombia, having even a presidential candidate assassinated.

A second attempt was made in the year 2016 with another rebel group known as the FARC (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia). After a long period of the previous president, Alvaro Uribe, using military force and other defensive methods, the newest president, Juan Manuel Santos, started negotiations with heads of the rebel group in Havana to lead to their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life. The Peace Accord was to first be reviewed by the general citizens in a plebiscite, in which the historical voting showed that “No to the Peace Accord” was a common sentiment. However, this also marked a precedent for Colombians to doubt their governments as the Peace Accord was passed by the own president’s executive power, rather than the common agreement of the population, and the negotiations continued.





As the map shows, in present days the situation in Colombia shows that the violence hasn't stopped and the same geographical zones are still disproportionately affected by this group and the economical struggles they have always gone through.

Ex-combatants from the FARC group face day-to-day discrimination and many have resolved to return to arms. About 289 ex-combatants have been assassinated since their demobilization between 2016 and 2022, showing how damaging an absent estate can also contribute to guerilla groups proliferating and not following through. (David Alejandro).

The international community has reacted in different ways to these attempts to preserve peace and get to an agreement with dissident groups. Most have reacted with support and congratulations, such as the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France, and China. A lot of the support is influenced by the country's conception of guerillas, rebels, and left-wing ideologies. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the peace accords was the support it received from the United Nations. The Security Council passed Resolution 2261 in 2016 to establish an overseeing and monitoring mission in order to verify the disarmament of rebel groups successfully (Security Council). Stances like these show the impact and importance these accords had on the international community.

The maintenance of a peace accord is a shared responsibility, the bottom line being one of the factions directly breaking one or more points of the accord. Guarantees have a very important role in how sustainable a peace accord is for a Rebel group.

*What makes a Peace Accord successful?*

Modus Operandi is an organization striving for a positive approach toward conflict and its resolution. The organization has various resources like publications, discussion spaces, and more to inform people about problem resolution and other peace-related issues. According to an article in the compilation "Conflict Transformation" by the organization Modus Operandi., master Peace Accords include four elements to be considered durable and/or sustainable to maintain in a country:

- *"Prevent a resurgence of the conflict;*
- *Create the conditions for a stable peace;*

- *Repair the damage in terms of security in the political, economic, social and psychological spheres. This would be by, for example ensuring the political representation of all groups; reforming security services, etc.*
- *The important elements in ensuring that violent conflict does not recur are to be found in the form, and the content of the peace agreement, as well as who is included in the creation and implementation of an agreement.” (Dikjema)*

One of the crucial guiding steps to check the implementation of a peace accord, as mentioned, is monitoring a decrease in violence and overall victimization of the population. This can be observed through reduced casualties in certain geographic locations previously affected, demobilization of members and lands used for guerrilla warfare, shifting them to make return processes to the victims and/or repurposing them for the common welfare, as happens for example in Colombia restore of Indigenous lands and accommodation for ex-combatants.

These changes, however, aren't immediate and the time it takes to implement them isn't an indicator of how successful or ineffective an agreement was. *“A signed peace agreement is rarely the conclusion of a peace process but an important stepping stone in a process that culminates in the establishment of a new relationship between the warring parties.”* (“What Makes for Effective Peace Processes—a Comparative Approach”).

Analyzing how compliant certain peace accords are to their actual bases and how these have been implemented in the context of their country is crucial to either reformulate or take as an example for other situations in which peace accords will be needed.

As for further research, the Chair recommends delegates look up the “Good Friday Agreement” from Ireland, as it is considered a good peace agreement and its results have been mostly positive in posteriority.

#### i. c. *Helpful Links for further research*

- ❖ “UN Peacemaker.” Un.org, 2018, [www.peacemaker.un.org/document-search](http://www.peacemaker.un.org/document-search).
- ❖ Nicolás, Brian, and Diego Fernando. “De Grupos Guerrilleros a Partidos Políticos, Un Análisis a Partir de La Cultura Política Y El Desempeño Electoral: Casos Guatemala Y Uruguay.” Usergioarboleda.edu.co, Universidad Sergio Arboleda, 2019, <https://doi.org/1657-8953>.

- ❖ <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/la-seguridad/18055.pdf>
- ❖ “From Ending War to Building Peace – Lessons from Latin America.” Giga-Hamburg.de, 2022, [www.giga-hamburg.de/en/publications/giga-focus/from-ending-war-to-building-peace-lessons-from-latin-america](http://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/publications/giga-focus/from-ending-war-to-building-peace-lessons-from-latin-america).
- ❖ The Belfast Agreement [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1034123/The\\_Belfast\\_Agreement\\_An\\_Agreement\\_Reached\\_at\\_the\\_Multi-Party\\_Talks\\_on\\_Northern\\_Ireland.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1034123/The_Belfast_Agreement_An_Agreement_Reached_at_the_Multi-Party_Talks_on_Northern_Ireland.pdf)
- ❖ “Chiapas 5 - Siete Caracteristicas de Las Guerrillas Latinoamericanas.” Unam.mx, 2022, [www.chiapas.iec.unam.mx/No5/ch5joxe.html](http://www.chiapas.iec.unam.mx/No5/ch5joxe.html).

### c. Glossary

*Irregular warfare:* “A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant populations” (Department of Defense of the United States of America)

*Rebel Groups:* Also known as guerrilla groups, “Member of rebel groups that oppose existing national governments militarily and have political goals.” (Hyaran et al.)

*Peace Process:* “A formal attempt to bring political and/or military protagonists of conflict, to some sort of mutual agreement as to how to end the conflict.” (Peace Agreements Org)

*Peace Accords:* The final document, text, etc. exposing the agreements and points made between two disputing factions. (Peace Agreements Org)

*Guerilla Warfare:* A type of warfare used by independent groups such as guerrillas or individuals against military, police forces, and other state agencies. It consists of small-scale actions with a larger political and/or military strategy. (“Guerrilla Warfare | Facts, Definition, & Examples | Britannica”)

*Neoliberalism:* “Policy model that encompasses both politics and economics. It favors private enterprise and seeks to transfer the control of economic factors from the government to the private sector.” (“Neoliberalism: What It Is, with Examples and Pros and Cons”)

*Marxism:* “Marxism is a social, political, and economic philosophy named after Karl Marx. It examines the effect of capitalism on labor, productivity, and economic development and argues for a worker revolution to overturn capitalism in favor of communism.” (“Marxism: What It Is and Comparison to Communism, Socialism, and Capitalism”)

*Liberation theology:* Religious movement that directed religious faith to manifest through aiding the poor and oppressed by getting involved in political and civic affairs. Associated to Marxism but not directly related. (“Liberation Theology | Description, History, & Beliefs | Britannica”)

d. *QARMAS (Questions A Resolution Must Answer):*

*Some questions are related to countries that have faced direct intervention from Rebel groups, while other questions are related to countries supporting disarmament while not being directly affected.*

- i. What influenced the prevalence of Rebel groups in your specific country? Can it be traced back to an ideology, the composition of the state, a certain event, etc? Think of countries with established Peace Accords like Nicaragua, Ireland, and Colombia or countries still facing them.
- ii. Have there been any past attempts to establish a peace accord and/or other disarmament measures within your country? Why did they fail or succeed?
- iii. What guarantees can countries establish to prevent these groups from going back to arms? And what can they establish to maintain the peace accords effectively?
- iv. How is your country going to handle external intervention if necessary to maintain peace and disarmament? Consider if your country has allowed it in the past and if it will allow it in the current context.
- v. How has your country intervened to support disarmament in countries affected? Monetary support, military support, delegates to mediate the peace accords, humanitarian agents, etc.

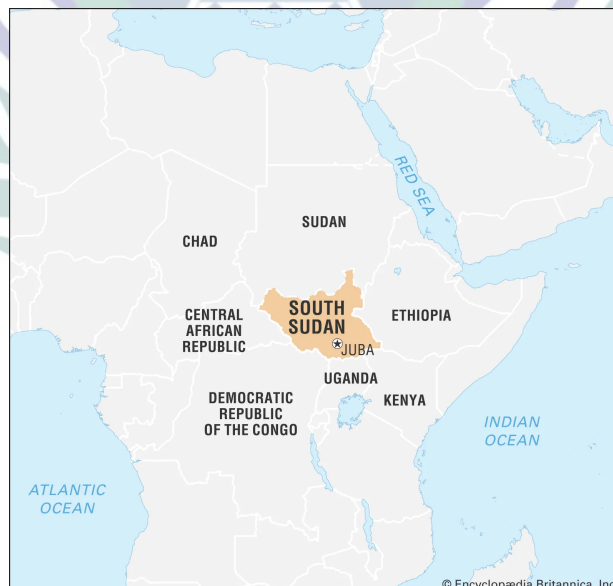


- vi. What factors differentiate your country and others affected directly by rebel groups? Why have these groups not thrived and/or existed in your country? Consider having a more in-depth socioeconomic analysis and distinguishing differences in economic models, social distribution, ideologies, state configuration, personal liberties, etc to find what can you suggest other countries implement.

#### 4. TEMA B: Weapons supply into South Sudan's civil war

##### *a. General information on Sudan:*

On first measure, it's important getting to know the context the history and the current conflict is developing in, therefore a general portfolio on South Sudan comes to include that it's located next to Ethiopia, the center-west region of Africa, and that because of this same location it's relevant to highlight the many nations and cultural groups that are found on this region of the continent who don't have yet a country they belong to as consequence of colonial borders, these communities have fought for this independence for a long time, an element that's important to understand some of the many conflicts Africa has.



Current map of South sudan

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/South-Sudan>

Regarding the economic sector, because of the civil war's extent, the oil production was shut down, affecting for a long time the national economy, yet these were resumed around 2021 helping to a prosperous panorama on a possible recovery, nevertheless, because of the increment in violence in 2022 these gains made two years ago may be lost. Moreover, an important factor to consider regarding South Sudan's economy is its vulnerability towards climate shocks, experiencing floods or droughts in its territory easily.

On a more factual view, this country declared independence in 2011. Its Capital is called Juba. Most of its population is African, although Arab and Muslim citizens and communities can be found there as well, and finally the most practiced religions there come from Christianity and its branches.

#### *b. Historical context*

**Disclaimer:** (because the South Sudanese conflict has its roots such a long time ago, and it's crucial to understand the conflict parties' ideals, this part may seem a bit long, nevertheless it helps to truly understand where this civil war comes from, as well as its evolution so the delegation may evaluate from a deeper perspective the conflict and build its position regarding the supply of weapons).

#### *Sudanese civil wars*

Up until 2011 South And North Sudan were in conflict since the first Sudanese civil war which began in 1955, this because in the Juba conference (1946) the idea of unifying them arose and it was not until 1954 that a treaty confirming this rumor confirmed the independence of a unified Sudan in 1956 with the ratification of this same treaty. This civil war at its beginning consisted of guerilla tactics from part of the South Sudanese who collectively called themselves "Anyanya" and many of the , but in 1963 this conflict took the name of civil war considering this group formed a front and officialized as to their purpose of keeping (South) Sudan within its own costumes and for it not to succumb to 'Arabization' and/or 'Islamization', and although many repressive actions were taken by the at the time military. It wasn't until 1972 that there was a separation made by the government between North and South, although because of the variety of minorities who fought for Southern independence, this peace was only a façade regarding the conflict there was still existing but as a way of a passive war.

However, this peace lasted no more than 10 years considering Nimeiri (a Sudanese president) began to abolish the Southern Sudan Autonomous region, creating so a group that's relevant for the further evolution of the conflict named Sudan's People Liberation Army, a movement that is mostly dominated by members of the Dinka communities, which were Sudanese and Ethiopia. But this period of the war ended in 1999 with the signing of a peace treaty after the SPLA split 8 years back, but still existed with ends of unity between the communities that made a part of it. The treaty stated how the SPLA was going to be separated between Nuer and Dinka minorities, who despite having interests in common such as the wish for Southern independence, have conflicts because of the territories each occupied.

Although other treaties were signed with other communities, it's important to note that many of the conflicts that have happened in this region are based on territory because of the diversity in cultures, the divisions between communities and the methods they each have chosen to represent their people. The most important communities are the Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Murle and Darfuri.

Apart from this, another reason for their conflicts at the beginning of this long story was the discrimination from Islam and Arab communities towards the natives, marking the start of the territorialism of these victims, who later through violent methods became victimaries.

Regarding its independence which happened in 2011, this wasn't very useful considering Dinka and Nuer members of the SPLM entered in a conflict regarding the incentive of a Coup, an idea not many agreed with and triggered many other armed groups apart from the military the SPLM has. The conflict that began this year was distinctive because of its ethnically aimed violence between communities in South Sudan for the struggle of who will have the power, it's also considered a humanitarian crisis.

Finally, although a treaty was signed in 2018 claiming peace between communities, the violence continues and it's on the rise again.

### *c. Current situation*

Regarding the current situation of South Sudan, according to the CFR (Council of foreign relations) it can be seen that the environment of the tribes, cities and villages is still dangerous with the various tensions between the different parties mentioned before. This council in its site with the different news and articles it has is very explicit on the reiteration of the hard time democracy has on this territory.

### *International Relations of South Sudan and weaponry matters*

This country has been recognized by members and non-members of the United Nations since its “independence”, and it joined the United Nations on July 14th 2011.

#### *2011-2018*

On the matter of Weaponry supply by different states in the South Sudanese ongoing conflict, different organizations and projects such as the UN amnesty or the I-trace (a European Union founded research project based on conflict armament research), have looked towards this topic.

According to the article *Weapon supply into Sudan's civil war* released in 2018 by the already mentioned *Conflict Armament Research* project, the nationality of the weapons found were confirmed to be Chinese and Israeli, yet many other non-confirmed allegations were made to other States, among these Egyptian, Ethiopian and Sudanese in the matter supplies (not necessarily weaponry) that were sent to the SPLA (South Sudan People's Defence Forces).

Now, it's important to note that these confirmed interactions between South Sudan, China, Israel, Ethiopia and Bulgaria among others happened between 2013 and 2017, and the weapons that were sent were mainly handguns and shotguns as well as the provision of ammunition for these same weapons. Nevertheless, this information has not been confirmed by governments or statements, it comes from the documentation of the weapons found by the CAR (Conflict armament research). To complement the supply of the countries previously mentioned, this same investigation details how different countries from the European Union had history transporting ammunition throughout different countries of their territory to fly it after to Uganda, and it finally appearing on Sudanese territory. Some countries involved in this tactic were Slovakia, Rumania and clearly Uganda.

Apart from the different nations already mentioned, one of the highlights regarding this weaponry fluctuation back before 2018 were the United States and many of its allies, who aided in this civil war by selling or offering aircraft such as attack helicopters to South Sudan in order to cooperate in different military operations, operations which were useful to back the Sudanese peoples who were against the SPLA (Hunt E, 2018).



Which leads us finally to the arms embargo proposed by the UN in 2018, which stated that no country was allowed to sell or offer any type of weapons to South Sudan, as well as how they (the UN members) were obliged to promote the peace between the conflict's parties. However, for South Sudan the consequences meant reducing and not being able to get almost any type of military not only equipment but resource, from a foreign source.

To quote the sanction directly from the security council report, it says in the section called *types of sanctions* :

“Travel ban and assets freeze (as set out in resolution 2206)

Arms embargo: All Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned; and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories (as set out in resolution 2428).” (Security Council Report, 2015).

(in 2015 the sanctions were proposed, yet they began being active in 2018, when the embargo was signed).

2022

The actual current news on the South Sudan situation has to do with this country's current president stating how the arms embargo is affecting the security of its peoples in regard to the waves of sexual violence there exists because of the *residues* and belic groups the Sudanese civil war left behind.

An so, in views of the current situation and that many of the terms of the embargo expire on 2023, the United Nations Security Council is evaluating the renewal and edition of the arms embargo, as well as the analysis of the possible moves there can be made on both the humanitarian and violence crisis South Sudan's going through.

**d. Objective of the committee:**

Even if the civil war is peaceful to some extent on South Sudanese territory, the United Nations because of the expiration of terms has the responsibility to determine what to do in relation to the embargo in sight of the new waves of violence that's increasing in South Sudan.

**e. Glossary and key actors:**

**Key terms: Territory, multiculturalism, arms embargo**

**Territory:** “(an area of) land, or sometimes ocean , that is considered as belonging to or connected with a particular country or person” (Cambridge dictionary).

**Multiculturalism:** the belief that different cultures within a society should all be given importance (Cambridge Dictionary).

**Arms embargo:** According to the UN, an arms embargo obliges member states to:

“Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer, to these [the listed] individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities.”

For further information on this term, the UN has this document, which can help you understand different elements and effects an arms embargo has:

[https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sites/www.un.org.securitycouncil/files/eot\\_arms\\_embargo\\_english.pdf](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sites/www.un.org.securitycouncil/files/eot_arms_embargo_english.pdf)

**Key actors:** EU, USA, SPLM, Nuer and Dinka tribes, United Nations Mission in South Sudan, United Nations' Security Council.

**f. Research questions for the delegations**

- What are your country's allies, and what's the position of your delegation and its allies towards the arms embargo?
- How strict or loose should the renewed Arms Embargo be based on your country's weaponry regulations?
- Does your delegation consider it pertinent to submit to penalties countries who contributed in the past to the South Sudanese armament?
- If your delegation could benefit from selling military supplies to South Sudan, would it? How would it convince other delegations to follow the on or con path it has chosen?
- Considering this is the DISEC committee, what is the history and/or position your delegation has had with previous DISEC projects it may have been involved in?
- If your delegation has been involved in any type of internal conflict similar to the selected topic, how was/is it dealt with and what elements applied in your country regarding the management of this conflict can be applied to the situation presented?

*g. Helpful links:*

- Amnesty International. "South Sudan: UN Must Renew Arms Embargo Amid Persistent Impunity and Ongoing Sexual Violence." *Amnesty International*, 13 June 2022, [www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/05/south-sudan-un-must-renew-arms-embargo](https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/05/south-sudan-un-must-renew-arms-embargo).
- "Overview." *World Bank*, [www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview](https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview).
- *Prohibition and Restriction of Weapons*. [www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/foreign-policy/international-law/international-humanitarian-law/prohibition-restriction-conventional-weapons.html](https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/foreign-policy/international-law/international-humanitarian-law/prohibition-restriction-conventional-weapons.html).

- “South Sudan’s Actions Factsheet.” *Security Council Report*, 1 Jan. 2022, [www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/south-sudan-sanctions-fact-sheet.pdf](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/south-sudan-sanctions-fact-sheet.pdf).

## 5. Referencias

- “United Nations Disarmament Commission – UNODA.” Un.org, 2017, [www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/disarmament-commission/](http://www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/disarmament-commission/).
- “UN General Assembly - First Committee - Disarmament and International Security.” Un.org, 2022, [www.un.org/en/ga/first/](http://www.un.org/en/ga/first/).
- “General Assembly of the United Nations.” Un.org, 2022, [www.un.org/en/ga/](http://www.un.org/en/ga/).
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