



Sudan Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Country

With 48 million population, Sudan is neighbored by seven nations. Since gaining independence in 1956, Sudan has experienced times of political issues, economic problems, and civil war. Sudan is strategically significant for regional stability due to its location, particularly with regard to the Horn of Africa. The nation is relevant to the Advisory Panel on the Question of Middle Africa because neighboring countries like Chad, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic are directly impacted by Sudan's conflicts, migration crises, and peacekeeping efforts. Additionally, Sudan has participated in diplomatic mediation and peacekeeping operations throughout Central and East Africa on behalf of the African Union.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Avoiding escalation and civilian harm in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda:

- Supported AU peacekeeping and mediation missions in central Africa
- Backed dialogues to decrease border related violence

B. Managing the peaceful transition to democracy for Niger's Syndicate Regime:

- Endorsed AU and ECOWAS diplomatic efforts
- Advocated for solutions developed by African nations
- Promoted region wide peace and stability

C. Combating the proliferation of foreign mercenaries and private military companies in conflict zones:

- Facing similar problems before, worked for better continental solutions
- Supported UN efforts working for efficient solutions
- Increased border control and proper intelligence control with bordering countries

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

A. Avoiding escalation and civilian harm in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda:

- Support more AU peacekeeping operations.
- Encourage dialogue between governments and rebel groups.



- Protect civilians through monitored safe zones.

B. Managing the peaceful transition to democracy for Niger's Syndicate Regime:

- Promote peaceful talks between the regime and citizens.
- Back AU and ECOWAS efforts for democratic reform.
- Reject foreign military interference.

C. Combating the proliferation of foreign mercenaries and private military companies in conflict zones:

- Support a UN-led plan to track and regulate private armies.
- Strengthen African cooperation on border and arms control.
- Encourage penalties for groups using mercenaries.

IV. Bibliography

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