FORUM: SECURITY COUNCIL

QUESTION OF: SITUATION IN SUDAN

MAIN SUBMITTER: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CO-SUBMITTERS: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, PANAMA, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COLOMBIA, KINGDOM OF DENMARK, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, HELLENIC REPUBLIC OF GREECE, FRENCH REPUBLIC

SECURITY COUNCIL,

Recalling its resolutions 1556 (2004), 1591 (2005), 1593 (2005), 2286 (2016) and 2736 (2024), and its statements on the situation in Sudan,

Concerned by the scale of humanitarian emergency, including approximately 8.9 million internally displaced persons and 4.5 million refugees in neighboring countries as of March 2026, and about 19.5 million people facing food insecurity, with famine declared in numerous regions,

Condemning attacks on civilians, including ethnically targeted violence, noting the findings of the UN Fact-Finding Mission in El Fasher regarding genocide, and *reaffirming* that starvation of civilians as a method of warfare is prohibited and illegal under the International Humanitarian Law,

Noting the multiple mediation initiatives, including the African Union, the Quad, the Jeddah process, Personal Envoy of the Secretary General, and regional actions, and *stressing* the need for their coordination of all,

Recognizing that the ongoing conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which began in April 2023, has caused severe instability and left approximately 33.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing that millions of Sudanese people have been displaced and that neighboring countries are continuing to face additional pressure from the growing refugee crisis,

Emphasizing the historical depth of the conflict and that a lasting solution to the conflict must come through a process that respects Sudan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, protects civilians, and ensures safe humanitarian access,

Expecting for a full and effective implementation of the existing arms embargo.

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: SOMALIA

1. Emphasizes the establishment of safe humanitarian corridors throughout areas so that assistance reaches civilians regardless of potential hinders, by:

    a. Requesting the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in cooperation with relevant UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, to coordinate humanitarian delivery routes through:

        i. Requesting for constant opening routes only for humanitarian aids that are located in order to provide food, health aid, clean water, and other essential supplies directly to key locations, using specialized vehicles and approved agents that can systematically reach the communities through air, land, or water,

        ii. Establishing clear schedules, delivery arrangements, and advance notification procedures with relevant Sudanese authorities and conflict parties to reduce the risk of attacks, obstruction, or delays during humanitarian operations;

    b. Calling upon the SAF, RSF, and related armed groups to guarantee and establish a safe zone for refugees with no military forces in that district by:

        i. Demanding all military forces, heavy weapons and armed personnel withdraw from the designated safe zone immediately. Military activities, recruitment and storage of weapons are prohibited within and around the zone,

        ii. Refraining from confiscating, diverting, delaying, or placing restrictions on humanitarian supplies and ensuring that assistance is distributed to everybody according to civilian needs;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: CHINA

2. Calls upon all parties involved in the conflict, particularly the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), to immediately cease hostilities and take measures to protect civilians throughout Sudan, including methods such as:

    a. Requesting UN cooperation with the African Union (AU) to establish a temporary ceasefire and a monitored discussion system as soon as possible through:

        i. Requiring both the SAF and RSF to appoint official representatives within 7 days of the adoption of this resolution to create and maintain direct communication through the monitoring mechanism, allowing them to report ceasefire violations and prevent further escalation,

        ii. Establishing monitoring teams consisting of UN and AU representatives at a mutually agreed and accessible location in the conflict region, such as Darfur, to share incident reports, consult local civilian representatives, and verify ceasefire violations;

b. Establishing a system of accountability for parties that violate the agreed ceasefire through:

   i. Reviewing reported violations, including attacks against civilians, civilian infrastructure, and humanitarian workers, with urgent findings communicated quickly

   ii. Implying appropriate sanctions, including travel or trade restrictions and asset freezes against entities responsible for serious or repetitive violations, based on verified evidence and in accordance with existing international sanctions procedures;

c. Providing incentives to encourage continued cooperation and long-term compliance with the ceasefire through:

   i. Encouraging Member States and international donors to provide additional voluntary funding programs in communities that have shown at least 30 consecutive days of ceasefire compliance, thus providing sustained humanitarian access and ensuring that emergency humanitarian assistance remains available to all civilians according to their needs,

   ii. Supporting parties that demonstrate sustained cooperation in participating in further diplomatic negotiations facilitated by the African Union and United Nations, with the goal of advancing an inclusive, Sudanese-led political transition and restoring essential public services;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

3. Calls for a Sudanese-led and civilian-inclusive political transition that respects Sudan's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, through methods including but not limited to:

   a. Reaffirming that there is no military solution to the conflict, and calling on the SAF and the RSF to commit to a sequenced path from a humanitarian pause to a ceasefire as set out in clause 2, to inclusive political negotiations;

   b. Reiterating that the Council does not recognize parallel governing structures, and reaffirming the territorial integrity of Sudan;

   c. Welcoming and supporting the efforts of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, the African Union and IGAD, and requesting them to coordinate existing regional and international mediation initiatives under a single mediation track, by:

      i. Encouraging the initiatives noted in the preamble to align their efforts with that track,

      ii. Requesting the Personal Envoy to brief the Council regularly on progress;

   d. Ensuring the meaningful participation of Sudanese civilians, including civil society, political parties, women, youth and displaced communities, in the political process;

e. Underlining that the political future of Sudan is to be decided by the Sudanese people, without external imposition;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

4. Recommends the establishment of a UN Peacekeeping Mission for Sudan (UNPMS) under the explicit condition of host state consent, with the goal of protecting civilians and securing humanitarian corridors, through methods including but not limited to:

   a. Mandating that the deployment of UNPMS personnel is strictly conditioned upon the formal invitation and written consent of the sovereign Government of Sudan, ensuring the mission respects national sovereignty and territorial integrity through methods but not limited to;

      i. Ensuring that the UNPMS mandate is subject to annual review and renewal by the Security Council, with explicit approval of the host government,

      ii. Prohibiting any UNPMS personnel from engaging in political activities or interfering in Sudan's internal governance;

   b. Authorizing UNPMS to secure and escort humanitarian aid convoys, ensuring that all deliveries are conducted in full coordination with the sovereign institutions of the host government, through methods including but not limited to:

      i. Coordinating all aid routes and delivery schedules with the Sudanese Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs,

      ii. Rejecting the establishment of cross border aid corridors that operate outside of the consent of the host government,

      iii. Ensuring that all aid distribution points are monitored by both UNPMS and Sudanese state authorities;

   c. Excluding the participation of military personnel from any permanent member of the Security Council in the UNPMS force composition, prioritizing troop contributing countries from the African Union and impartial nonaligned states, through methods including but not limited to:

      i. Restricting UNPMS command and troop contributions to African Union member states and non P5 nations,

      ii. Prohibiting the deployment of NATO affiliated combat forces under the UNPMS mandate;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

5. Further recommends the establishment of a Sudan Humanitarian and Reconstruction Trust Fund under the joint administration of the United Nations and the Sudanese Ministry of Finance, aimed at ensuring that aid is delivered transparently and efficiently, through methods including but not limited to:

    a. Requiring that all financial and material contributions to the Trust Fund can be channeled via the sovereign banking institutions of the Government of Sudan, by:

        i. Mandating that all donor funds are deposited into a designated, ring fenced account within the Central Bank of Sudan, which is subject to real time monitoring by an independent UN appointed forensic audit team,

        ii. Ensuring that no disbursement from this account may occur without the tripartite approval of the UN appointed auditor, the Sudanese Ministry of Finance, and a representative of the Trust Fund's donor committee,

        iii. Prohibiting the use of informal money transfer networks or any financial channels that bypass the oversight mechanisms established in this clause;

    b. Establishing an Independent Oversight and Anti-Corruption Commission (IOACC) with the mandate to:

        i. Conduct preauthorized forensic audits of all Trust Fund transactions exceeding $500,000, with full access to the Central Bank's records and the power to freeze any suspicious transaction pending investigation,

        ii. Publish quarterly public reports detailing all financial flows, including the source, destination, and purpose of every major disbursement, ensuring full transparency to the international community,

        iii. Refer any credible evidence of embezzlement, diversion, or fraud to the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and, if appropriate, to the Security Council for further action;

    c. Requiring that the Trust Fund's operations are to be suspended immediately if the IOACC determines that the Central Bank or the Sudanese Ministry of Finance has obstructed oversight or failed to comply with the transparency requirements set forth in this clause, and that such suspension may only be lifted by a unanimous vote of the Security Council:

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: CHINA

6. Advocates for the strict enforcement of the existing Darfur arms embargo while rejecting its expansion to the entire country, ensuring that the sovereign Government of Sudan retains its

legitimate right to self-defense against non-state armed groups, through methods including but not limited to:

a. Calling upon all Member States to immediately halt the provision of military, logistical, or financial support to any non-state armed group operating in Sudan, through methods but not limited to:

    i. Condemning the transfer of weapons and military equipment to the Rapid Support Forces,

    ii. Requesting that Member States report all arms transfers to Sudan to the UN Register of Conventional Arms,

b. Reaffirming that the arms embargo shall remain geographically restricted to the Darfur region, through methods including but not limited to:

    i. Opposing any expansion of the embargo that would disproportionately harm the legitimate Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF),

    ii. Supporting the SAF's right to self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter,

    iii. Recognizing that the SAF is the legitimate national army of the sovereign Government of Sudan;

c. Requesting that the UN Panel of Experts on Sudan investigate and report on all instances of external state interference and illicit arms trafficking, through methods including but not limited to:

    i. Identifying the states and entities responsible for arms trafficking into Sudan,

    ii. Recommending targeted sanctions against those found to be supplying weapons to non-state armed groups,

    iii. Publishing an annual report on the effectiveness of the arms embargo;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: PANAMA

7. Condemns the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) as illegal rebels against the rightful government of Sudan, for their crimes against humanity, including genocide, targeted sexual violence, starvation of civilians, targeted violence against children, etc. and advocates for the cessation of international recognition of the RSF, the reintegration of regions of Sudan controlled by the RSF into Sudan, and the destruction of the RSF as a political entity through ways such as but not limited to:

    a. Elimination of the leadership structures of the RSF and all affiliated rebel groups, for the purpose of destabilizing them as a militant group by their lack of leadership, and allowing

the rightful government to have higher legitimacy, with full transparency and agreement of the internationally recognized Sudanese government through ways such as but not limited to:

i. Calling for the issuing of ICC warrants on all RSF leadership

ii. Cooperation with nations that RSF leaders might take refuge in, such as the UAE, to provide incentives for extraditing RSF leadership

b. Penalizing all nations that continue to recognize the RSF as a political body, rather than a militant rebel group against the rightful Sudanese government, or nations that aid it, or have aided it in any way, such as in gaining money or weapons, with penalties such as but not limited to:

i. Trade embargos and travel bans upon such nations,

ii. Condemnation in international court of law;

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

8. Urges the establishment of effective accountability for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, including those documented in El Fasher, regardless of the perpetrator, through methods including but not limited to:

a. Supporting the preservation of evidence atrocity crimes by:

i. Calling upon Members States and relevant UN bodies to cooperate with the UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan and to share relevant information, subject to appropriate safeguards,

ii. Encouraging the secure documentation and storage of evidence, so that it can be used by the ICC and competent national courts;

b. Emphasizing the protection of victims and witnesses, particularly survivors of sexual violence and children, through

i. Requesting UN agencies to provide appropriate protection, medical and psychosocial support, in coordination with Sudanese and humanitarian actors,

ii. Calling upon all parties to refrain from reprisals against witnesses and those who document violations,

c. Requesting the Panel of Experts and the Sanctions Committee established by resolution 1591 to consider designating individuals and entities responsible for serious violations, based on verified evidence in accordance with existing sanctions procedures.