



## The Economist

---

### Press Corps

**Reporters: John Joe Shoenfelt and Leila Diab**

**Committee: United Nations Security Council**

**Topic I: The Situation in Sudan**

The Situation in Sudan: the raging civil war that sees no end. This is the United Nations Security Council's first topic for the Montessori Model United Nations conference. The Economist visited the committee session and listened to speeches regarding this conflict. The main takeaway was the fact that almost all of the countries supported a ceasefire between the two sides.

The delegates stated that the civil war in Sudan has been raging since 2023. This conflict has killed roughly 150,000 people and displaced over 12 million. Many countries around Sudan, such as the Republic of Chad and the Arab Republic of Egypt, are overwhelmed by refugees seeking safety and shelter. The war in Sudan started when the paramilitary group, RSF (Rapid Support Forces), attempted to take over the government. This resulted in a full-scale war that has no clear end in sight.

Delegates expressed concern on behalf of their countries because they are suffering the consequences of this major humanitarian crisis, such as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, whose

trade has been interdicted in the Red Sea. While all of these issues are present, delegates believe that there is still a hope for peace in Sudan.

The Economist observed the committee session during the Informal Consultation. The delegates in this committee broke down the conflict into subtopics. The first sub-topic was titled Diplomacy and Political Negotiations. The pre-ambulatory phrases included “Emphasizing the need for international cooperation.” This communicates the worldwide support for talks between the RSF and the SAF (Sudanese Armed Forces). The second sub-topic was Violence, Destruction, and Human Rights. The pre-ambulatories brought attention to gender, ethnic, and religious-based violence. The third sub-topic was Conditions for Peace, Accountability, and Stability. This sub-topic focused on making Sudan stable again. “Rebuilding critical structure” was a phrase used. The fourth sub-topic was Governing and Military Affairs. The pre-ambulatories reinforced the need for peace in Sudan, and the operatives supported the need for a ceasefire.

The Economist interviewed representatives from the UNSC and discussed the future of Sudan. Many of the countries agreed that a ceasefire is necessary. While the Federation of Russia believes that Sudan should reform their government into a civilian government without outside help, many other countries, such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of France, believe that ceasefire talks should have a representative from a third party to help facilitate. All of these countries stated that the war is unpredictable, but they hope that this crisis will end in the next few years.

Like Russia, France believes that a civilian-run government should be created after the ceasefire. They also support sending Peacekeepers from the United Nations to Sudan for humanitarian aid purposes only, not to be directly engaged in the conflict.

Humanitarian aid has been given to civilians in Sudan from the UK, and they have also been organizing meetings about the crisis with the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU). The US has also been giving aid to the civilians suffering because of this war.

This is a major issue that requires major attention. A ceasefire is fully supported by countless nations around the world. Many countries strive to see the end of the conflict, since they are also affected by this humanitarian crisis. Action needs to be taken, and peace talks need to be made for this crisis to end.