

TBSRJMUN XXI

Junior Security Council



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER TO DELEGATES	3
COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION	4
TOPIC A: De-escalating tensions over the Taiwan region	5
a. Background information	6
b. Current Situation	8
c. Past UN Actions	9
d. Major Bloc Positions	10
e. Timeline of Events	12
f. Definition of Key Terms	14
g. Further Research	15
h. Guiding Questions	16
i. Works Cited	17
TOPIC B: Tackling the Central African Republic civil war	15
a. Background information	20
b. Current Situation	22
c. Past UN Actions	23
d. Major Bloc Positions	24
e. Timeline of Events	26
f. Definition of Key Terms	28
g. Further Research	29
h. Guiding Questions	30
i. Works Cited	31

LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear Delegates,

We are honoured to act as your chairs for the Junior Security Council of the upcoming TBSRJMUN conference. After working for several hours to put this committee together, we finally present to you our study guide, where you can find everything you need to kickstart your research and understand the committee's procedure. We hope you are as excited as we are about this year's edition of TBSRJMUN and the JSC.

We chose to tackle the topics regarding the Tensions Over the Taiwan Region and the Insurgency of the Seleka in the Central African Republic Civil War as we believe that both these topics are of paramount importance in current international relations and the overall safety of the common populace; therefore, we hope you can all carry out a fruitful debate with the level of maturity necessary to discuss such issues. We have every faith that you will prove apt to the task. This study guide outlines all the major points of discussion regarding both topics, however, you are still expected to do your own research, especially on your country's position.

We are beyond excited to see what you all come up with. Feel free to contact us at the below emails at any time, if you have doubts or simply wish to introduce yourself. We hope to see you all in September.

Sincerely,

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Committee Description

The UN Security Council is entitled to impose obligations on the 193 UN member states in order to make peace; to make that happen, the fifteen members of the council meet regularly to assess threats to international security, including civil wars, natural disasters, arms proliferation, and terrorism. The Security Council was founded in 1946, and contains five permanent members, which have not been changed since its foundation, and ten other non-permanent members, where each member stays there for a two-year term. The five permanent members are China, Russia, the United States, France and the United Kingdom, and each one of these countries has the power to veto a decision made by the rest of the council. Currently, the ten non-permanent members are Albania, Brazil, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Malta, Mozambique, Switzerland, and the UAE, and they have the power to help in global security decisions and to vote in the council for a decision to be made.

Even though the UN Security Council, located in New York City, USA, has been struggling to deal with current major conflicts and crises, it has made many achievements in preventing or stopping conflicts around the world. The Security Council managed to strengthen criminal justice systems, enhanced intelligence-sharing partnerships and cooperation to combat terrorism financing, and increased national, regional and international mechanisms and structures to enhance cooperation at the political, technical and operational levels. However, the Security Council has struggled many times to do any actions to stop current conflicts like the Russia-Ukraine war, the Syrian war and other wars that have happened and are happening in the world.

At the MUN Junior Security Council, the delegations will be presented with two topics about two different conflicts, and it will be the job of the delegations to write resolutions on what needs to be done so that peace can be restored.



Chinese soldier with the flags of China and Taiwan on their right and left side

https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/976/cpsprodpb/16422/production/_122607119_taiwan_china_index_976.png

Topic A

De-escalating Tensions Over the Taiwan Region

Background Information

The Republic of China (ROC), also popularly known as Taiwan, is a small island that is located on the Eastern side of China. It has been independently governed since 1949, but mainland China still recognises the state as its own, being called a “renegade province”. Since the election of Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen in 2016, tensions have escalated between the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and ROC, as she refuses to recognise Taiwan as part of China, and China has responded aggressively.

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Kuomintang (KMT) were for a long time the largest parties in ROC, especially Kuomintang, that elected all of the state’s presidents from 1949-2000. During this period, the Taiwanese government has tried to strengthen its relations with the PRC, while still having its own autonomy to have its own laws, rules and government. Kuomintang has been against the full independence of the Republic of China since its foundation, but its recent losses for the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in presidential elections have startled the party, which made their internal opinions differ more. The DPP is completely engaged in the process of getting Taiwan to be completely independent of the People’s Republic of China, but it struggles to get to its objective due to acts from previous governors and the constant threat of mainland China to start a war if they become independent.

The KMT and CCP signed a treaty in 1992 known as the *1992 Consensus*, which Beijing uses to justify Taipei as being part of their country. However, the two sides disagree with the interpretation of this treaty: the PRC, as Chinese President Xi Jinping has stated, the 1992 Consensus reflects an agreement that “the two sides of the strait belong to one China and would work together to seek national reunification.” On the other hand, ROC understands it as, “one China, different interpretations,” with Taiwan standing as the “one China.” President Tsai has many times defended her state’s position against Xi Jinping’s proposal, which promises Taiwan that it would be incorporated into the mainland under the formula of “one country, two systems,” similar to Hong Kong. The conflict between PRC and ROC has made it a lot harder for Taiwan to get allies around the world, as no country has both Taiwan and China as their allies, and Taiwan only has 13 official diplomatic ties with other states.

The country that has the strongest links with Taiwan is the United States, which keeps its diplomatic ties with the island unofficial. It all started in 1979, when the US established formal diplomatic relations with the PRC, and at the same time it managed to maintain military and trade relations with the ROC. The United States’ approach is mainly based on three documents that together make part of the One-China policy.

Signed in 1972, 79 and 82, these documents lay out the following: “acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China”; the PRC is the “sole legal government of China”; rejects any use of force to settle the dispute; maintains cultural, commercial, and other ties with Taiwan, which are carried out through the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT); commits to selling arms to Taiwan for self-defence; will maintain the ability to come to Taiwan’s defence, while not actually committing to doing so. Some U.S. officials have emphasised that the use of the word “acknowledge” in the first point of the policy implies that the United States doesn’t necessarily accept the Chinese position.

In conclusion, it has been seen that the situation in Taiwan is extremely complex, as they are not in a position where they can relax. On one hand, you got the help of one of the most influential and powerful nations in the world, the US, together with Taiwan’s population of over 23 million, supporting the Republic of China to become independent. On the other hand, there is another superpower just a strait away from Taipei, that has a certain control over the state, and has enough military and political power to completely remodel how Taiwan is governed.

Current Situation

For decades the USA has tried to maintain a balance between supporting Taiwan and preventing a war with China. However, since Donald Trump's election in 2016 the Americans have had a different posture. The US sold more than \$18 billion worth of arms to the military and unveiling a \$250 million complex for its de facto embassy in Taipei. The following government did not hold back, as Biden has stated various times that the United States would come to Taiwan's defence if China attacked. White House officials and other political figures have condemned these acts, but others have welcomed them, arguing that China's increased aggression necessitates clarity. This has increased not only the tensions between Taipei and Beijing, but also the tensions between Beijing and Washington D.C.

Since President Tsai Ing-wen took charge of Taipei's presidency, she has made many actions that have made mainland China preoccupied. To control the measures that have been used by the ROC for Taiwan to become independent, the PRC has employed a variety of coercive tactics short of armed conflict. China has increased the frequency and scale of patrols of PLA bombers, fighter jets, and surveillance aircraft over and around Taiwan. It has also increasingly sailed its warships and aircraft carriers through the Taiwan Strait in shows of force.

Taiwan's economy remains reliant on trade with China, which is the island's largest trading partner. However, their economic relationship has experienced disruptions in recent years, partly due to Beijing's pressure on the island and Taiwanese officials' growing concern about its overreliance on trade with China. Measures were implemented by China to make Taiwan more reliant on them, such as restricting tourism to Taiwan, causing the number of mainland tourists visiting Taiwan to fall from a high of over 4 million in 2015 to 2.7 million in 2019. China has also pressured global corporations, including airlines and hotel chains, to list Taiwan as a Chinese province.

Past UN Actions

The UN's main action towards Taiwan is the non-acceptance of the state as a member of the United Nations. This happens mainly because the UN accepts solemnly the entry of sovereign nations as their members, and the Republic of China (ROC) is not a sovereign state. Taiwan has repeatedly tried to convince the UN to let the state be a member, discussing that Taipei's government was the legitimate representative government of China in the world, but Beijing says otherwise. The People's Republic of China (PRC), as one of the permanent members of the UN security council, adamantly denies the entry of Taiwan using not only the excuse of ROC not being a sovereign state, but also of past resolutions that would not let Taiwan enter the UN.

There is a campaign underway by the PRC to reinterpret UN Resolution 2758 as based on its "One China" Principle and spread that, through the resolution, UN member states came to a determination that Taiwan is a part of mainland China. Yet, this resolution only said that it granted the seat that was previously of the ROC to the PRC, and not that Taiwan could not enter the organisation, meaning that by passing the resolution, the status of Taiwan would not yet be decided.

Major Bloc Positions

Republic of China (Taiwan)

The Republic of China (ROC) is currently, through the governance of the Democratic Progressive Party, highly supportive of Taiwan's independence. President Tsai Ing-wen has many times defended her party's position of being against the governance of Beijing over Taipei, as in her inaugural address, she said she would "safeguard the sovereignty and territory of the Republic of China." Taiwan is currently not a sovereign country, but a state with its own constitution and laws.

People's Republic of China (China)

Mainland China asserts that there is only one China, and not the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China, as Taiwan says. Beijing views the PRC as the only legitimate government of China, an approach it calls the One-China principle, and seeks Taiwan's eventual "unification" with the mainland. For China, Taiwan is simply a 'rebel region' that must be contained and reunited with the mainland. Since Taiwan's increasing rejection, the PRC has ramped up its measures against the ROC, increasing the frequency and scale of patrols of PLA bombers, fighter jets, and surveillance aircraft over and around Taiwan.

The United States of America

Even though the United States does not have official diplomatic relations with Taiwan, the Indo-Pacific state is an extremely important partner to the US. According to the US government, "The United States and Taiwan share similar values, deep commercial and economic links, and strong people-to-people ties, which form the bedrock of our friendship and serve as the impetus for expanding U.S. engagement with Taiwan." Recently, the US has been increasing its investment in Taiwanese infrastructure and military, and current US President Joe Biden has also stated that the United States would come to Taiwan's defence if China attacked.

Russia

Russia is known to be one of China's biggest allies, so in this situation where China and another state are in moments of tension, it is explicit that Russia will defend China and go against the other state. The Russian-Taiwanese ties had been rather peaceful,

as by 2009 Russia welcomed more than 300 Taiwanese students to work in the country, as well as 1000 Taiwanese tourists, but as Moscow-Beijing ties grew, Russia's view on Taipei changed, and currently, Taiwan is on Russia's *Unfriendly Countries and Territories List*.

Japan

Japan-Taiwan relations are only recently becoming friendly, as in 1972 Tokyo and Beijing signed the 1972 *Japan–China Joint Communiqué*, where the Japanese government fully understood and respected the position of the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) that Taiwan was an inalienable territory of the PRC. However, in recent times Japan has been building different views, and currently they trade military equipment and protection, financing for infrastructure and even tourists. Political alliances with the US and the ROC have resulted in meetings between Japanese, Taiwanese and American officials to discuss security and economic manners.

Timeline of Events

- October 1949** Mao Zedong's communists take power in mainland China after defeating Kuomintang's (KMT) nationalists in a civil war. KMT flees to Taipei and forms a new government, cutting contacts with the People's Republic of China (PRC).
- 1950** The USA became an ally of Taiwan during the China-Taiwan war.
- 1979** The US cuts formal ties with Taiwan and establishes relations with Beijing. The Americans go on to create a policy that acknowledges Taiwan as China's property, which is not the same as accepting Beijing's claim of sovereignty, as they are still against China on this topic, but they do not want to start a war with them.
- March 1996** China tests missiles off Taiwan to deter voters in the first democratic presidential election of Taiwan.
- March 2000** The KMT loses power for the first time in a presidential election, where the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) gains power in Taiwan.
- March 2005** Beijing adopts a law which makes secession by Taiwan illegal at the risk of military action
- January 2016** Tsai Ing-wen is elected, and she comes from the DPP, a traditionally pro-independence party.
- August 2022** China vows "punishment" and launches its largest-ever military exercise in the area, encircling Taiwan.
- 2023** Taiwan invests more and change strategies regarding

conscription and military in order to strengthen their defences against China

Definition of Key Terms

❖ Taiwan Strait

A 180-kilometre wide strait separating the island of Taiwan and continental Asia, most specifically mainland China

❖ Kuomintang (KMT)

One of the major political parties in the Republic of China, that was the biggest party in ROC until 2016, where it became part of the opposition to the Democratic Progressive Party

❖ ROC

Stands for Republic Of China, also known as Taiwan

❖ PRC

Stands for People's Republic of China, also known as mainland China

❖ Sovereign state

A state that has complete control over all of its territory and is independent from other states

❖ “One-China” Policy

A policy where the United States moved to recognize the People's Republic of China (PRC) and de-recognize the Republic of China (ROC) in 1979

❖ CCP

The Communist Party of China is the ruling party in China, and was the party that won the civil war against Kuomintang

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Guiding Questions

- ❖ Does your country agree with the One-China policy?
- ❖ Does your country hold strong relations with Taiwan?
- ❖ Is the Taiwanese situation relevant in your country?
- ❖ Does your country hold strong relations with the PRC?
- ❖ What is your country's political spectrum (right-wing/left-wing)?
- ❖ Does your country have any territories that want independence?
- ❖ Does your country enter many conflicts outside of its territory?

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Séléka fighters patrol the town of Goya in the Central African Republic.

<https://heraldngr.com/2020/01/militia-clashes-in-central-african.html>

Topic B

Tackling the Insurgency of the Seleka in the Central African Republic Civil War

Background Information

The Central African Republic Civil War

The Central African Republic Civil War is a current civil war in the Central African Republic (CAR) involving the government, revolutionaries from the Séléka coalition, and Anti-balaka paramilitary groups. In the preceding Central African Republic Bush War (2004–2007), the government of President François Bozizé fought with rebels until a peace agreement in 2007 was assembled. The ongoing conflict arose when a new coalition of varied rebel groups called Séléka accused the government of failing to abide by the peace agreements; the rebel group captured many towns in 2012 and seized the capital in 2013. Bozizé fled the country, and the rebel leader Michel Djotodia declared himself President. Renewed fighting began between Séléka and militias opposed to them called Anti-balaka. In September 2013, President Djotodia disbanded the Séléka coalition, which had lost its unity after taking power, and resigned in 2014. Catherine Samba-Panza replaced him, but the conflict continued.

In July 2014, ex-Séléka factions and Anti-balaka representatives signed a ceasefire agreement. By the end of 2014, the country was partitioned with the Anti-Balaka controlling the regions of south and west, from which most Muslims had evacuated, while ex-Séléka groups ruled the north and east. Faustin-Archange Touadéra, elected President in 2016, ran and won the 2020 election, triggering the main rebel factions to form an alliance opposed to the election called the Coalition of Patriots for Change, which was coordinated by former President Bozizé.

Much of the tension is over religious identity between Muslim Séléka fighters and Christian Anti-balaka, ethnic differences among ex-Séléka factions, and historical opposition between agriculturalists (largely constituted by Anti-balaka) and nomadic groups (largely comprised of Séléka fighters). Other contributing factors include the struggle for control over diamonds and other resources in the resource-rich country and for influence among regional powers such as Chad, Sudan, and Rwanda and international powers such as France and Russia. More than 1.1 million people have fled their homes in a country of about 5 million people, the highest ever recorded in the country.

Formation of Séléka

As aforementioned, the Séléka accused the government of failing to abide by the peace agreements. The Séléka claim they are fighting because of a deficiency of progress after a peace deal ended the Bush War. Following an appeal for help from Central African President François Bozizé, the President of Chad, Idriss Déby, pledged to send 2,000 troops to help quell the rebellion. Séléka forces took Kabo on 19 December 2012, a major hub for transport between Chad and CAR, located west and north of the areas previously taken by the rebels. On 20 December 2012, a rebel group based in northern CAR, the Democratic Front of the Central African People (FDPC) joined the Séléka coalition. Four days later the rebel coalition took over Bambari, the country's third-largest town, followed by Kaga-Bandoro on 25 December.

On 26 December, hundreds of protesters surrounded the French embassy blaming the former colonial power for failing to help the army. Josué Binoua, the CAR's minister for territorial administration, requested that France intervene in case the rebels, now only 75 km (47 mi) away, manage to reach the capital Bangui. On 27 December 2012, Bozizé asked the international community for assistance. French President at the time François Hollande rejected the appeal, saying that French troops would only be used to protect French nationals in CAR, and not to defend Bozizé's government. Reports indicated that the U.S. military was preparing plans to evacuate "several hundred" American citizens, as well as other nationals. Gabonese General Jean-Félix Akaga, commander of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Multinational Force of Central Africa (FOMAC), said the capital was "fully secured" by the troops from its MICOPAX peacekeeping mission, adding that reinforcements should arrive soon. However, military sources in Gabon and Cameroon denied the report, claiming no decision had been taken regarding the crisis.

Government soldiers launched a counterattack against rebel forces in Bambari on 28 December 2012, leading to heavy clashes, according to a government official. Rebel forces took over the town of Sibut without firing a shot on 29 December 2012, as at least 60 vehicles with CAR and Chadian troops retreated to Damara, the last city standing between Séléka and the capital. In Bangui, the government ordered a 7 pm to 5 am curfew and banned the use of motorcycle taxis, fearing they could be used by rebels to infiltrate the city. Residents reported many shop owners had hired groups of armed men to guard their property in anticipation of possible looting, as thousands were leaving the city in overloaded cars and boats.

Current Situation

Since January 2021, due to the actions of Russia's Wagner Group, the rebels have been on the retreat for the first time in years. Since 2021, government-aligned forces have made slow progress, but rebels remain in control of many northern and eastern areas. Wagner Group reportedly maintains around one thousand mercenaries in the country supporting government forces in exchange for access to gold and diamond mines, though its future is uncertain following the group's failed mutiny in Russia. In early 2023, the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC) rebels launched a new wave of attacks with improved weaponry against the government, raising fears of a return to intense fighting.

CAR still faces a humanitarian crisis. Additionally, to the over one million displaced by violence, an estimated 5.6 percent of the population died in 2022, a rate twice as high as any other country. In June 2023, 3.4 million people needed assistance, worsened by flooding that affected more than 100,000 people.



Internally displaced persons (IDPs) take a break on an armed African Union peacekeeping convoy escorting about one thousand Muslims from the capital of Bangui to the northern towns of Kabo and Sido in the Central African Republic on April 28, 2014.

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violence-central-african-republic>

Past UN Actions

On 26 December 2012, the U.N. announced it was pulling all non-essential personnel out of the country due to the worsening security situation. In a statement, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon condemned the rebels' advance and warned that it had the potential to "gravely undermine the peace agreements in place." He also called on the government "to ensure the safety and security of U.N. personnel and its premises." On 31 January 2020, the United Nations Security Council approved an extension of an arms embargo against the Central African Republic until 31 July 2020.

Some progress has been made in implementing the 2019 peace deal; in June 2023, the UN announced that two armed groups and three militant factions from a long-held rebel area disbanded. However, the challenges of disarmament and reintegration remain. Furthermore, President Touadera announced a July 2023 referendum to remove presidential term limits, which would allow him to run for a third term in 2025 and could spark another round of electoral violence.

Over five thousand cases of gender-based violence were reported in the first quarter of 2023, and the UN has expelled some peacekeepers over allegations of sexual violence. The conflict in Sudan has caused an influx of over 14,000 refugees to northeastern CAR, an area of the country largely outside of government control. Finally, the UN says aid workers have regularly faced violence, complicating efforts to provide services.

On July 11, 2023, the UN Secretary-General strongly condemned an attack on a UN peacekeeping patrol in the northeast Central African Republic (CAR) which left one Rwandan 'blue helmet' dead. The UN chief recalled that attacks targeting peacekeepers "may constitute war crimes under international law. He calls on the Central African Republic authorities to spare no effort in identifying the perpetrators of this attack and bring them to justice swiftly."

Major Bloc Positions

United States of America

The American Congress has held hearings, appropriated aid funds, and conducted oversight in response to the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR), which has experienced state collapse and conflict since a rebel movement known as the Seleka seized control of the government in 2013. The European Union (EU), U.N., Russia, and the United States provided support to the national military (the FACA), but state security forces remain weak and dogged by a history of abuses and militia infiltration. Competitions over mineral resources, cattle migration routes, and trade have been key drivers of conflict. The United States is the single largest donor to the humanitarian response in CAR, allocating about \$124 million in emergency humanitarian aid per year.

Russia

Russia has become heavily involved both militarily and diplomatically. The Russian-backed government has been linked to almost as many war crimes as the rebels have. Reports of rape, abduction, torture and executions are commonplace on all sides. As part of a wider strategy to expand its influence across Africa, Russia began to back the struggling government. Although formally denied by the Russian government, the Wagner Group is thought to be heavily integrated into Russia's military efforts in the CAR. Russia played an important role in the 2019 peace deal between the government and rebel groups. Although this has largely fallen apart, cooperation with the UN and the African Union has added legitimacy to Russia's role as a diplomatic arbiter.

Sudan

The armed conflict, in which fighters from neighbouring Chad and Sudan have been involved, escalated in early December 2012 when Seleka launched an armed offensive against the government of former President François Bozizé in early December 2012. One of the main armed groups that constituted the Seleka were the Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement (UFDR), which had most its fighters from the Goula ethnic group, including fighters from Sudan. Sudanese Seleka members, perceived to be fewer than the Chadians, have been believed to commit human rights violations with impunity. Amnesty International researchers were told by

human rights and humanitarian organizations, as well as by some senior government and security officials, that some of the children had been recruited from Chad and Sudan. There is also a likelihood that some of the foreign children, as well as Central Africans, had been killed in combat and that their parents had not been informed.

Rwanda

Rwanda has become a major player in the Central African Republic, helping the government fight insurgents, supporting state reforms and investing in numerous businesses. This engagement has rewards but also comes with risks. Central Africans support the presence of Rwandan troops but see Kigali's (Rwanda's capital) business ventures as unfair competition. Rwanda could also wind up at odds with the Russian Wagner Group, CAR's other major security partner. Already the main contributor of blue helmets to MINUSCA, the UN mission in the country, Kigali deployed additional troops at Bangui's request to help the government push back rebels during the 2020 presidential election campaign. The two countries have signed various agreements pledging Rwandan investment and support for institutional reform in CAR. Other developments, however, could over time mar relations between the two countries. Central African businesspeople fear unfair competition from their Rwandan counterparts, who enjoy special protections, including from Rwandan soldiers, for their projects. At the same time, Rwanda – like many other governments – distrusts CAR's other security partner, the Wagner Group, the Russian private firm that mutinied against the Kremlin on 24 June. Bangui and Kigali should act now to stop these problems from adding to the Central African Republic's longstanding instability.

Chad

The conflict in the Darfur region increasingly threatens the diplomatic relations of Chad and other neighbouring countries. In 2021, Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) called on the United Nations and African Union to investigate an incident at a border post in which at least six Chadian soldiers and three Russians on a military mission to assist CAR were killed. In March 2022, Chadian authorities handed over a former Central African Republic militia leader accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity, to the International Criminal Court. Maxime Jeoffroy Eli Mokom Gawaka is suspected of crimes committed in 2013 and 2014 "in Bangui and other locations in the Central African Republic," Chad's defence ministry said that Central African troops had attacked a Chadian military post, killed one soldier, and kidnapped and executed five others - actions it said amounted to a war crime.

Timeline of Events

- December 2012** Rebels took control of the cities of N'Délé, Sam Ouandja, Ouadda, Bamingui, Bria, Kabo, Ippy, Ndassima, Bambari, and Kaga-Bandoro.
- March 2013** Rebels reached the presidential palace in the center of the capital. Séléka leader Michel Djotodia, who served after the January agreement as First Deputy Prime Minister for National Defense, declared himself President, becoming the first Muslim to ever hold the office.
- December 2013** French forces started the military operation Sangaris. Anti-balaka attacked Bangui.
- January 2014** Anti-Balaka attacks killed local Muslims leading to the return of Séléka forces which committed another massacre. Michel Djotodia resigned. Alexandre-Ferdinand Nguendet became transitional president. Joseph Kalite, the former minister, was murdered by Anti-balaka outside Bangui. Anti-Balaka took control of the Beloko border crossing with Cameroon.
- April 2014** The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) was formed.
- September 2014** The Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (UPC) was founded.
- April 2017** Uganda announced that it would begin withdrawing forces from the Central African Republic where it has been trying to hunt down the terrorist Joseph Kony in the country for 9 years.

- February 2019** Fourteen armed groups signed the Khartoum Agreement (an agreement made on 21 April 1997 between the Khartoum-based government of Sudan and various militia leaders from South Sudan during the Second Sudanese Civil War). Firmin Ngrébada was appointed as prime minister as a result of the peace agreement.
- January 2020** Former President Djotodia returned to the country after six years.
- June 2023** Russians again entered Nzacko, with rebels withdrawing shortly before. Russian mercenaries clashed with CPC rebels in Zere village near Bossangoa. Four vehicles of Russians were burned.

Definition of Key Terms

❖ Séléka

An alliance of rebel militia groups that subjugated the Central African Republic.

❖ Ex-Séléka

After the official dissolution of the Séléka Group in September 2013, the remaining rebel groups became known as Ex-Séléka.

❖ Anti-Balaka

The Anti-balaka is an alliance of militia groups based in the Central African Republic in the early 21st century said to be composed primarily of Christians.

❖ Wagner Group

Russian state-funded paramilitary organization.

❖ CPC rebels

The Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC) is a coalition of major rebel groups in the Central African Republic created in 2020.

❖ Peace Agreement

An agreement between two or more hostile parties, usually countries or governments, which formally ends a state of war between the parties.

❖ Humanitarian Crisis

An event or series of events that represents a critical threat to the health, safety, security or wellbeing of a community or other large group of people, usually over a wide area.

Further Research

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<https://www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/The-21st-century#ref1174710>

2. News UN, 2021:

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/12/1108802>

3. HRW, 2018:

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/10/12/central-african-republic-rebels-executing-civilians>

4. TB Institute for Global Change, 2015:

<https://www.institute.global/insights/geopolitics-and-security/what-seleka>

5. BBC, 2014:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27485051>

Guiding Questions

- ❖ What is your country's role in this conflict and what were some attempts to solve it?
- ❖ What are some statistics that relate to the current situation in the Central African Republic?
- ❖ What does your country suggest as a solution to the ongoing conflict and the many Human Rights violations taking place? What should be done from the perspective of your Member State to resolve these issues?
- ❖ Is your country an ally of the Central African Republic or not? Why? What were some historical events that led to it?
- ❖ Why does your delegation believe that the Central African Republic Civil War is an issue that still remains unresolved?

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Human Rights Watch. (2021) *Central African Republic: First Seleka Suspect in ICC Custody.* [online] Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/01/25/central-african-republic-first-seleka-suspect-icc-custody>