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Topic: Assessing the Effectiveness of Sanctions

“[Sanctions and negotiations can be very ineffective, and indeed foolish, unless the people you are talking with and negotiating with and trying to reach agreements with are people who can be trusted to keep their word](https://www.azquotes.com/quote/684481?ref=sanctions).”- Caspar Weinberger

Crimes committed by certain groups or people can create peril for countries and businesses. This behavior can be prevented by imposing sanctions on the offenders. Sanctions are punishments imposed by one country on another, company or person. This is carried out to put economic and political pressure on the sanctioned entity to make them change their behavior. Sanctions are applied to condemn acts of certain countries, subdue a threat to order within a country, and persuade coordination with international laws.

When South Sudan achieved independence in 2011, the UNSC declared that the sanctions concerning Sudan would not apply to South Sudan. However, in 2015, the UNSC imposed sanctions on South Sudan due to worsening security and humanitarianism. These included human rights violations and abuses. In July 2018, the UNSC imposed an arms embargo on South Sudan because of increasing conflicts. The US imposed sanctions to persuade the government to end the civil war and the humanitarian crisis that has been going on since 2013. South Sudanese Military personnel have been more inclined to negotiate and agree with mediators to resolve conflicts, yet the international community continues to target military personnel instead of politicians. Sanctions affect the dispatch of humanitarian aid, as some sanctioned entities are involved in transportation and distribution.

Sanctions bring danger to the economy and the citizens of South Sudan. Sanctions cause further division between groups opposing each other and within the government and opposition. The effort by mediators to build a better peace process was abandoned due to high cost and difficulty. Mediators can implement better methods like including the public to convince leaders of the advantages of power-sharing and cooperation. Utilising sanctions to threaten and prevent others from action has little use in South Sudan. South Sudan is a brave and proud society where resistance has become a way of life. Sanctions are designed to work in an individualist society, not in a communal society like South Sudan. The Republic of South Sudan believes that this can be solved through increased efforts and involvement by mediators instead of repeatedly imposing futile sanctions. South Sudan hopes that it’ll be able to achieve peace and harmony soon.

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