Country/entity	South Sudan Sudan
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Cooperation Agreement between Sudan and South Sudan
Date	27 Sep 2012
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Interstate/intrastate conflict(s)

Sudan Conflicts (1955 -)

Agreements relate to several distinct dyads, and also the negotiated independence of South Sudan, and subsequent internal conflict in South Sudan. Sudan-South Sudan. The long-standing conflict between the north and the south of the country dates back to colonial times, where the British introduced a so-called 'Southern Policy', severely hampering population movements between these big regions. Immediately after gaining independence in 1956, southern movements started to fight for independence; this fight became professionalised in 1983 with the foundation of the soon internationally supported Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). When the Islamic Front government introduced strict sharia laws in the south after it took over power in 1988 the war intensified. A decade later, the military situation reached a stalemate, enabling internationally facilitated peace negotiations to begin in 1997. After more fighting, a final negotiation push began in 2002, leading to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Areement (CPA) in January 2005.

Sudan-South Sudan post referendum. South Sudan became independent in July 2011; since then, relations between the two countries are complicated and violent conflict led by the SPLM (North) in the Sudanese Nuba mountains region has since intensified.

Darfur. Other long-standing violent conflicts are in the east and the west of the country. In the east, the Beja Congress, established in 1957, is the spearhead of a currently 'peaceful' opposition movement. In the west, the violent conflict in Darfur intensified in the early 2000s and rapidly gained international attention, even resulting in genocide charges against leading figures of the Sudanese government. The situation on the ground is complex, with over a dozen organisations (most notably the Sudanese Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement) fighting the Sudanese government and allied groups like the Janjaweed – although all parties have switched sides on numerous occasions. Several mediation attempts have not been successful, due to the shaky commitment of the Sudanese central government and the distrust among the armed opposition.

South Sudan - internal
In December 2013, after president Salva Kiir accused opposition leader Riek Machar of attempting a coup, violent conflict broke out between government forces of the SPLM/A and anti-governmental groups. In addition, several other political militias as well as communal militias have joined the conflict. In 2015 the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) was signed. Due to unsuccessful implementation the agreement was revitalized in 2018. In September 2019, Kiir and Machar agreed to establish a power-sharing government after struggles on forming a unity transitional government.
Close
Sudan Conflicts (1955 -
)

Stage Implementation/renegotiation

Conflict nature Territory

Peace process	North - South Sudan secession process
Parties	H.E. Omar Hassan Al Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan; H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, on behalf of: the Government of the Republic of South Sudan
Third parties	Witnessed by: H.E. Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki, Chairperson, African Union High Level Implementation Panel, on behalf of the AUHIP; H.E. Haile Mariam Dessalegne, Prime Minister of Ethiopia, on behalf of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development.
Description	An agreement that establishes the principles of cooperation between the two states, specifically the African Union Constitutive Act and the UN Charter concerning relations and cooperation, and reaffirms the Parties' commitment to the prior agreements on security arrangements. The Parties further commit to ratify, implement, and monitor all agreements relating to the CPA and post-secession matters. Furthermore, it is also agreed to complete negotiations on the final status of the Abyei Area.

Agreement document	SD_120927_Cooperation Agreement between Sudan and South Sudan.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	Page 4, 2. Peaceful Relations (1) The Parties affirm their commitment to respect the principles of the African Union Constitutive Act and the United Nations Charter concerning relations and cooperation between states and shall respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	Page 2, Preamble Hailing the successful conclusion of the negotiations between the two States on several critical issues, relating to outstanding Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2005) commitments and post-secession arrangements, which have yielded several Agreements;
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.

Border delimitation

Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed
(1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements:
(iii) The Agreement on Border Issues (including Demarcation);

Page 6, 4. Outstanding Negotiations and CPA Commitments
(1) The Parties shall strive to complete, expeditiously, the negotiation of the outstanding Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issue of the disputed and claimed border areas.
(2) The AUHIP will continue to engage the issue of the final status of the Abyei Area through discussion with the AU Peace and Security Council, as well as the Parties.

Cross-border provision

Page 2, Preamble
Reaffirming the shared commitment of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to the overriding imperative and principle of building two viable states, in which the peace, welfare and prosperity of their peoples will be secured;
Recognising that the people of South Sudan and Sudan share a long and rich common heritage and are bound by the immutable facts of geography to remain interdependent neighbours;
Mindful of the urgent need to bring peace, security and stability to the people of Sudan and South Sudan who have endured conflict for decades; [...]
Confident that these agreements are important milestones in the normalisation of relations between the two States, which lay the foundation for attaining their common vision of building two viable, peaceful, friendly and stable States;

Page 3, Principles of Cooperation
1. Establishing Two viable States
(1) Recognising their historical and abiding connections, the Parties recommit themselves to the overriding principle of establishing Sudan and South Sudan as two viable states, stable, secure and at peace with each other and their neighbours.
(2) The Parties shall cooperate across the range of areas of common interest, in order to build two viable states. They shall adopt the necessary policies and arrangements to strengthen their cooperation.

Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed
(1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements:
(ii) The Framework Agreement on the Status of Nationals of the Other State;
(iv) The Agreement on a Framework for Cooperation on Central Banking Issues;
(v) The Agreement on Trade and Trade-Related Issues;

Page 6, 5. Cooperation Mechanisms
(1) The Parties shall establish and sustain viable mechanisms and frameworks for cooperation and for managing their bilateral relations, including through regular Summit Meetings of their Heads of State, as well as through cooperation at Ministerial and Technical levels.
(2) The Parties shall establish viable mechanisms for settling any dispute or difference that might arise between them and shall prevent any dispute from undermining their peaceful relations.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed (1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements: (vii) The Framework Agreement to Facilitate Payment of Post-Service Benefits (including Pensions);
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Fiscal federalism Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed (1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements: (i) The Agreement concerning Oil and related Economic Matters; (iv) The Agreement on a Framework for Cooperation on Central Banking Issues; (v) The Agreement on Trade and Trade-Related Issues; (vi) The Agreement on Certain Economic Matters: Division of Assets and Liabilities, Arrears and Claims and Joint Approach to the International Community; (vii) The Framework Agreement to Facilitate Payment of Post-Service Benefits (including Pensions); and,
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	Page 4, 2. Peaceful Relations (1) The Parties affirm their commitment to respect the principles of the African Union Constitutive Act and the United Nations Charter concerning relations and cooperation between states and shall respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed (1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements: (vii) The Framework Agreement to Facilitate Payment of Post-Service Benefits (including Pensions); and,
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed (1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements: (i) The Agreement concerning Oil and related Economic Matters; [...] (vi) The Agreement on Certain Economic Matters: Division of Assets and Liabilities, Arrears and Claims and Joint Approach to the International Community;
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed (1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements: (iv) The Agreement on a Framework for Cooperation on Central Banking Issues; Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance Page 5, 3. Agreements Completed (1) The Parties further commit themselves to implement the following Agreements: (vi) The Agreement on Certain Economic Matters: Division of Assets and Liabilities, Arrears and Claims and Joint Approach to the International Community;

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	Page 4, 2. Peaceful Relations (2) The Parties have entered into several agreements and arrangements relating to their common security. The Parties shall ensure the full implementation of these agreements, which include: (i) Joint Position Paper on Security Arrangements (7 December 2010); (ii) Joint Position Paper on Border Security (30 May 2011); (iii) Kadugli Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission (8 August 2011); (iv) Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (20 June 2011); (v) Border Security and the Joint Political Security Mechanism (29 June 2011); (vi) Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission (30 July 2011); (vii) Memorandum of Understanding on Non-aggression and Cooperation (10 February 2012); (viii) Establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee (23 June 2012); and, (ix) Agreement on Security Arrangements (26 September 2012).
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	Witnessed by: H.E. Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki, Chairperson, African Union High Level Implementation Panel, on behalf of the AUHIP; H.E. Haile Mariam Dessalegne, Prime Minister of Ethiopia, on behalf of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 3, The Parties hereby commit themselves faithfully to implement jointly and in a coordinated manner all the Agreements referred to in this Cooperation Agreement, consistent with the following: [...] Page 6, 4. Outstanding Negotiations and CPA Commitments (3) The Parties shall expedite the development of modalities for implementing and monitoring all the agreements relating to the CPA and post-secession matters.