

The Sudan, who received the world's attention due to the Dafur conflict, is looking back on almost forty years of civil war since its independency in 1956. The civil war is a multidimensional conflict which is caused through the economic, political and social marginalisation of the Southern Sudan by the Northern Sudanese central government. A consequence of this internal conflict is a vast erosion of state structures. It took until 2005 to agree on a peace treaty, which resulted in a formal end of this conflict.

This thesis deals with the legal effective conclusion of peace treaties in Sudan with a special focus on the legal subjectivity of the non-governmental contracting parties under international law. At the core of the North-South conflict is the longing from the South Sudanese people for independency. Thus, the South Sudanese people aim to enforce the right of self-determination. This analysis will examine the conformity with international law of the UNMIS mandate. Furthermore, the right of the South Sudanese people to self-determination and secession are focal points in this publication.

In connection to the Dafur conflict this thesis will also evaluate the legal limitations of the UNMIS mandate. In this part of the analysis the focus will be put on the duties of the UN Security Council in the Dafur conflict in order to reveal the coherence of the Dafur crises for the development of the legal concept of responsibility to protect

Key Words:

United Nations / Peacekeeping / United Nations Mission in Sudan