



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 June 2013
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 10 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to affirm to you and, through you, all the members of the Security Council that the Government of the Sudan, desirous of normalizing relations with the Republic of South Sudan, signed the nine cooperation agreements in good faith. Those agreements were meant to be implemented jointly by both parties in a coordinated and simultaneous fashion, as set out in the joint cooperation agreement. You are certainly aware that the agreement on security arrangements is key to the successful implementation of all the agreements. In that connection, we would like to recall that the President of South Sudan, Mr. Salva Kiir, made a commitment to honour that agreement in his letter addressed to the Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel.

Unfortunately, however, experience and conclusive evidence have made it clear that the Government of South Sudan did not sincerely intend to halt its support for the rebel movements affiliated with the so-called Sudanese Revolutionary Front, and that it chooses to implement certain agreements, but not others. As of Friday, 8 June 2013, it was continuing to provide political, military and logistical support to rebel movements in Darfur, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. We would like to draw your attention to the following evidence:

- The leadership of the General Staff of the South Sudan People's Liberation Army continues to provide direct support to the rebel movements. This being done under the supervision of General Paul Maj and through the Government's representative in Juba, Izzat Kuku. In addition, officers and other members of the so-called Sudanese Revolutionary Front are still enlisted in and receive a salary from the People's Liberation Army;
- The most recent example of the provision of logistical support was the dispatch on Friday, 8 June 2013, of fuel tankers from Juba and Unity state to Sudanese Revolutionary Front forces in Southern Kordofan;
- The Government of the South Sudan has continued to provide the rebel movements with large numbers of four-wheel drive vehicles and spare parts, as well as arms and ammunition;
- The Government of South Sudan is also evacuating the wounded of the rebel movements. Some 175 persons wounded in recent operations are being treated in hospitals located in Waw, Bentiu and Juba in South Sudan;



- In addition, South Sudan has not withdrawn fully the forces of the People's Liberation Army from the territory of the Sudan, in particular from Benbis, Bahr al-Arab Station, northern Timsahah, parts of Lake Abyad, Juwda, Tashwin, Samahah and Adham. It has also failed to redeploy outside the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. In his letter of 15 May 2013, the commander of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei confirms that South Sudan still had troops in that area.

When the Government of the Sudan obtained material evidence and documents that confirm the provision of the above-mentioned support, it chose to draw the attention of the Government of South Sudan to this matter in several bilateral contacts, in order to clarify how dangerous it was, and sought to make the Government of South Sudan desist from supporting the rebel movements, in accordance with the agreement on security arrangements. In that connection, the Government of the Sudan sent the Deputy Director of Military Intelligence and the Deputy Director of the National Security and Intelligence Agency to present officials of the South Sudan Government with irrefutable evidence of their Government's ongoing support for the rebel movements. In view of the Government of South Sudan's persistence in supporting the rebel movements, the Government of the Sudan then dispatched the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Director of the National Security and Intelligence Agency, who, on behalf of the President of the Republic, met the President of South Sudan, Mr. Salva Kiir, in Juba and presented him with evidence that confirmed his Government's ongoing support for the rebels. They requested him to intervene personally in order to end this support. When those contacts failed to yield results, the President of the Republic, Mr. Omer Hassan A. Al-Bashir, personally raised this matter with the President of South Sudan when they met on the margins of the African summit meeting that was recently held in Addis Ababa.

When bilateral efforts with South Sudan aimed at ending its continuing support for the rebels failed, the Government of the Sudan was forced to take the decision that the oil pipelines would be shut off within 60 days of Sunday, 9 June 2013, in accordance with the agreement concerning oil concluded between the two countries.

Based on the foregoing, I call on the esteemed Council to support the efforts of the African Union to ensure that South Sudan fulfils its commitment to halt all forms of assistance, whether military, political or logistical, it is providing to the Sudanese Revolutionary Front. This should be done in a reliable and verifiable manner.

I should be grateful if this letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative of the Sudan