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رسالة مؤرخة ٢٦ تموز/يوليه ٢٠١٢ موجهة إلى رئيس مجلس الأمن من الممثل الدائم للسودان لدى الأمم المتحدة

بالإشارة إلى رسالتي المؤرخة ٢٥ أيار/مايو ٢٠١٢ (S/2012/366) ورسالتي المؤرخة ٤ حزيران/يونيه ٢٠١٢ (S/2012/393) بشأن الخريطة الصادرة عن رئيس الفريق الرفيع المستوى التابع للاتحاد الأفريقي المعني بالتنفيذ، ثابو امبيكي، يشرفني أن أوضح أن موقف حكومة السودان إزاء الخريطة المذكورة آنفا هو كالتالي:

نقبل خريطة الفريق الرفيع المستوى التابع للاتحاد الأفريقي المعني بالتنفيذ، بكاملها، مع استثناء واحد في الخط الحدودي الدولي، وهو الجزء المتعلق بمنطقة ١٤ ميلا الواقعة جنوب بحر العرب.

وقد رأينا أنه من المفيد توضيح هذه النقطة لجميع أعضاء مجلس الأمن لئلا يُفهم موقف حكومة السودان إزاء الخريطة المذكورة على أنه رفض تام للخريطة. ويشرفني كذلك أن أرفق طيه وثائق تتضمن جميع المبررات التي تسوّغ موقفنا فيما يتعلق بمنطقة ١٤ ميلا الواقعة جنوب بحر العرب (انظر المرفق).

وإنني إذ أوافيكم بهذا المعلومات، لأرجو ممتنا تعميم هذه الرسالة ومرفقها بوصفهما من وثائق مجلس الأمن.

(توقيع) دفع الله الحاج علي عثمان
الممثل الدائم



الرجاء إعادة استعمال الورق



Annex to the letter dated 26 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Sudan's position on the centre line maps of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel for a safe demilitarized border zone between the Sudan and South Sudan

Background

- The Sudan and South Sudan, on 29 June 2011, signed the “Agreement on Border Security and Joint Political and Security Mechanism”, which stipulated at that time that the 1 January 1956 Administrative Border would be the internationally recognized border between the two countries.
- The Agreement on Border Monitoring Support Mission was signed by the two countries on 30 July of the same year.
- The first meeting to mark the start of implementation of the two Agreements took place in Khartoum on 18 September 2011. The South Sudan delegation refused to endorse the 1 January 1956 Administrative Map delineating the border between the two countries as the basis for establishing the agreed-upon safe demilitarized border zone (SDBZ).
- President Thabo Mbeki, Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, delivered to the Sudan, on 14 November 2011, a border delineation map proposal that could be used as the basis for the safe demilitarized border zone.
- On 17 November 2011, the Sudan expressed, via official correspondence signed by the Minister of the Presidency, its refusal of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel AUHIP proposal (see enclosure 1).
- The Sudan again reiterated on 2 June 2012 its rejection of the border map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in an aide-memoire, in reply to the explanatory aide-memoire received from the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (see enclosure 2).
- An exchange of correspondence followed, between the Sudan and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, further confirming the Sudan's rejection of the border delineation map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (see enclosures 3 and 4).

Sudan's justifications for rejecting the border delineation map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel

1. Prior to the referendum on self-determination of South Sudan, the Government of the Sudan called, well in advance, for the demarcation of the border between the two countries, to avoid contention in the eventuality of separation. The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), with the backing of some parts of the international community, insisted that the referendum take place on the designated date, and deferred all outstanding issues, including that of border demarcation, to be resolved at a later date. The result of this intransigence is now a matter of common knowledge. It is regrettable to repeat this same scenario by insisting on establishing the safe demilitarized border zone upon the map proposed by the African Union

High-level Implementation Panel, with the full cognizance that this proposed map is not based upon any prior established historical reference or maps, which would be the only two means acknowledged internationally. The consequences of this mistake will be very serious indeed.

2. The 14 mile region south of Bahr el Arab, an area which lies well within the 1 January 1956 border inside the Sudan, is an important grazing area for the Rizeigat tribes during the summer months, and the waters of the Bahr el Arab River are a vital resource for the tribes of South Kordofan. Within this context, the annexation of this area to South Sudan violates recognized principles of international boundaries regarding the succession of states (*uti possidetis juris*), which will threaten the social fabric in the region and result in tribal warfare, as is the case presently in the Abyei region.

3. It is untenable to maintain that the map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel encompasses the safe demilitarized border zone only, and that it will in no way affect the final outcome. The Sudan categorically refutes this claim, as it has become abundantly clear that the Government of South Sudan insists on referring all border disputes to international arbitration upon the expiry of the United Nations resolution deadline (in less than 20 days). It is obvious that if the Sudan were to accept the proposed map, this would weaken its position in the eventuality of recourse to international arbitration, which is, clearly, the intention of the Government of South Sudan.

4. The map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel could have served the stated purpose of delineating only the safe demilitarized border zone, and would have been acceptable, had the track record of the Government of South Sudan demonstrated reason, wisdom and logic in its attitude towards the Sudan. However, the issuance by South Sudan in March 2012 of its own version of the border between the two countries in a map based upon no precedent, historical or otherwise, further reiterates this negative attitude. Another example cited, in this regard, is the declaration of 9 July by the Governor of western Bahr el Ghazal State that his country would never cede a single inch of disputed territories to the Sudan.

5. Of particular concern to the Sudan is the justification put forth by the secretariat of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel regarding their proposed map, which is that the 14 mile region south of Bahr el Arab, an area which lies well within the 1 January 1956 border inside the Sudan, was forcibly occupied by South Sudan, thus establishing what they referred to, in a minuted meeting in Addis Ababa, as “a status quo reality”. This was the logic the African Union High-level Implementation Panel used to include the 14 mile region south of Bahr el Arab within South Sudan in the proposed border map, a reasoning which is to be rejected, and cannot emanate from a body observing international law. This precedent could open the door to further seizure of the Sudan’s territory illegally occupied by South Sudan, and possible future illegal invasion of new territories inside the Sudan’s sovereign borders. The occupation by South Sudan of parts of the Sudan is *de facto* proof that an invasion of the Sudan took place; invasion itself being an internationally acknowledged act of aggression against a sovereign State, rejected and denounced by international law and in the Charter of the United Nations, the *raison d’être* of which is the absolute prohibition of aggression.

6. The flawed map proposed by the unqualified, to say the least, secretariat of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, violates all known maps from 1924 to date, and must be rejected also for the following technical reasons:

- The Bahr el Arab River does not feature in this map, despite being a prominent natural feature that clearly defines the area.
- The date and place of issue of the map in question are unstated.
- The coordinates in the map are absent.
- There is no mention of the official authorizing body of the map.
- The two concerned parties were not involved in the technical preparation of the map.
- The authority that prepared the map is not specified.
- The reference maps used in the preparation of the boundary line in the proposed map were not specified.
- There is no mention of any of the reservations anywhere on the boundary drawn in the map.

The way forward

1. The African Union High-level Implementation Panel should admit and rectify the error, with the full backing of the international community, in the interest of sustainable peace between the two parties, and not push the Sudan to accept a defective map devoid of historical evidence or reference.

2. Endorsing the 1 January 1956 border between the two countries, as stipulated in the safe demilitarized border zone agreement signed between them on 29 June 2011 (para. 2), and the Agreement of 30 July 2011 (para. 3), based upon the following grounds:

- The 1 January 1956 border was agreed to by the two parties in the final report of the joint technical ad hoc boundary committee (28 January 2010).
- This agreed-upon map was itself the basis upon which the Sudan recognized the Republic of South Sudan on 8 July 2011 (see enclosure 5), and was used to establish the authority of the Government of South Sudan since 2005. It was also used for the purpose of implementing the presidential and legislative elections, and the referendum on self-determination for South Sudan. This map has been the reference in all the operations of the United Nations in Sudan, and was used by the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) (see enclosure 6).
- Endorsing and implementing the 1 January 1956 agreed-upon, historically established, and internationally recognized border map (see enclosure 7), will bolster peace and security between the two countries, and remove future misunderstandings or tensions that could further erode relations between the Sudan and South Sudan.

Enclosure 1

Letter dated 17 November 2011 from the Minister of the Presidency of the Sudan addressed to the Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel

We would like to thank you for your continuing efforts to enhance the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) in carrying out its mandate. We therefore acknowledge receipt of your map entitled “The centre line of the temporary safe demilitarized border zone between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan portraying a 10 km buffer zone”.

After having carefully examined the map you have submitted, we would like to make the following remarks:

1. We are quite astonished to note that the fifth contested area, brought forward by the Joint Political Committee (the area known as the 14 miles south of Bahr el Arab) is shown on the map provided as belonging to the Republic of South Sudan.

2. We reaffirm the basic principle that the agreed border-line is that of 1 January 1956 between Northern and Southern states as clearly stated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed on 9 January 2005, and later reconfirmed by the Declaration of Recognition of the Republic of South Sudan (see enclosure 5) and by the 29 June 2011 and 30 July 2011 agreements in Addis Ababa.

3. The Ceasefire Joint Military Committee (CJMC), chaired by the force commander of UNMIS, which had emanated from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) under the political leadership of the Ceasefire Political Commission (CPC), had collectively recognized the basic principle already mentioned in paragraph (2) of the present letter. Consequently the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee worked through the six-year interim period according to that principle; in other words, the recognized boundary line is the line, as it stands, when the two parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed on 9 January 2005, including the area extending 14 miles south of Bahr el Arab.

We remain confident that you will give due attention to our remarks mentioned above for further consideration of the border-line shown in the map you have submitted to us.

(Signed) First Lt. Gen. (RTD)
Bakri Hassan **Salih**
Minister of the Presidency

Enclosure 2

Response dated 2 June 2012 of the Government of the Sudan to the explanatory note on the centre line map for the safe demilitarized border zone of 1 June 2012

1. Immediately upon receipt of the administrative and security map produced by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the Government of the Sudan submitted, on its part, the map based on the 1 January 1956 border criteria to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, which included the agreed and disputed areas in the border-line with signatures duly entered by the representatives of the two parties (the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan). The Government of the Sudan would like to recall that the explanatory note (see attached) failed to mention article 7 of the communiqué from the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on the inviolability of the borders, which defined the borders between the two countries as that “existing at the time of Sudan’s independence on 1 January 1956, taking into account the disputed areas as agreed in the declaration of the Technical Ad Hoc Boundary Committee”. This clear reference to the 1 January 1956 border’s criterion, which was based on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), was the main legal basis for both the referendum and the recognition text by the Republic of the Sudan regarding the Republic of South Sudan (see enclosure 5). This criterion was also the basis for the monitoring of the ceasefire by the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) during the interim period.
2. The map also contradicts the communiqué of the Peace and Security Council of 24 April 2012 (para. 12 (b)), and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), both of which make reference to the 30 July 2011 agreement, which determined, in article 3, the centre line for the safe demilitarized border zone as that of the 1 January 1956 border-line. Furthermore, it is important to affirm that both the agreements on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011, and on the Demarcation of the Boundary, dated 13 March 2012, clearly stipulate the North/South 1 January 1956 border-line to be the reference for establishment of the safe demilitarized border zone and the border-line demarcation (articles 2 and 2 (1), respectively).
3. With regard to the safe demilitarized border zone, the depiction of the zone failed to adopt the 1 January 1956 criterion and thereby depicted the disputed area known as the 14 miles south of Bahr el Arab as part of South Sudan, a determination that has no legal basis. The Government of the Sudan has responded to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, via its letter of 17 November 2011, affirming the basic principle that the agreed border-line is that of 1 January 1956 (see enclosure 1).
4. While the Government of the Sudan does not accept the November map as defining the centre line, it agrees that the centre line for the safe demilitarized border zone (1 January 1956 border-line) shall be without prejudice to the ongoing negotiations on the five disputed areas.
5. The Government of the Sudan stresses that the sole criterion for determining the central line should be the 1 January 1956 border-line .

Attachment to enclosure 2

African Union High-level Implementation Panel

Explanatory note dated 1 June 2012 on the centre line map for the safe demilitarized border zone

1. The African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC) communiqué of 24 April 2012, reaffirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 2046 (2012) of 2 May 2012, under Chapter VII, prescribes a road map for implementation by the two States, which makes reference to the administrative and security map produced by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and submitted to the President of the Sudan and the President of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 November 2011, under cover of a note verbale.
2. The November 2011 map depicted the determination by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel of the safe demilitarized border zone (SDBZ). The depiction of the centre line permits the clear definition of the area of responsibility (AOR) of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM). Accordingly, the safe demilitarized border zone has now been reproduced in a uniform colour scheme to represent the area of responsibility of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.
3. As required by the Peace and Security Council and the Security Council, the safe demilitarized border zone will be established “in accordance with the November 2011 African Union High-level Implementation Panel map” and without prejudice to ongoing negotiations on the disputed areas (Peace and Security Council, para. 12 (iii); Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), para. 1 (iii)).
4. The African Union High-level Implementation Panel has now reproduced its November 2011 map, to include additional topographic detail, particularly of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River, along which part of the centre line runs — this answers points of clarification raised by the Government of the Sudan in November 2011. The new representation of the November 2011 map also removes any depiction of the safe demilitarized border zone on the Abyei Area administrative boundary, as this area is covered by alternative arrangements under the 20 June 2011 Abyei Agreement.
5. The African Union High-level Implementation Panel would like to reiterate that the sole purpose of its map is to facilitate the establishment of the security mechanisms agreed by the two States, by depicting the physical area of the safe demilitarized border zone and the area of responsibility for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in order that the Border Monitoring Support Mission and cross-border corridors can be established. The map has no status beyond this.

Enclosure 3

Letter dated 7 June 2012 from the Lead Negotiator of the Government of the Sudan addressed to the Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel

With reference your letter of 5 June 2012 regarding the issue of the security map for the safe demilitarized border zone, allow me at the outset to thank you for the prompt response regarding the issue, which is of great concern to the Government of the Sudan.

Your clarifications included, inter alia:

1. That the guideline of the border-line between the two countries is that of the 1 January 1956 border, and that the Panel has never adopted a position other than the inviolability of the 1 January 1956 line as the boundary between the two States, as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
2. That the sole purpose of the map was to “indicate the centre line the parties could use to determine the safe demilitarized border zone, while they determine and demarcate the final boundary”; and that it was produced without prejudice to the final determination of the status of the disputed areas and the demarcation of the border between the two States.
3. That nothing said or done (with regard to the map) should be taken to suggest allocation of the 14 miles south of Bahr el Arab to South Sudan.
4. That it does not fall within the ambit of the work of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the inter-State body charged with the task to determine the coordinates of the safe demilitarized border zone.

Within this context, the Government of the Sudan would like to reiterate its position as that embodied in the letter of 17 November 2011, sent to the Panel by Bakri Hassan Salih, Minister of the Presidency of the Republic of the Sudan, conveying the position of the President of the Republic of the Sudan of the objection of the Government of the Sudan to the security map submitted by the Panel.

The claim that the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) discharged its responsibilities during the interim period, territorially, based on the notion that Bahr el Arab was under southern Sudan administration, is totally incorrect. Witness the map used by UNMIS which clearly shows otherwise (the UNMIS map was submitted to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on a previous occasion).

We believe that the reason why Bahr el Arab was included in the security map as belonging to South Sudan was that Kriss Lackham and Alex De Waal of the secretariat maintained that the area was under the occupation of Government of South Sudan armed forces, thus creating a de facto reality. This is really telling. Moreover, it is indeed encouraging occupation of territories belonging to the other State to change the border-line by force, thus violating recognized principles of international law.

We reiterate our appreciation for the clarifications and assure you of our continuous cooperation with the Panel in this and other issues of the post-secession negotiation process.

(Signed) Idris M. Abdel **Gadir**
Lead Negotiator
Government of the Sudan

Enclosure 4

Letter dated 4 July 2012 from the Minister of Defence and Head of the delegation of the Sudan to the Joint Political and Security Mechanism addressed to the Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel

1. We would like to express our thanks and appreciation to you and to the esteemed Panel for the letter dated 2 July 2012 concerning the African Union High-level Implementation Panel map. You may agree with us that this issue had continually and repeatedly come to the fore. We would like to seize this opportunity to restate, once again, our position in this regard, as follows.
2. We fully subscribe to the conviction that the map is drawn without prejudice to the final status of the joint common border. We have reconfirmed this position during the exchange of correspondence on the matter, and on several other occasions.
3. We would like, as well, to bring to your attention that your secretariat have informed us, during a bilateral meeting chaired by you that the reason why the disputed area known as 14 miles south of Bahr el Arab was drawn as such, is due to the fact that the area is under the occupation of Government of South Sudan forces. It is the salient principle of international law that occupation is an illegal act that confers no legal right whatsoever. Even temporary or provisional arrangements such as the determination of a security demilitarized zone can in no way be influenced by occupation.
4. The decision of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) in the first meeting it held in Khartoum, on 18 September 2012, entrusted the African Union High-level Implementation Panel with the preparation of an agreed map showing the 1 January 1956 border-line provided that the preparation be carried out with administrative boundaries in place of disputed areas.
5. The United Nations missions (United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)) have endorsed and used, for the execution of their temporary mandates, the map of 1 January 1956, notwithstanding that there was no agreement on some specific areas in the map, in other words, the five disputed areas. The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), entrusted with a similar mandate, as well, presently applies the same map for the discharge of its mandate. Legally, the status quo shall be maintained until a settlement otherwise is arrived at. This is a cardinal principle of international law that has to be upheld. An added confirmation of this statement is the report of UNMIS and the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee (CJMC) and the minutes included therein signed by the representatives of the two Governments' forces.
6. The presence of the army of the Government of South Sudan in the 14 miles south of Bahr el Arab area, even to the north of the river, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Sudan.
7. The concerned international and regional establishments, namely the United Nations and the African Union, are duty-bound to apply pressure and take necessary

action to secure the withdrawal of the Government of South Sudan from the above-mentioned area.

8. Failing this, the Government of the Sudan obviously has the right to maintain its legitimate right to preserve its territorial integrity and to end the occupation.

9. Once again, and in order to allay indefinitely any confusion that might arise surrounding our position, we would like to re-emphasize that our objection concerns the alteration of the status of the 14 miles south of Bahr el Arab area for the purpose of determining the security zone that does not prejudice the final settlement of the joint border.

(Signed) L. General (PSC) Engineer
Abdel Raheem Mohamed **Hussein**
Minister of Defence
Head of the delegation of the Sudan to the
Joint Political and Security Mechanism

Enclosure 5

Statement by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan in recognition of the Republic of South Sudan

[Khartoum, 8 July 2011]

In accordance with the recognition of the Government of the Sudan of the right of self-determination for the people of Southern Sudan and its acceptance of the outcome of the 9 January 2011 referendum and respecting the choice of the people of Southern Sudan to have their independent state.

The Republic of the Sudan declares:

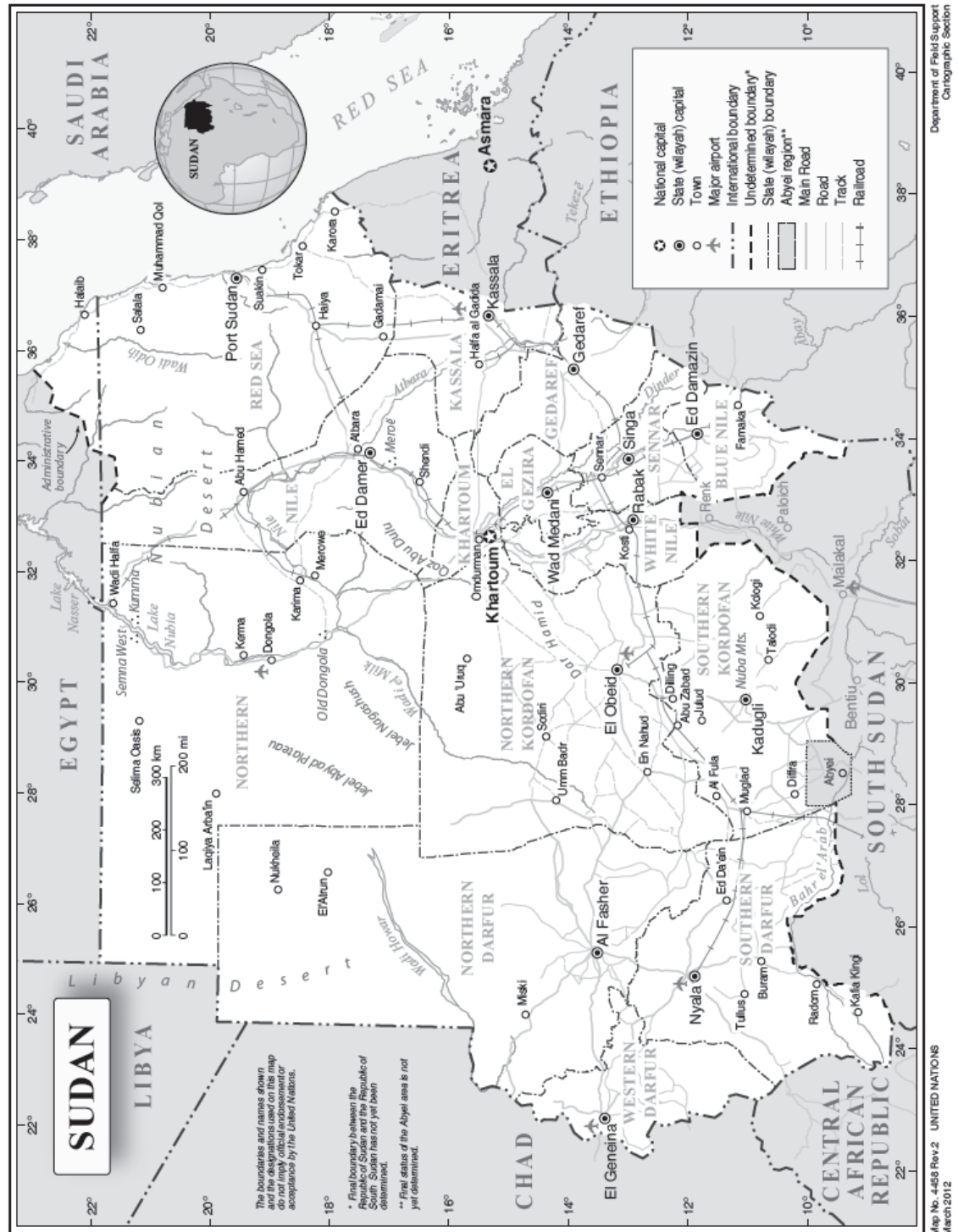
Its recognition of the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan as an independent and sovereign State as of 9 July 2011, in accordance with the existing boundaries between North and South Sudan as of 1 January 1956 and as they were when the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed on 9 January 2005, and in accordance with the norms and principles of the international law that relates to the recognition of States.

As the Republic of the Sudan expresses its wishes for the establishment of a stable, safe and prosperous state, it is looking forward to a special relationship with the Republic of South Sudan based on the historic relations that bound the peoples of the two countries, and in conformity with the values of international cooperation, bilateral respect and good neighbourliness. The Republic of the Sudan reiterates its commitment to settle all the remaining issues stemming from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the post-secession through negotiation, dialogue and cooperation aiming at a brighter future whereby the people of the two countries enjoy peace, development and stability.

As the Republic of the Sudan hereby recognizes the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan, it calls upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to recognize the treaties and agreements entered into by the Republic of the Sudan, whether bilateral, regional or international.

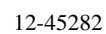
Enclosure 6

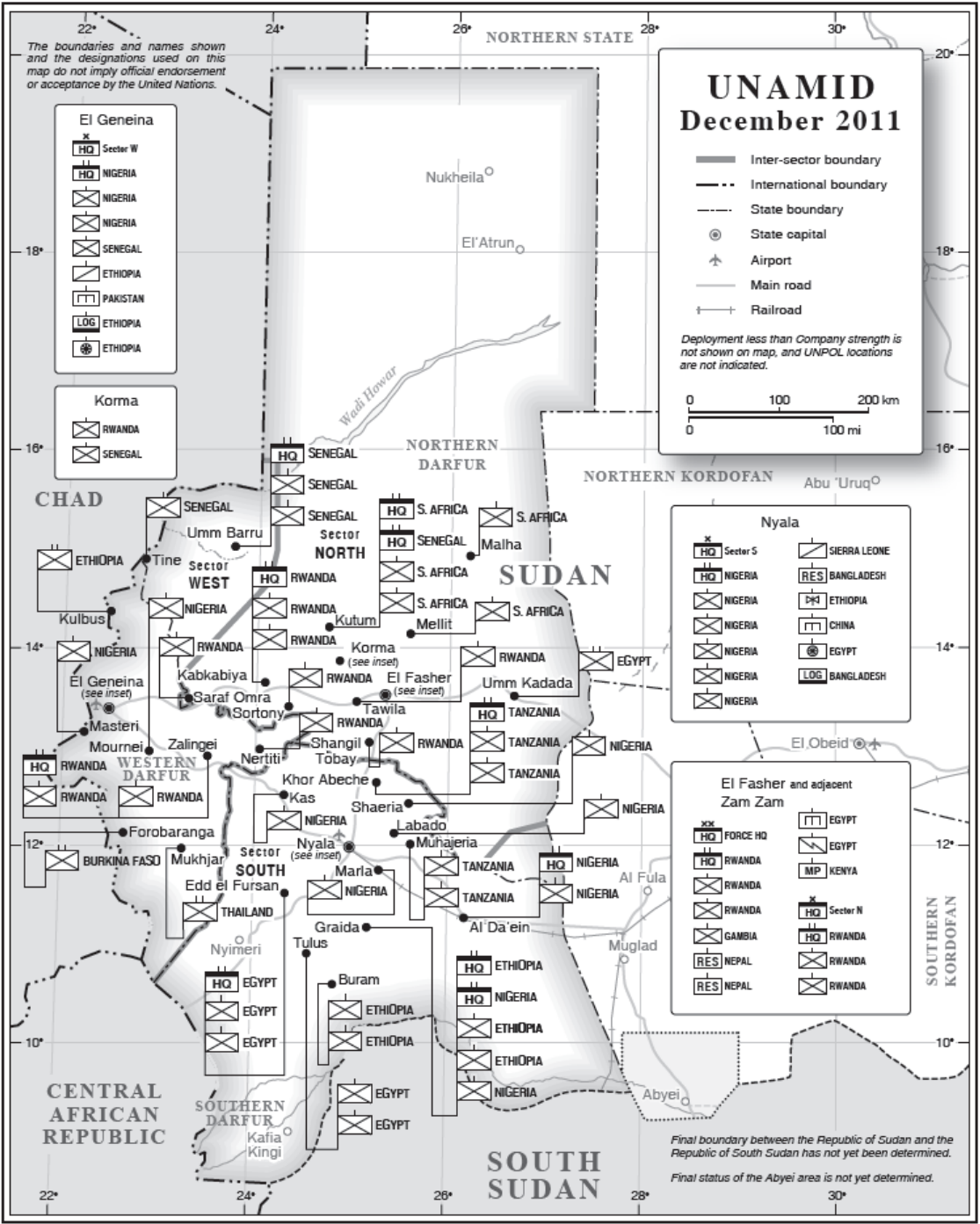
Maps of the Sudan and South Sudan submitted by the Sudan





Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section





الضميمة ٧

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رئاسة الجمهورية

اللجنة الفنية لترسيم حدود 1956/1/1م

بين شمال السودان وجنوبه

تقرير لجنة مطابقة الوثائق مع الخرائط

التاريخ: 2010/1/28م

التكليف

١. تكوّنت اللجنة السداسية لمطابقة الوثائق مع الخرائط بتوجيه من السيد/ رئيس لجنة ترسيم حدود 1956/1/1م بالاتفاق مع نائب رئيس اللجنة ممثلاً حكومة جنوب السودان بتاريخ 2009/11/10م.

٢. تتكوّن اللجنة السداسية من الآتية أسماؤهم:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| ١. العقيد مهندس/ الأمين محمد باتقا | رئيساً. |
| ٢. مهندس/ جيمس لاه أجاريال | عضواً. |
| ٣. مهندس/ خالد محمد عثمان | عضواً. |
| ٤. بروفييسور/ جوشوا أوتور أكول | عضواً. |
| ٥. مولانا/ داريوس قرنيق وول | عضواً. |

٦. مولانا/ د. معاذ أحمد محمد تنقو (السيد/ أبوطالب الشيخ النور) عضواً.

وقد مثّل السيد/ أبوطالب الشيخ النور مولانا/ د. معاذ في جميع الاجتماعات.

٣. مهمّة اللجنة الفرعية لمطابقة الوثائق مع الخرائط تتلخّص في حصر الوثائق الأخرى

غير الخرائط وفرزها وتصنيفها حسب القطاعات الخمسة التي تمّ وصفها في الخرائط،

ثم فحص مدى تجانسها مع الخرائط وحصر نقاط الخلاف إن وجدت.

٤. على اللجنة الفرعية رفع تقريرها للجنة الأم في غضون عشرة أيام من تاريخ تكوينها.

خطة العمل:

٥. انخرطت اللجنة الفرعية في اجتماعات مكثّفة بمعدّل اجتماعين يومياً بمقرّ المفوضيّات

بالخرطوم لتنفيذ التكليف المذكور في الفقرة (3) أعلاه.

٦. طلبت اللجنة الفرعية من أعضاء اللجنة الأم عبر السكرتارية مدّها بما لديهم من

مستندات ووثائق تُعين اللجنة على أداء المهمة الموكلة إليها.

موجّهات العمل:

٧. اعتمدت اللجنة الفرعية الموجّهات التالية:
- أ. حصر وتصنيف الوثائق من حيث علاقتها بالقطاعات والتاريخ الحرج.
 - ب. توزيع الوثائق على القطاعات والخرائط ذات الصلة.
 - ج. تقييم مدى مطابقة الخرائط مع الوثائق بصورة عامة.
 - د. تأكيد المطابقة الدقيقة استناداً على صور الأقمار الصناعية بعد إجازة اللجنة للتقرير .
 - هـ. في حالة عدم وجود غازيّة أو مستند، يُراعى توصية اللجنة الفرعية للخرائط في تقريرها باعتماد الوصف الموجود على الخرائط.
 - و. حصر نقاط المطابقة والاختلاف في الوثائق والخرائط واعتمادها.
 - ز. يُحفظ لأعضاء هذه اللجنة حقهم بإبداء آرائهم في نقاشات اللجنة الأم فيما يتعلّق بمحتوى الوثائق.

الغازيتات والوثائق التي تمّ حصرها:

٨. استعرضت اللجنة القرارات والاتفاقيات والغازيتات التي تُغطّي القطاعات الخمسة التي تمّ وصفها والاتفاق عليها في الخرائط، عدد الغازيتات (11) وعدد الاتفاقيات والاجتماعات (7) اجتماعاً واتفاقية.
٩. الغازيتات كانت على النحو التالي:

رقم	رقم الغازيّة	التاريخ	صفحة الغازيّة	عنوان الغازيّة	ملخص
1	227	1912/12/28	734	انشاء مديرية جبال النوبة	
2	386	1921/12/15	1512	الحدود الإدارية بين أعالي النيل وجبال النوبة	من طريق الجهة المؤدية من تونجا إلى تلودي هي خور الرقبة الواقع على الميل الثاني والعشرين من الجهة الشمالية الشرقية لتونجا
3	395	1922/5/15	1568-1569	تسوية الحدود بين مديرتي كردفان وجبال النوبة	تسوية الحدود بين مديرتي كردفان وجبال النوبة من خلال الوصف بمعالم جغرافية
4	414	1923/4/30	1808	نقل مدينة كاكا من مديرية أعالي النيل إلى مديرية جبال النوبة	أصبحت مدينة كاكا تابعة لمركز رشاد فيما يتعلّق بالأمور الإدارية

رقم	رقم الغازية	التاريخ	صفحة الغازية	عنوان الغازية	ملخص
5	480	1926/9/15	253	نقل مدينة تونجا والموردة من مديرية أعالي النيل إلى مديرية جبال النوبة	تمّ نقل مدينة تونجا والموردة من مديرية أعالي النيل إلى مديرية جبال النوبة اعتباراً من أوّل يناير ١٩٢٧ وتكون تابعة للقسم القبلي من مديرية جبال النوبة
6	489	1927/3/15	56-60	حدود مديرية.	وصف خط الحدود بين جبال النوبة وأعالي النيل بإحداثيات نظراً لنقل الدينكا والنوير من جبال النوبة إلى أعالي النيل.
7	511	1928/12/21	378	اندماج مديرتي كردفان وجبال النوبة	اندماج مديرتي كردفان وجبال النوبة في مديرية واحدة باسم مديرية كردفان اعتباراً من أوّل يناير ١٩٢٩م وتوزيع مراكزها وتحديد عنواتها.
8	511	1928/12/21	378	نقل مدينة تونجة والموردة من مديرية جبال النوبة إلى مديرية أعالي النيل	نقل مدينة تونجة والموردة من مديرية جبال النوبة إلى مديرية أعالي النيل اعتباراً من أوّل يناير ١٩٢٩م وستكون تابعة للقسم الأوسط من مديرية أعالي النيل
9	546	1931/5/15	115	تعديل حدود	ترتّب على نقل أقسام الدينكا من مديرية كردفان إلى مديرية أعالي النيل تعديل حدود المديرتين. تمّ الوصف بإحداثيات ومعالم جغرافية.
10	598	1934/8/15	177-178	الحد بين مركز الجبال الغربية ومركز الجبال الشرقية بمديرية كردفان	هذا توصيف لحدود داخلية وليس له أثر على خط حدود ١٩٥٦/١/١م
11	663	1938/6/15	118	إعادة تسمية مركز الشلك	حيث سُمّي المركز الشمالي

١٠. أمّا الاتفاقيات والخطابات فكانت كما يلي:

تسلسل	التاريخ	الرقم	العنوان	ملخص
1	1924/4/22		اتفاقية ويتلي-مونرو	الحدود بين قبيلتي الرزيقات ودينكا ملوال وأماكن المراعي والصيد للقبيلتين.
2	1931/2/11	Dr.P/8.A.2	خطاب حاكم دارفور إلى السكرتير الإداري	بخصوص مطالبة حاكم بحر الغزال بإلغاء ويتلي - مونرو مذكراً إلى أن ذلك سيؤدي إلى نزاع مسلح
3	1931/2/25	CS/16.3.1/4	خطاب السكرتير الإداري إلى كل من حاكمي دارفور وبحر الغزال	الإبقاء على اتفاقية ويتلي - مونرو ١٩٢٤
4	1941/1/23	-	اجتماع نائب السكرتير الإداري بكل من حاكمي دارفور وبحر الغزال بالخرطوم	١. الإبقاء على ويتلي - مونرو . ٢. خريطة بروك وبها حدود المرعى والصيد.
5	1930/10/17	Dr.P/16.A.7	خطاب من حاكم دارفور إلى حاكم بحر الغزال	الغرض: الترتيبات الإدارية بعد إلغاء مركز كفيا كنجي
6	1930/11/7	B.G.P/16.A.2	خطاب من حاكم بحر الغزال إلى حاكم دارفور	رد على خطاب حاكم دارفور بخصوص إلغاء مركز كفيا كنجي
7	1931/1/15	-	محاضر اجتماع أبوصلعة	مناقشة ترحيل قبائل المندلا من مركز غرب بحر الغزال إلى دارفور

مطابقة الخرائط للغازيات والاتفاقيات:

١١. قارنت اللجنة الوثائق والاتفاقيات مع الخرائط التي استعرضتها لجنة الخرائط في القطاعات الخمسة بعد توزيعها على هذه القطاعات.

١٢. كانت نتيجة المقارنات بين الخرائط والوثائق على النحو الآتي ابتداءً من الغرب:

قطاع جنوب دارفور وغرب بحر الغزال:

١٣. الجزء الأوسط من هذا القطاع والذي يمتد عبر بحر العرب وتغطيه خريطة برام (65- 133, October 1937, E) كاملة والجزء الغربي من خريطة أبو مطارق (65-F, July 1936) لا توجد وثيقة أو غازية.

١٤. الجزء الشرقي من القطاع والذي يغطيه الجزء الشرقي من خريطة أبو مطارق والجزء الغربي من خريطة نيام ليل (65-J, May 1936)، فإن اتفاقية ويتلي - مونرو تُطابق بشكل عام هذه الخرائط حسب دقتها.

قطاع جنوب دارفور وشمال بحر الغزال:

١٥. هذا القطاع يُغطيه بالكامل الجزء الشرقي من خريطة نيام ليل والجزء الغربي من خريطة أبيي (65-K, July 1936). هذه الخرائط تتطابق بشكل عام حسب دقتها مع اتفاقية ويتلي - مونرو للعام 1924م.

قطاع جنوب كردفان وشمال بحر الغزال:

١٦. الجزء الأكبر من هذا القطاع والذي يمتد شرقاً من حدوده مع دارفور إلى نقطة بين دبة كرمة ودبة مانجوك، ويغطيه الجزء الشرقي من خريطة أبيي والجزء الغربي من غابة العرب. هذا الجزء يوجد وصفه في الخرائط فقط.

١٧. جزء صغير من هذا القطاع يتطابق فيه وصف الغازية رقم (546) بتاريخ 1931/5/15م والخاصة بنقل أقسام الدينكا روينج من كردفان إلى أعالي النيل مع الخريطة بشكل عام حسب دقتها، طول هذا الجزء حوالي (22) كيلومتر.

قطاع جنوب كردفان والوحدة:

١٨. هذا القطاع تغطيه بالكامل غازية رقم (546) بتاريخ 1931/5/15م، والتي بموجبها نُقلت قبائل دينكا روينج من كردفان إلى أعالي النيل والتي تصف الحدود بالإحداثيات والمعالم.

١٩. كما أن القطاع تغطيه عدد أربعة خرائط ربع مليونية. هذه الخرائط هي الجزء الشرقي من خريطة غابة العرب يونيو 1936م، وخريطة بحيرة كيلك (65-H, May 1937)، وخريطة تلودي (66-E, October 1937)، والجزء الغربي من خريطة بحيرة نو (66-I, December 1936).

٢٠. يتطابق وصف الغازية المذكورة في الفقرة (18) بشكل عام مع الخرائط الأربعة الموضحة في الفقرة (19) حسب دقتها.

قطاع جنوب كردفان وأعالي النيل:

٢١. هنالك جزء صغير من هذا القطاع طوله حوالي (12) كيلومتر تصفه الغازية المذكورة بالفقرة (18) ويتطابق بشكل عام مع الجزء المقابل من خريطة بحيرة نو (66-I, December 1936) حسب دقتها.

٢٢. الجزء المتبقي من الحدود يوجد في الجزء الشرقي من خريطة بحيرة نو وخريطة ملكال (66-J, Jun 1940) وخريطة ملوط (66-F, February 1935) وخريطة الرنك (66-B, December 1936)، وهذا الجزء من الحدود يعتمد وصفه فقط على الخرائط المذكورة.

٢٣. هناك غازيتة رقم (414) بتاريخ 1923/4/30م، خاصة بنقل مدينة كاكّا من مديرية أعالي النيل إلى مديرية كردفان، هذه الغازيتة لا يوجد ما يؤيدّها على الخرائط.

أعضاء اللجنة الأم:

- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| رئيساً. | ١. السيد/ أ.د. عبد الله الصادق علي |
| عضواً. | ٢. العقيد/ مهندس/ ريك ديقول |
| عضواً. | ٣. السيد/ أبوطالب الشيخ النور |
| عضواً. | ٤. الأمير/ الحريكة عز الدين حميدة |
| عضواً. | ٥. المهندس مستشار/ عباس محمد خير |
| عضواً. | ٦. د. البخاري عبد الله الجعلي |
| عضواً. | ٧. د. معاذ أحمد محمد تنقو |
| عضواً. | ٨. اللواء شرطه/ حيدر حسن طه |
| عضواً. | ٩. العقيد مهندس/ الأمين محمد بانقا |
| عضواً. | ١٠. المهندس/ جيمس لاه أجاريال |
| عضواً. | ١١. المهندس/ موسي الشريف محمد |
| عضواً. | ١٢. المهندس/ خالد محمد عثمان |
| عضواً. | ١٣. أ.د. جوشوا أوتور أكل |
| عضواً. | ١٤. السيد/ شول دينق داكير |
| عضواً. | ١٥. المهندس/ عبد الله إبراهيم بابكر |
| عضواً. | ١٦. السيد/ محمد وداعة الله موقجي |
| عضواً. | ١٧. السيد/ جون قفلا لول |
| عضواً. | ١٨. السيد/ داريوس قرنق وول |

مرفقات:

١. خريطة توضيحية تبين التطابق والاختلاف.

اللجنة الفنية لترسيم حدود ١٩٥٦/١
 اللجنة الفرعية لمطابقة الوثائق والخرائط
 كروكي يوضح مدى تطابق واختلاف الخرائط والوثائق في القطاعات الخمسة الغربية

