IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION BEFORE A TRIBUNAL CONSTITUTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 5 OF THE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN AND THE SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/ARMY ON DELIMITING ABYEI AREA

-and-

THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OPTIONAL RULES FOR ARBITRATING DISPUTES BETWEEN TWO PARTIES OF WHICH ONLY ONE IS A STATE Peace Palace, The Hague

Saturday, 18th April 2009

Before:

PROFESSOR PIERRE-MARIE DUPUY

JUDGE AWN AL-KHASAWNEH

PROFESSOR DR GERHARD HAFNER

JUDGE STEPHEN M SCHWEBEL

PROFESSOR W MICHAEL REISMAN

BETWEEN:

THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN and

THE SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT/ARMY

AMBASSADOR MOHAMED AHMED DIRDEIRY of Dirdeiry & Co,
PROFESSOR JAMES CRAWFORD SC of Matrix Chambers,
PROFESSOR ALAIN PELLET of University of Paris Ouest,
MR RODMAN BUNDY and MS LORETTA MALINTOPPI of Eversheds LLP
appeared on behalf of the Government of Sudan.

DR RIEK MACHAR TENY, GARY BORN, WENDY MILES, of Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr LLP, PAUL R WILLIAMS and VANESSA JIMÉNEZ of Public International Law & Policy Group appeared on behalf of the SPLM/A.

REGISTRY: JUDITH LEVINE, Registrar and legal counsel, ALOYSIUS LLAMZON, acting Registrar and legal counsel, PAUL-JEAN LE CANNU, legal counsel, appeared for the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Transcript produced by Trevor McGowan

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09:38	1	Saturday, 18th April 2009	09:33	1	DR RIEK MACHAR: Honourable chair of the arbitration,
	2	(9.30 am)		2	distinguished members of the arbitration, members of
	3	THE CHAIRMAN: Good morning, mesdames, gentlemen. The		3	the PCA staff, Government of Sudan representatives,
	4	Tribunal now meets to hear the oral arguments of the		4	and counsel, I have the honour to introduce to you our
	5	parties in this arbitration, which is constituted		5	counsel. It is composed of the following: Gary Born,
	6	under the Arbitration Agreement between the Government		6	Wilmer Hale, Wendy Miles; and, from PILPG,
	7	of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation		7	Paul Williams and Vanessa Jiménez; plus numerous
	8	Movement/Army on delimiting Abyei Area.		8	additional counsel who can be named later.
	9	My name is Pierre-Marie Dupuy, and it is my great		9	Your honour, allow me also to introduce briefly the
	10	honour to serve as chairman of this distinguished		10	SPLM delegation: Dr Luka Biong, who is co-agent;
	11	Tribunal. To my right sit Judge Awn Al-Khasawneh and		11	Minister Deng Alor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of
	12	Professor Gerhard Hafner. To my left sit Judge		12	Sudan; Minister Michael Makuei, who is our minister for
	13	Stephen Schwebel and Professor Michael Reisman.		13	legal affairs; Justice Ambrose Riing, our former Chief
	14	My colleagues and I are very privileged to be		14	Justice; and many members of Southern Sudan legislative
	15	sitting as arbitrators in this important matter, and we		15	assemblies sitting with us.
	16	look forward to discharging our responsibilities to the		16	We are accompanied by civil society chiefs from each
	17	best of our ability.		17	of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms led by the paramount
	18	At each end of this table sit representatives from		18	chief of the Abyei Area which is under arbitration,
	19	the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Mr Aloysius Llamzon		19	Chief Kwon. We are also accompanied by members of
	20	and Paul-Jean Le Cannu, both legal counsel at the PCA.		20	neighbouring tribes of the Ngok Dinka, namely the
	21	The PCA serves as registry in this arbitration and the		21	Melawal Dinka, the Twic Dinka, the Ruen Dinka, and the
	22	Tribunal is grateful for the invaluable assistance they		22	Nuef.
	23	have provided in administering the case.		23	I'm happy that we have come as Sudanese to seek your
	24	I also acknowledge the presence of the experts		24	assistance in resolving this case. Those days we would
	25	appointed by the Tribunal to assist it in this case,		25	have used different means but now we have decided to
		Page 1			Page 3
		<u> </u>			Ţ.
09:31	1	Messrs Douglas Vincent Belgrave and Bill Robertson.	09:36	1	talk and to use legal means. I am happy that we the
	2	I particularly welcome the representatives of the		2	Sudanese, not only government but also political
	3	parties, many of whom have travelled great distance to		3	parties, are here: the SPLM, the Umma Party I believe
	4	be here in The Hague. Your presentation reinforces the		4	are present, the Democratic Unionist Party are present.
	5	importance of this arbitration to the people of Sudan		5	This is important because we need acceptance of the
	6	and we thank you for your presence today.		6	outcome of this arbitration, and everybody in Sudan has
	7	Due to the size of your respective delegations		7	a vested interest in the outcome of this arbitration.
	8	I must take a few moments to emphasise how important it		8	I would want to end by thanking you again for the
	9	is for the integrity and efficiency of this proceeding		9	time and the commitment that you have put and continued
	10	that order and silence are amended at all times. The		10	to dedicate to this important matter to the people of
	11	Tribunal expects that every person in this room will		11	Sudan. The SPLM, whom I represent as its second-top
	12	help in maintaining a convivial, respectful and orderly		12	person, remains at your disposal to assist you in any
	13	atmosphere. May I also request that no pictures be		13	way to carry out your work.
	14	taken for the duration of the sessions. I thank you in		14	Thank you, honourable president, thank you.
	15	advance for your cooperation in this matter.		15	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much, Dr Riek Machar.
	16	I would now like to invite both agents to introduce		16	May I take this opportunity to commend the parties
	17	their respective legal teams to the Tribunal, starting		17	on both sides for the extraordinary efforts they have
	18	with Ambassador Dirdeiry.		18	made in producing such thorough written submissions in
	19	AMBASSADOR DIRDEIRY: Thank you very much, Mr President.		19	the very short period of time set under the Arbitration
	20	To my left sits Professor James Crawford. Next to him		20	Agreement. The Tribunal recognises that this must have
	21	is Professor Alain Pellet, Mr Rodman Bundy, Ms Loretta Malintonni, and you'll find also some of		21	entailed herculean efforts by all involved.
	22 23	Ms Loretta Malintoppi, and you'll find also some of them sitting in the next row.		22 23	The Tribunal has determined a schedule for these
	24	Thank you very much, presiding arbitrator.		23 24	hearings through Procedural Order No. 1 after consulting with the parties. Today and each day until Thursday we
	25	THE CHAIRMAN: Now Dr Riek Machar, please.		24 25	with the parties. Today and each day until Thursday we will hear the parties' arguments and the examination of
				23	
		Page 2			Page 4
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09:39	1	a number of witnesses and experts who have been	09:43 1	
	2	identified and whose order of appearance has been	2	1 1 2
	3	established.	3	E i
	4	The parties have been allocated equal time. The	4	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	5	Tribunal will first hear from the parties on the issue	5	
	6	of excess of mandate, and afterwards on the issue of	6	
	7	delimitation of the Abyei Area.	7	6 ,
	8	Before we start with the parties' argument and any	8	•
	9	witness or expert testimony, I shall briefly recall for	9	•
	10	the record and the benefit of those present the	10	
	11	principal steps of the procedure so far followed in this	11	
	12	case.	12	
	13	On July 7th 2008 the Government of Sudan and the	13	
	14	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed the	14 15	
	15	Arbitration Agreement between the Government of Sudan	16	
	16 17	and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army on delimiting Abyei Area. The parties deposited the	17	<u> </u>
		Arbitration Agreement with the Secretary-General of the	18	
	18 19	Permanent Court of Arbitration on July 11th 2008.	19	
	20	Under Article 1 of the Arbitration Agreement the	20	
	21	parties agreed to refer the dispute to final and binding	21	
	22	arbitration under the Arbitration Agreement and the PCA	22	
	23	Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes Between Two	23	
	24	Parties of which Only One is a State. The parties	24	
	25	agreed that the PCA would act as registry in this	25	
	20			
		Page 5		Page 7
09:41	1	matter. The parties agreed to form a five-member	09:45 1	Agreement, copies of the parties' pleadings as well as
	2	Tribunal to arbitrate their dispute.	2	the terms of appointment and other key documents are
	3	Article 2 of the Arbitration Agreement establishes	3	available on the PCA's website. These proceedings are
	4	the issues to be determined by the Tribunal as follows,	4	also being webcast live via the internet.
	5	and I quote it in full because it is fundamentally	5	According to our schedule we will be hearing from
	6	important:	6	the Government first on the issue of excess of mandate.
	7	"a. Whether or not the ABC experts had, on the	7	In this first session the Government may available
	8	basis of the agreement of the Parties as per the PCA,	8	itself of a short extension beyond 11.00 am if it
	9	exceeded their mandate, which is 'to define (i.e.	9	wishes, in view of the 15 minutes taken up by the
	10	delimit) and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka	10	introduction this morning.
	11	chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905' as stated in	11	I now give the floor to Ambassador Dirdeiry and
	12	the Abyei Protocol, and reiterated in the Abyei Appendix	12	Professor Crawford.
	13	and the ABC Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure.	13	Submissions by AMBASSADOR DIRDEIRY
	14	"b. If the Tribunal determines, pursuant to	14	AMBASSADOR DIRDEIRY: Mr President, distinguished members
	15	Sub-article (a) herein, that the ABC experts did not	15	of the Tribunal, it is my honour to appear before you
	16	exceed their mandate, it shall make a declaration to	16	as agent of the Government of Sudan in this unique and
	17	that effect and issue an award for the full and	17	vital case. I do so in the company of my co-agents
	18	immediate implementation of the ABC report.	18 19	and of distinguished counsel, who need no introduction to this Tribunal.
	19 20	"c. If the Tribunal determines, pursuant to Sub-article (a) herein, that the ABC experts exceeded	20	I do so also in the presence of my delegation, whose
			20	names have been notified to you. They include ministers
		their mandate it shall make a declaration to that	∠1	
	21	their mandate, it shall make a declaration to that	22	
	21 22	effect, and shall proceed to define (i.e. delimit) on	22 23	from The Government of National Unity, Members of
	21 22 23	effect, and shall proceed to define (i.e. delimit) on map the boundaries of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka	23	from The Government of National Unity, Members of Parliament and notables of the Messiriya, Ngok Dinka,
	21 22	effect, and shall proceed to define (i.e. delimit) on		from The Government of National Unity, Members of
	21 22 23 24	effect, and shall proceed to define (i.e. delimit) on map the boundaries of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905, based on the submissions of the Parties."	23 24	from The Government of National Unity, Members of Parliament and notables of the Messiriya, Ngok Dinka, Twic Dinka, Rizeigat, Homr and others. The Government of Sudan also invited representatives
	21 22 23 24	effect, and shall proceed to define (i.e. delimit) on map the boundaries of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905, based on the	23 24	from The Government of National Unity, Members of Parliament and notables of the Messiriya, Ngok Dinka, Twic Dinka, Rizeigat, Homr and others.

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09:47 1	of all political parties across the divide, and	09:52 1	My colleagues will go through the main points in
2	a representative section of the media, with a view to	2	more detail. But allow me to explain the issue before
3	observing these important proceedings.	3	the Tribunal in simple terms. The mandate posited
4	The Government of Sudan is most grateful to each and	4	a question of historic fact: what was the area of the
5	every member of the Tribunal for undertaking this	5	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in
6	onerous task. It was already onerous because of the	6	1905? The Commission never answered this question
7	importance of the issues for the peoples concerned and	7	because the experts acting in lieu of the Commission
8	for the future of the Sudan.	8	decided on a completely novel northern boundary.
9	It was also onerous because of the strict timetables	9	In other words, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement
10	laid down in the Arbitration Agreement. It has become	10	established a body to answer a specific question by
11	ever more onerous because of the vast volume of	11	means of a specific and detailed framework. What we got
12	documentation, often irrelevant, placed before you by	12	was a report which neither answered the question nor
13	the SPLM/A. The dossier was always going to be	13	complied with the framework. The effect of these
14	substantial, but it has been inflated to a considerable	14	deficiencies manifest deficiencies is that at law
15	extent by our opponents.	15	no decision was made, no question was answered. The
16	In our presentations we will try to stick to the	16	task was simply ignored.
17	essentials concerning, first, excess of mandate; then	17	For this reason the Government of Sudan requests the
18	the task of delimitation, which you will face once we	18	Tribunal to declare that the experts exceeded their
19	show that the ABC experts exceeded their mandate, as	19	mandate; and, in accordance with the Arbitration
20	they surely did.	20	Agreement, to proceed to define that is to say
21	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, on	21	delimit or mark the boundaries of the area of the
22	9th January 2005 the parties before you concluded the	22	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in
23	Comprehensive Peace Agreement, an unprecedented document	23	1905 based on the submissions of the parties.
24	to which both the Government of Sudan and the Sudanese	24	Our opponents have said on numerous occasions that
25	People's Liberation Army/Movement remain committed to	25	what is at stake here is the upholding of long-standing
	Page 9		Page 11
	- 100		1 110
09:49 1	this day. Today, Sudan has a unity government,	09:53 1	principles of international and national law, the rule
2	a government formed by people who only a few years ago	2	of law itself, the doctrine of pacta sunt servanda, the
3	were at war. It was in the CPA that the parties agreed	3	fundamental concept that contracting parties be held to
4	to lay down their arms and work together. And it was in	4	their agreements. With respect, we entirely agree.
5	the CPA that the parties agreed to resolve the dispute	5	Where parties agree to a dispute resolution process,
6	over the Abyei Area by means of a boundaries commission.	6	it's not just the litigants who must be held to the
7	The parties formulated a precise mandate, contained	7	agreements; the decision-maker must do so as well. It
8	in the Abyei Protocol, which forms part of the CPA, and	8	is a fundamental principle of all legal systems that the
9	created the Abyei Boundaries Commission, comprising	9	decision-maker must answer the question referred to it.
10	members from both sides, as well as inter alia experts,	10	The parties' agreement is key because it delineates the
11	representatives of the local communities and the local	11	scope of consent to arbitrate, and the authority of the
12	administration.	12	decision-maker to act.
13	That commission was charged with answering	13	The ABC experts were not asked to determine the best
14	a specific question that was put to it, namely: to	14	boundary for the Ngok Dinka in 2005, or to share the
15	define that is to say delimit and demarcate the	15	resources particularly the oil resources of
16	area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to	16	southern Kordofan. They were asked a specific
17	Kordofan in 1905; and to do so in a specific way and	17	historical question concerning the year 1905, and
18	following a specific procedure.	18	a documented event in that year. They declined to
19	But that question was never answered. Instead the	19	answer the question asked, and did something entirely
20	experts split the difference between two parallels, one	20	different, acting totally outside the constituted
	at their aren making one a claim line put forward by the	21	framework of the commission of which they were a part.
21	of their own making, one a claim line put forward by the		***
22	SPLM/A which it had already rejected. The exercise was	22	Where decision-makers ignore the agreement which
22 23	SPLM/A which it had already rejected. The exercise was devoid of reasoning and bore no relationship whatever to	22 23	defines the task, ignore the framework laid down for
22 23 24	SPLM/A which it had already rejected. The exercise was devoid of reasoning and bore no relationship whatever to any contemporary evidence of the boundaries of Kordofan	22 23 24	defines the task, ignore the framework laid down for them, ignore the mandate by which they, as well as the
22 23	SPLM/A which it had already rejected. The exercise was devoid of reasoning and bore no relationship whatever to	22 23	defines the task, ignore the framework laid down for
22 23 24	SPLM/A which it had already rejected. The exercise was devoid of reasoning and bore no relationship whatever to any contemporary evidence of the boundaries of Kordofan	22 23 24	defines the task, ignore the framework laid down for them, ignore the mandate by which they, as well as the
22 23 24	SPLM/A which it had already rejected. The exercise was devoid of reasoning and bore no relationship whatever to any contemporary evidence of the boundaries of Kordofan in 1905, or the area then occupied by the Ngok.	22 23 24	defines the task, ignore the framework laid down for them, ignore the mandate by which they, as well as the parties, are bound, then everything falls apart.

09:55 1	It has also been said on numerous occasions that the	09:59 1	in compliance with the Rules of Procedure.
2	Government's objection contradicts well-settled	2	Among the key failures were the failure of the
3	principles of finality. And by agreeing that the	3	attempt to arrive at a consensus before proceeding to
4	Commission's decision would be final and binding the	4	decide unilaterally. All the arguments reached between
5	Government somehow prospectively and completely waived	5	the parties with regard to the ABC envisaged you to
6	its right to challenge the experts' report, whatever the	6	allow the parties to help collaboratively to determine
7	outcome.	7	the area transferred to Kordofan in 1905.
8	This cannot be right. It would be ridiculous to say	8	Fundamental to this was the fact that any final
9	that if the experts deemed Khartoum or Muglad to fall	9	decision was to be achieved through a consensus. Only
10	within the Abyei Area, the Government could not object	10	if such a consensus was not reached were the experts and
11	but must abide by that decision because it had agreed	11	the Procedural Rule 14 permitted to make a final and
12	that any decision would be final and binding. No one	12	binding decision on their own. No attempt to reach
13	could possibly accept such a result. It would be	13	a consensus was ever made. The experts simply took it
14	inconceivable and irrefutably in excess of mandate. And	14	upon themselves to make a decision, bypassing the
15	yet such a result is analogous to the experts' actual	15	clearly-established process.
16	report, a conclusion utterly at odds with the parties'	16	In their memorial the SPLM/A made reference to only
17	agreements, with all the contemporary evidence, and with	17	one attempt to reach a decision by consensus. This was
18	the mandate conferred.	18	a one-to-one meeting between one member of each
19	On crucial issues the experts' report is also devoid	19	delegation. The SPLM/A claimed that Mr Ahmed Assalih
20	of reasoning. The terms of reference state that the	20	Sallouha, a government member of the ABC, participated
21	experts shall consult the British archives and other	21	in this meeting and presented a proposal to me that
22	relevant sources of the Sudan wherever they may be	22	I subsequently rejected.
23	available, with a view to arriving at a decision that	23	Mr President, I believe the witness statement of
24	shall be based on research and scientific analysis.	24	Mr Sallouha speaks for itself. He makes it very clear
25	I emphasise the words "research and scientific	25	that no such meeting ever took place.
	Page 13		Page 15
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09:57 1	analysis". Yet not a shred of documentary evidence	10:01 1	Then the SPLM/A suddenly recalled in its
09:57 1	analysis". Yet not a shred of documentary evidence supports the line of latitude they drew; not one.	10:01 1 2	Then the SPLM/A suddenly recalled in its counter-memorial two further attempts to reach
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·
2	supports the line of latitude they drew; not one. Our opponents have advanced other arguments as to why the Government cannot object to this decision, such	2	counter-memorial two further attempts to reach a decision by consensus. My colleague Ms Malintoppi will go into more detail on the specifics of this, but
2 3	supports the line of latitude they drew; not one. Our opponents have advanced other arguments as to	2 3	counter-memorial two further attempts to reach a decision by consensus. My colleague Ms Malintoppi will go into more detail on the specifics of this, but the fact is that neither of these two alleged attempts
2 3 4	supports the line of latitude they drew; not one. Our opponents have advanced other arguments as to why the Government cannot object to this decision, such	2 3 4	counter-memorial two further attempts to reach a decision by consensus. My colleague Ms Malintoppi will go into more detail on the specifics of this, but
2 3 4 5	supports the line of latitude they drew; not one. Our opponents have advanced other arguments as to why the Government cannot object to this decision, such as my comments at the conclusion of the original	2 3 4 5	counter-memorial two further attempts to reach a decision by consensus. My colleague Ms Malintoppi will go into more detail on the specifics of this, but the fact is that neither of these two alleged attempts actually took place. The lack of any supporting evidence in this respect is certainly telling.
2 3 4 5 6	supports the line of latitude they drew; not one. Our opponents have advanced other arguments as to why the Government cannot object to this decision, such as my comments at the conclusion of the original hearing, comments which our opponents have thought	2 3 4 5 6	counter-memorial two further attempts to reach a decision by consensus. My colleague Ms Malintoppi will go into more detail on the specifics of this, but the fact is that neither of these two alleged attempts actually took place. The lack of any supporting
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	supports the line of latitude they drew; not one. Our opponents have advanced other arguments as to why the Government cannot object to this decision, such as my comments at the conclusion of the original hearing, comments which our opponents have thought necessary to quote on no less than nine occasions. It is certainly true that I undertook on behalf of the Government to respect the decision of the Abyei	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	counter-memorial two further attempts to reach a decision by consensus. My colleague Ms Malintoppi will go into more detail on the specifics of this, but the fact is that neither of these two alleged attempts actually took place. The lack of any supporting evidence in this respect is certainly telling. In their final report the experts never made any reference to any attempt to seek a final decision
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	supports the line of latitude they drew; not one. Our opponents have advanced other arguments as to why the Government cannot object to this decision, such as my comments at the conclusion of the original hearing, comments which our opponents have thought necessary to quote on no less than nine occasions. It is certainly true that I undertook on behalf of the Government to respect the decision of the Abyei Boundaries Commission in answering the question the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	counter-memorial two further attempts to reach a decision by consensus. My colleague Ms Malintoppi will go into more detail on the specifics of this, but the fact is that neither of these two alleged attempts actually took place. The lack of any supporting evidence in this respect is certainly telling. In their final report the experts never made any reference to any attempt to seek a final decision through consensus, even though the SPLM/A claims that
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10:03	1	immediately following the publication of the report the	10:07 1	of supporting the Government in this arbitration. Three
	2	Government indicated it could not accept it, and it is	2	of these men are present at your request and will be
	3	undisputed that no one but the experts knew the contents	3	presented to you during the course of these hearings.
	4	of that report until it was revealed to the presidency	4	I turn to the second procedural issue, access to
	5	on 14th July 2005.	5	Sudanese archives. From the recent correspondence
	6	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, you have been	6	several issues have become clear.
	7	flooded with correspondence, correspondence on a range	7	First, the SPLM/A had and always has had, throughout
	8	of procedural issues, in the past weeks. We hope that	8	these proceedings, full access to these archives. When,
	9	these issues have been largely resolved, in particular the financial issues, but I will need to mention for the	9	after the counter-memorial phase, the SPLM/A finally
	10 11	record two of the points covered in recent	10 11	sought access, they obtained it. The witness statement of the SPLM/A legal counsel.
	12	correspondence. The first of these concerns a threat	12	The witness statement of the SPLM/A legal counsel concerning the visit is indicative of this, as well as
	13	made against some of our witnesses; the second concerns	13	of the general state of the archives. Due to financial
	14	access to archives and documents.	14	constraints the survey department does not have
	15	The Government was concerned to hear of threats	15	a professional filing system, and its staff often face
	16	apparently made against the Ngok Dinka witnesses it has	16	challenges in locating historic documents.
	17	presented in this arbitration. These witnesses have	17	In reality this is an attempt by the SPLM/A to
	18	given evidence on what they believe to be the truth and	18	obscure the fact that it neglected researching in
	19	we deplore any attempt to have them change their	19	a timely manner obvious and important archives for this
	20	statements.	20	case. As I said, the plain fact is that the SPLM/A only
	21	Our counterparts opposite appear to have taken these	21	attempted to access these archives once the
	22	allegations rather lightly. Their reply on 13th March	22	counter-memorial had been filed.
	23	claimed there was no basis for the allegations, but the	23	There was explicit agreement that, absent leave of
	24	investigation report they attached to their subsequent	24	the Tribunal, no new documentary exhibits would be
	25	letter of 14th April shows that there was indeed a basis	25	submitted after filing the counter-memorials.
		Page 17		Page 19
		Tugo 17		1 450 17
10:05	1	for the allegations.	10:09 1	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, what has all this
	2	The report of the National Security and Intelligence	2	late sound and fury produced? Nothing of any substance
	3	Organ makes the following clear: that Majid Yak Kur was	3	at all.
	4	approached by high-ranking Ngok Dinka elders, namely	4	The few additional documents submitted by the SPLM/A
	5	Nyol Pagout, who gave a witness statement in favour of	5	change nothing, as Professor Crawford will demonstrate
	6	the SPLM/A in this arbitration, and Deng Monyluak; that	6	in the delimitation phase of these proceedings. The
	7	both elders told him they were unhappy with his	7	late documents add nothing to what is already on the
	8	statement; that he was encouraged to avoid appearing in	8	record in the form of maps and route reports. All we
	9 10	The Hague in support of his statement; that a failure to either change his statement or not appear in The Hague	9 10	are left with is a vague allegation of a conspiracy to
			10	
	11	would see him shoulder the consequences of his	11	hide unspecified documents from the Tribunal. What I might ask are these hidden documents
	11 12	would see him shoulder the consequences of his statement	11 12	What, I might ask, are these hidden documents
	12	statement.	12	What, I might ask, are these hidden documents supposed to say; that there were not villages at
	12 13	statement. Hearing those words, as I would, as a none too	12 13	What, I might ask, are these hidden documents supposed to say; that there were not villages at 10 degrees, 35 miles north in 1905? Such documents do
	12 13 14	statement. Hearing those words, as I would, as a none too subtle threat of harm, the report concluded that the	12 13 14	What, I might ask, are these hidden documents supposed to say; that there were not villages at 10 degrees, 35 miles north in 1905? Such documents do not exist. Nor is there any basis for the conspiracy
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10:11 1	reports from which we drew in our counter-memorial. If	10:14 1	of course give a copy to our opponents at the same time.
2	any new relevant documents are discovered, the parties	2	Our presentation on excess of mandate will consist
3	would be given time to comment on them. The Government	3	of four further parts. First I will discuss the
4	of Sudan has nothing to hide and would fully cooperate	4	interpretation of what we've come to call for short "the
5	in the implementation of such an order.	5	formula", the reference in the Abyei Protocol, repeated
6	Mr President, distinguished members of the Tribunal,	6	in the Arbitration Agreement in almost the same words,
7	in conclusion it must be emphasised that this is not	7	to the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred
8	simply an issue of Messiriya versus Ngok. It is far	8	to Kordofan in 1905.
9	more complex than that. The area now in dispute	9	Then my colleague Professor Pellet will introduce
10	includes many peoples, not only Ngok from the south and	10	the notion of excess of mandate and will explain its
11	Messiriya from the north, but other peoples of the	11	relation to the formula. Then Ms Loretta Malintoppi
12	region. In fact, there are Ngok on both sides of this	12	will deal with procedural excess of mandate, and finally
13	dispute, and the current Government of National Unity	13	Professor Pellet will return to discuss substantive
14	includes senior SPLM/A representatives in its rank.	14	excess of mandate. As always, we encourage questions
15	True, the issue of the Abyei Protocol does touch on	15	from the Tribunal.
16	broader concepts, including the viability of the whole	16	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, the Abyei
17	peace process under the CPA, but it was not the function	17	Protocol required the ABC, and I quote:
18	of the ABC experts to address general north/south issues	18	" to define and demarcate the area of the
19	or to prefer one contending people to another.	19	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in
20	It was precisely because of the complexity that the	20	1905."
21	mandate of the Commission was such a confined one to	21	The language of that formula was carefully chosen
22	identify an area historically transferred to Kordofan in	22	and repeatedly reaffirmed within consequential
23	1905. Respect for the peace process involved respect	23	differences in wording, notably the addition of the
24	for the limited mandate conferred on the ABC experts.	24	phrase in brackets, "i.e. delimit", and the deletion of
25	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, no one in	25	the reference to demarcation. It also defines your own
	Page 21		Page 23
	1 450 21		1 450 23
10:13 1	1905 could conceivably have thought that the area of the	10:16 1	mandate under Article 2(c) of the Arbitration Agreement
2	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan	2	if you determine that there has been an excess of
3	extended as far north as 10 degrees 22 minutes 30	3	mandate on the part of the experts.
4	seconds north, and constituted a straight line of	4	The focus at present, of course, is on excess of
5	latitude across a featureless plain, swinging 90 degrees	5	mandate. If the Abyei Protocol required the ABC to
6	to the south so as to encompass oilfields. That result	6	define the area transferred to Kordofan in 1905, but
7	is so inconceivable, so lacking in any reasoned or	7	what the experts did was to refuse to perform that task
8	documentary support, that the ABC experts' report simply	8	and instead to take a view on the land rights of the
9	cannot stand.	9	Ngok independently of any area transferred, then they
10	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, I thank you	10	committed an excess of mandate. This is true, one may
11	for your attention. May I ask, Mr President, that you	11	say, a fortiori if they did so without paying regard to
12	can now call upon Professor Crawford. Thank you.	12	the crucial date of 1905.
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Ambassador, I thank you very much and	13	The meaning of the formula now is a matter of
14	I give the floor to Professor James Crawford.	14	interpretation for you, both in determining whether
15	(10.14 am)	15	there was an excess of mandate and also in fulfilling
16	Submissions by MR CRAWFORD	16	this task for yourself if there was.
17	PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Mr President, members of the	17	In determining that question of interpretation you
18	Tribunal, it is an honour to appear before you on	18	do not need expert evidence on an ordinary English
19	behalf of the Government of Sudan. You may feel	19	phrase. Relevant instruments, including the Abyei
20	you've had enough of procedural points but I am going	20	Protocol and the Arbitration Agreement, are not, it is
21	to raise a small one.	21	true, treaties; but you are entitled under the
22	Our respective speeches contain footnote references	22	applicable law clause to have regard to general
23	to the dossier. Unless instructed by you, Mr President,	23	principles of law, and I think the parties accept that
24 25	we would propose to hand up those speeches at the end of	24	the rules of interpretation in the Vienna Convention on
.,5	the day to enable you to find there are	25	the Law of Treeties reflect comment refer to the first
23	the day to enable you to find these sources and we will	25	the Law of Treaties reflect general principles of law in
23	the day to enable you to find these sources and we will Page 22	25	the Law of Treaties reflect general principles of law in Page 24
		25	

10:17 1	the matter of interpretation.	10:20 1	passage, in paragraph 231 of our memorial, to which
2	So I turn to the interpretation of the formula in	2	I refer you. But I also refer you to Professor Pellet,
3	accordance with general principles of law.	3	who will discuss it in more detail and who is never at
4	The position of the parties on the meaning of the	4	a loss for words.
5	formula are by now clearly defined, and except on two	5	The point I want to make now, by reference to this
6	points they are clearly discrepant.	6	passage, is the following: it was only according to the
7	According to the Government of Sudan, the formula	7	ABC experts because it was impossible to determine the
8	refers to the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chieftains	8	boundary of Kordofan before 1905 in accordance with
9	under Paramount Chief Kwal Arob, otherwise known as	9	scientific survey techniques, for heaven's sake, that
10	Sultan Rob, and they were transferred to Kordofan in	10	other issues became relevant, in particular land use
11	1905. I'm going to call this, for short, the	11	claims.
12	territorial interpretation.	12	On the other hand, the ABC experts, having reached
13	According to the SPLM/A, the formula refers to the	13	that problematic conclusion, paid little or no further
14	total area occupied and used by the nine Ngok Dinka	14	attention to the date of 1905; to give you one example,
15	chieftains in 1905, whether or not any part of that area	15	the guesthouse at Tebeldiya I'm not sure how it's
16	was transferred to Kordofan in that year. I'm going to	16	pronounced and the alleged Government road repair
17	call this the tribal interpretation.	17	programmes which were connected to the site of that
18	Now, I said there are two points of agreement, and	18	guesthouse.
19	that's true. There aren't many point of agreement, but	19	These were a key element in the ABC's determination
20	these ones are important. The first point of agreement	20	of the northern boundary of the area. Tebeldiya is
21	is that there was historically a transfer to Kordofan in	21	specifically referred to in the second bullet point that
22	1905. The second is that the transferred area has to be	22	constitutes the experts' final and binding decision.
23	defined in principle as at 1905.	23	There are only five bullet points. But neither the rest
24	The agreement between us on the key date of 1905 is	24	house at Tebeldiya nor the road repair programme existed
25	of the first importance. That date was chosen because	25	in 1905, or for years afterwards, and the ABC experts do
23	of the first importance. That date was enosen seedase	23	in 1755, 51 151 years area wards, and the 1115 experts do
	Page 25		Page 27
10.10 1	S d l Cd C To 11	10.22 1	
10:18 1	it was the date of the transfer. It was only by	10:22 1	not suggest otherwise. They effectively abandoned the critical date of 1905, a central element in the formula.
2	reference to the fact of the transfer at that date that	2	,
3	agreement could be reached on the Abyei Protocol, as we	3	The point to emphasise is this: the position taken
1	choused in our plandings. It the enterior of a transfer	1	by the CDI M/A pove on the formula and in particular on
4	showed in our pleadings. If the criterion of a transfer	4	by the SPLM/A now on the formula, and in particular on
5	to Kordofan in 1905 had not been put forward and agreed,	5	the crucial date of 1905, is not the same as the ABC
5 6	to Kordofan in 1905 had not been put forward and agreed, there would have been no Abyei Protocol. That makes it	5 6	the crucial date of 1905, is not the same as the ABC experts. The ABC experts abandoned 1905. The SPLM/A
5 6 7	to Kordofan in 1905 had not been put forward and agreed, there would have been no Abyei Protocol. That makes it vital that the criterion, the formula, be respected.	5 6 7	the crucial date of 1905, is not the same as the ABC experts. The ABC experts abandoned 1905. The SPLM/A have returned to it, and rightly.
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Saturday, 18th April 2009

10:23 1	The first point to note is that many of the words of	10:27 1	talk about the transfer to Kordofan of an area 88% of
2	the formula imply a territorial approach. "To define"	2	which is already in Kordofan.
3	is equated with "to delimit". The area identified was	3	And even if the southern boundary of Kordofan before
4	first to be demarcated. Now, one might define a tribe,	4	1905 was the Ragaba ez Zarga which no one at the time
5	the Nuer as compared with the Ngok or the Shilluk; but	5	suggested, for the good reason that they didn't know it
6	one hardly delimits a tribe. And I've never heard of	6	was there then still 68% of the area was still in
7	a tribe being demarcated. How would you demarcate so	7	Kordofan.
8	protean and dynamic an entity as a tribe? Would you	8	The SPLM/A implies that if the Government's
9	chain the chiefs to the demarcation pillars? And what	9	territorial interpretation is correct, the formula
10	if someone unchained them, like Prometheus? What would	10	should have read: "to define and demarcate the area
11	happen then?	11	transferred to Kordofan in 1905 of the nine Ngok Dinka
12	Then there is the word "area". In Article 2(c) of	12	chiefdoms". There are several answers to this.
13	the Arbitration Agreement this becomes "the boundaries	13	First, no one would actually say that. It's
14	of the area". But there's no indication that the task	14	pedantic and clumsy. In English there's no rule that
15	of the Tribunal under Article 2(c) is any different from	15	adjectival phrases such as "transferred to Kordofan"
16	that of the ABC under the Abyei Protocol. In both these	16	have to follow immediately the noun they qualify. It
17	respects, and in particular in the addition of the word	17	depends on euphony, on the sound.
18	"delimit", Article 2(c) of the Arbitration Agreement is	18	Secondly, the adjectival phrase "transferred to
19	an authoritative interpretation of the original formula.	19	Kordofan" can and should be read as qualifying the
20	So the point for the ABC was to delimit and demarcate	20	preceding phrase as a whole, "the area of the nine
21	the boundaries of an area. All four terms support the	21	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms." That phrase needs to be read as
22	territorial interpretation.	22	a whole.
23	Then there is the phrase "transferred to Kordofan".	23	Thirdly, a redesigned formula referring to "the area
24	Kordofan was a province. It had been a province of the	24	transferred to Kordofan of" et cetera, would not
25	Sudan since the 1820s. It was a territorial	25	have served in 1905. It would have left it open to
	D 40		
	Page 29		Page 31
10:25 1	administrative unit bordering the tributary state of	10:29 1	argument that some part of the chiefdoms were not
10:25 1	administrative unit bordering the tributary state of Darfur to the west, and the province of Bahr el Ghazal		argument that some part of the chiefdoms were not transferred to Kordofan. That's why the SPLM/A has to
	Darfur to the west, and the province of Bahr el Ghazal	10:29 1 2 3	
2		2	transferred to Kordofan. That's why the SPLM/A has to
2 3	Darfur to the west, and the province of Bahr el Ghazal to the south. There was a tri-point on the Bahr el Arab	2 3	transferred to Kordofan. That's why the SPLM/A has to add still further words to the formula so that it would
2 3 4	Darfur to the west, and the province of Bahr el Ghazal to the south. There was a tri-point on the Bahr el Arab between Darfur, Bahr el Ghazal and Kordofan.	2 3 4	transferred to Kordofan. That's why the SPLM/A has to add still further words to the formula so that it would read, "all the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms
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2 3 4 5 6	Darfur to the west, and the province of Bahr el Ghazal to the south. There was a tri-point on the Bahr el Arab between Darfur, Bahr el Ghazal and Kordofan. Neither Kordofan nor Bahr el Ghazal were tribal units; both contained many different tribes. The phrase	2 3 4 5 6	transferred to Kordofan. That's why the SPLM/A has to add still further words to the formula so that it would read, "all the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms which were transferred." It's the combination of the word "all" and the verbal phrase "which were" that is
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10:30 1	Third, not only does the SPLM/A now add words which	10:34 1	Four, the reason for the transfer was to bring the
2	it did not add before the ABC, but the interpretation it	2	relevant people within southern Kordofan so as to
3	now prefers has the fatal flaw that it gives no meaning	3	control raiding by the Arabs of southern Kordofan across
4	at all to the phrase "transferred to Kordofan". It	4	the Bahr el Arab. In fact, one of the original
5	would make no difference whatever for the SPLM/A's	5	complaints of raiding related to a raid on
6	position if the formula had simply read "the area of the	6	Sheikh Rihan's people, the Twic, and it's never been
7	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms in 1905." Indeed, on their	7	suggested that they lived north of the Bahr el Arab.
8	view that is effectively how it should be read.	8	These facts were patent from the text of the
9	But this conflicts with a basic principle of	9	transfer documents. You just had to look at them.
10	interpretation: agreed words should not be interpreted	10	They're publicly available. As paragraph 1547 of the
11	to lack meaning or as being surplus to requirements,	11	SPLM/A reply memorial accepts, some of the transfer
12	"not wanted on voyage", so to speak.	12	documents were actually quoted during the negotiations
13	To summarise, on its face the formula serves to	13	of the Abyei Protocol. They show what the drafters of
14	answer clearly three questions: What happened? An area	14	the Abyei Protocol understood, and could readily have
15	was transferred to Kordofan. When did this happen? In	15	understood, about the historical transfer. Again they
16	1905. What area was it? It was the area of the nine	16	reinforce the territorial interpretation.
17	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms. All three elements form the	17	I turn to the travaux of the Abyei Protocol, which
18	substantive mandate; that was what the ABC had to do.	18	can be referred to in order to confirm the meaning
19	These three answers not only make grammatical sense,	19	arrived at on an analysis of the text taken in its
20	and give effect to every word and phrase of the formula;	20	context. The negotiations leading to the Abyei Protocol
21	they also make historical sense. For the criterion of	21	and the agreement on the formula are traced in chapter 2
22	delimitation here is not a purely geographic one, such	22	of Sudan's memorial, and I will not repeat them. I will
23	as a parallel of latitude, or a watershed line; nor is	23	simply make the following points.
24	it a conceptual or legal criterion, such as an area	24	This was a crunch issue. It had the potential
25	reflecting the asserted traditional rights of the	25	to derail the CPA as a whole.
25	reflecting the asserted traditional rights of the	23	to defail the CLA as a whole.
	Page 33		Page 35
10:32 1	Ngok Dinka at some indeterminate date; it is historical.	10:35 1	2. The Government insisted that Kordofan was part
2	It relates to a defined historical event, an actual	2	of the north, and that the 1956 boundaries of the
3	transfer of an area from one province of Sudan to	3	northern provinces, including Kordofan, were sacrosanct.
4	another.	4	3. The SPLM/A sought to make substantial inroads
5	It's therefore legitimate to refer to the documents	5	
		5	into the territory of southern Kordofan by reference to
6	evidencing that event. The drafters of the formula were	6	what it said was the farthest northern most extent of
6 7	not rewriting history when they took the transfer as the	6 7	what it said was the farthest northern most extent of Ngok settlement in 1966.
6 7 8	not rewriting history when they took the transfer as the criterion of delimitation; they were recalling history.	6 7 8	what it said was the farthest northern most extent of Ngok settlement in 1966. 4. The general principle of the uti possidetis of
6 7 8 9	not rewriting history when they took the transfer as the criterion of delimitation; they were recalling history. I will not go through the transfer documents in	6 7 8 9	what it said was the farthest northern most extent of Ngok settlement in 1966. 4. The general principle of the uti possidetis of 1956 is repeatedly recognised in the CPA, including the
6 7 8 9 10	not rewriting history when they took the transfer as the criterion of delimitation; they were recalling history. I will not go through the transfer documents in detail; this will be done by Mr Bundy in the	6 7 8 9 10	what it said was the farthest northern most extent of Ngok settlement in 1966. 4. The general principle of the uti possidetis of 1956 is repeatedly recognised in the CPA, including the Abyei Protocol. The provisions relating to the Abyei
6 7 8 9 10	not rewriting history when they took the transfer as the criterion of delimitation; they were recalling history. I will not go through the transfer documents in detail; this will be done by Mr Bundy in the delimitation phase. It's sufficient here to note four	6 7 8 9 10	what it said was the farthest northern most extent of Ngok settlement in 1966. 4. The general principle of the uti possidetis of 1956 is repeatedly recognised in the CPA, including the Abyei Protocol. The provisions relating to the Abyei Area are an exception to it.
6 7 8 9 10 11	not rewriting history when they took the transfer as the criterion of delimitation; they were recalling history. I will not go through the transfer documents in detail; this will be done by Mr Bundy in the delimitation phase. It's sufficient here to note four points about the transfer documents.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	what it said was the farthest northern most extent of Ngok settlement in 1966. 4. The general principle of the uti possidetis of 1956 is repeatedly recognised in the CPA, including the Abyei Protocol. The provisions relating to the Abyei Area are an exception to it. 5. The basis for the exception was the historic
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10:37 1	repeatedly affirmed in the CPA.	10:40 1	The SPLM/A sought to maximise the transferred area
2	2. The territorial integrity of Kordofan was upheld	2	by reference to the post-independence date of 1966. The
3	against a claim to an extensive tribal boundary of 1966.	3	Government was prepared to address issues of development
4	3. But an exception was made for an area	4	for the region, but insisted on the uti possidetis line
5	administratively added to Kordofan in 1905. That area,	5	of 1956. A compromise between these completely
6	once identified, could in principle be returned to	6	conflicting positions was only possible by reference to
7	Bahr el Ghazal if the inhabitants preferred that course	7	an area administratively transferred to Kordofan in 1905
8	of action.	8	which was thus not part of Kordofan at the beginning of
9	To conclude, the Tribunal should find on this basis	9	the Condominium period.
10	that the language of the Abyei Protocol refers to	10	As so often, there were competing peoples and
11	an area not part of Kordofan in 1905, but which was	11	competing interests involved. To invoke
12	administratively transferred from Bahr el Ghazal to	12	self-determination now, a principle irrelevant at the
13	Kordofan in that year. The reason for the transfer	13	time of the transfer, is in effect to re-open the
14	a reason understood by the drafters of the Abyei	14	negotiated settlement of the Abyei Protocol for the
15	Protocol was to bring within southern Kordofan the	15	benefit of the one of the parties and to the detriment
16 17	people of Sultan Rob and Sheikh Rihan, the Ngok and the	16 17	of the other. That's not a legitimate exercise of
17	Twic, who were being raided by the Homr across the Bahr el Arab. These leaders were known to live south of	17	interpretation. The second SPLM/A argument for the tribal
			_
19 20	the Bahr el Arab. The ABC had one function, and one function only: it	19 20	interpretation is what I will call the Abyei argument. This is the argument that something called Abyei Area
20	was to define ie delimit and demarcate the area	20	must include the town of Abyei itself. To quote the
22	transferred in 1905.	21 22	SPLM/A rejoinder:
23	I turn to the arguments which are made by the SPLM/A	23	" the Government's position leads to the utterly
24	against what we say is that obvious conclusion. In	24	untenable"
25	response to that conclusion the SPLM/A now presents five	25	When I raise my voice this is merely for the sake of
23	response to that conclusion the St EM111 now presents inve	23	When I false my voice and is merely for the stake of
	Page 37		Page 39
10:39 1	main arguments, which I will take in turn.	10:42 1	emphasis:
2	The first is a reference to the object and purpose	2	" result that the Abyei Area would not include
3	of the formula. It is said and I quote:	3	either the seat of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief in
4	"The basic purpose of the parties' agreement on the	4	1905 or Abyei town the location of the Ngok
5	definition of the Abyei Area was to specify the region	5	Dinka's cultural, political and commercial heart for
6	whose residents would be entitled to participate in the	6	more than a century. That is absurd."
7	Abyei referendum provided for by Article 8 of the Abyei	7	The SPLM/A pleadings proclaim repeatedly Abyei
8	Protocol."	8	Town's centrality and its ancestral pre-eminence for the
9	Therefore, it is said in line with the principle of	9	Ngok. This centrality is said to be undisputed. Any
10	self-determination the Abyei Area should be construed to	10	mention of Abyei Town falling outside Abyei Area is
11	be an area belonging to the Ngok Dinka, not an area	11	denigrated as inconceivable, bizarre, absurd. This is
12	which is merely subject to an administrative	12	despite the fact that the Abyei Appendix expressly
13	inter-provincial transfer.	13	contemplates that Abyei Town might fall outside the
14	Not content, as earlier, just to rewrite the	14	Abyei Area.
15	formula, this argument seeks to go behind it. This is	15	But the key point here is that the formula expressly
16	done by reference to what the SPLM/A claims was their	16	refers to the date of transfer 1905, and I'm afraid to
17	underlying subjective purpose when signing the Abyei	17	say that, despite the myths, there is no documentary
18	Protocol, but this is not an accepted method of	18	evidence that Abyei existed as a settlement in 1905.
19	interpretation and for good reason.	19	The earliest date that we have is Whittingham's "Abyia"
20	Of course, agreements of this kind, whether they are	20	in 1910, and this is to a different place than where
21	international or internal, but nonetheless political	21	Abyei Town now is. The earliest map that shows Abyei in
22 23	agreements of this character, are always based on compromise, and one party's underlying purpose is often	22 23	its present location dates from 1916, where it is added in red ink, evidently as a recent discovery.
23 24	at odds with the other's. That was certainly the case	23	Dispute the absolute certainty in which the SPLM/A's
24 25	here, as we have shown.	25	assertion is made, it's noteworthy that as the pleadings
23	note, as no have shown	2.5	assertion to made, it is note worthly that as the pleanings
	Page 38		Page 40

10:43 1	progressed the status of Abyei town tended to diminish	10:46 1	life, in 1905 cannot possibly provide the criterion for
2	a bit. For example, the SPLM/A memorial stated that,	2	the determination of an area transferred in that year.
3	and I quote:	3	The third SPLM/A argument is that prior to 1905 the
4	" the area in the immediate proximity of current	4	Ngok were not subject to any administration at all on
5	Abyei Town has been the centre of Ngok Dinka political,	5	the part of the Condominium officials. The implication
6	commercial and cultural life for nearly two centuries."	6	is that an administrative transfer from one ineffective
7	The memorial also states that it is "undisputed"	7	set of provincial authorities to another is
8	that Abyei Town has been the centre of the Ngok for more	8	a meaningless concept which should be abandoned.
9	than a century. This undisputed status continues in the	9	For example, the SPLM/A rejoinder says, and I quote:
10	reply memorial. Interestingly, however, the reference	10	"The Government attempts to equate what it said were
11	to two centuries is quietly dropped. Now it becomes:	11	frequent visits to the Abyei Area with governmental
12	" the undisputed centre of Ngok Dinka political	12	administration. It is abundantly clear from the
13	and cultural life for more than a century."	13	evidence that there was no administration of any kind."
14	By the time of the rejoinder the formula has	14	Now, there's a short answer to that: meaningless or
15	undergone yet more softening:	15	not, the fact of a transfer to the province of Kordofan
16	" the general region around what is present-day	16	was the criterion chosen by the parties in the
17	Abyei town has, for more than a century, been the centre	17	Abyei Protocol to define the Abyei Area, and it's not
18	of Ngok Dinka political, cultural and commercial life."	18	for the SPLM/A now to say that that criterion was
19	This final adaption is no doubt a reference to	19	meaningless.
20	Government's pleadings, which show the existence of	20	Moreover, it was not meaningless. The record
21	Burakol and Abyia, both of which were closer to the	21	shows Mr Bundy will take you to it in the
22	Bahr el Arab than modern-day Abyei, as well as being	22	delimitation phase that both the governor of
23	situated between the Bahr el Arab and the Ragaba Umm	23	Bahr el Ghazal and the governor of Kordofan recorded the
24	Biero.	24	transfer in the same terms, as did Governor-General
25	Moreover the Condominium officials who recorded	25	Wingate. Whatever the immediate practical consequences
	Page 41		Page 43
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 100 10
10:45 1	these towns or villages more properly made no reference	10:48 1	may on may not have been a transfer was officially
		10.70 1	may or may not have been, a transfer was officially
2	to Abyei Town. For example, in 1910 Whittingham walked	2	noticed and recorded.
2 3	to Abyei Town. For example, in 1910 Whittingham walked straight past, as far as we can see from his route		
		2	noticed and recorded.
3	straight past, as far as we can see from his route	2 3	noticed and recorded. It may also be that apart from the recording the
3 4	straight past, as far as we can see from his route report, the present location of the centre of Ngok Dinka	2 3 4	noticed and recorded. It may also be that apart from the recording the transfer, the governor of Bahr el Ghazal paid little
3 4 5	straight past, as far as we can see from his route report, the present location of the centre of Ngok Dinka political, commercial and cultural life for two	2 3 4 5	noticed and recorded. It may also be that apart from the recording the transfer, the governor of Bahr el Ghazal paid little attention to the Ngok. Bahr el Ghazal was a large
3 4 5 6	straight past, as far as we can see from his route report, the present location of the centre of Ngok Dinka political, commercial and cultural life for two centuries without noticing it.	2 3 4 5 6	noticed and recorded. It may also be that apart from the recording the transfer, the governor of Bahr el Ghazal paid little attention to the Ngok. Bahr el Ghazal was a large province with more than the usual difficulties of
3 4 5 6 7	straight past, as far as we can see from his route report, the present location of the centre of Ngok Dinka political, commercial and cultural life for two centuries without noticing it. This complete absence of a documentary record is mirrored in a sort of converse way by the frenetic manner in which the SPLM/A's pleadings insist upon	2 3 4 5 6 7	noticed and recorded. It may also be that apart from the recording the transfer, the governor of Bahr el Ghazal paid little attention to the Ngok. Bahr el Ghazal was a large province with more than the usual difficulties of communication. It only reverted to civilian control in
3 4 5 6 7 8	straight past, as far as we can see from his route report, the present location of the centre of Ngok Dinka political, commercial and cultural life for two centuries without noticing it. This complete absence of a documentary record is mirrored in a sort of converse way by the frenetic manner in which the SPLM/A's pleadings insist upon Abyei's existence at the relevant time whilst	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	noticed and recorded. It may also be that apart from the recording the transfer, the governor of Bahr el Ghazal paid little attention to the Ngok. Bahr el Ghazal was a large province with more than the usual difficulties of communication. It only reverted to civilian control in 1902, and it had a very small staff. But that does not mean that the Ngok Dinka living south of the Bahr el Arab were not in the province of Bahr el Ghazal,
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10:49	1	administration by 1905. Condominium officials visited	10:53 1	Finally, my fifth point. The SPLM/A insists that as
	2	Sultan Rob regularly: Mahon in 1901, Wilkinson in 1902,	2	the experts had jurisdiction to interpret their mandate,
	3	Mahon again in 1903, Percival in 1904 to 1905. There	3	then the mere fact that they got their mandate wrong
	4	are also accounts from Huntley-Walsh and Bayldon, who	4	doesn't mean that they committed an excess.
	5	were involved in extending river communications along	5	This, of course, is an argument in the alternative.
	6	the Bahr el Arab, as well as throughout the Sudan.	6	It accepts and of course it accepts only for the sake
	7	The argument that there was no administration of any	7	of argument, we realise that that the tribal
	8	kind, even if it was relevant, is just not tenable.	8	interpretation may be wrong and pleads that it is
	9	Fourthly, it is argued that because there was Ngok	9	nonetheless an excess of mandate.
	10	north of the Bahr el Arab, this proves that at least the	10	This is a point that will be dealt with by
	11	area between the Bahr el Arab and the Ragaba ez Zarga	11	Professor Pellet in a moment I'm sorry, I should
	12	was Ngok territory by 1905 and must have been the	12	rephrase this. This is a point that will be dealt with
	13	subject of the transfer. This fact is said to support	13	in a moment by Professor Pellet but the short point
	14	the tribal interpretation.	14	is that as a minimum the decision-maker must apply the
	15	According to the SPLM/A rejoinder, and I quote	15	mandate. It cannot simply place the mandate to one side
	16	again:	16	and come up with a new result-driven expression of what
	17	" the Government in its Reply Memorial and	17	it feels it would like to achieve. Yet that's precisely what occurred here.
	18	accompanying evidence now repeatedly concedes that,	18	
	19 20	prior to 1905, the Ngok Dinka were located north of the Kiir/Bahr el Arab, extending up at least to the	19 20	Once the experts felt that they need not apply their mandate, for want of a boundary precisely delimited and
	21	Ngol/Ragaba ez Zarga, with the Ngok Dinka Paramount	20	demarcated in accordance with scientific survey
	22	Chief (Arop Biong, referred to as Sultan Rob) living and	21 22	techniques and methods in 1905, they proceeded to
	23	holding court in Burakol to the north of the	23	delimit on a completely different basis, without
	24	Kiir/Bahr el Arab in 1905."	24	reference to the area transferred and without reference
	25	I pause to note, I hope dispassionately, the	25	to the date of transfer. In doing so they flouted the
	23		23	to the date of transfer. In doing so they floated the
		Page 45		Page 47
10:51	1	continued tendency of the SPLM/A's counsel to seek to	10:54 1	mandate, as Professor Pellet will now explain.
10.01	2	foist on us as concessions positions we have never held	2	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, for these
	3	and which we say we do not hold.	3	reasons the formula of the Abyei Protocol should have
	4	We have never said there were Ngok settlements on,	4	been interpreted as referring to the territory of
	5	still less north of, the Ragaba ez Zarga. There is no	5	Sultan Rob's people which was transferred from
	6	documentary evidence of such settlements in 1905 or	6	Bahr el Ghazal to Kordofan in 1905, and not as
	7	subsequent years, no contemporary evidence whatever.	7	encompassing the alleged tribal reach of the nine or ten
	8	The overwhelming evidence of use of the area on and to	8	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms irrespective of the fact or extent
	9	the north of the Ragaba ez Zarga is that of Arab Homr	9	of the inter-provincial transfer. The function of the
	10	use, a point I will demonstrate in some detail in the	10	ABC experts was declaratory: to determine as a matter of
	11	delimitation round.	11	fact the territory so transferred.
	12	On the other hand, we have always accepted that	12	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, thank you for
	13	there were Ngok settlements on the Bahr el Arab prior to	13	your attention. Mr President, it's a little before
	14	1905. Indeed, there is documentary evidence produced	14	11.00; it's a matter for you whether to call
	15	by us, I might say, relevant in light of the brouhaha	15	Professor Pellet now or to have the coffee break by way
	16	about archives of limited Ngok presence just north of	16	of internal fortitude in preparation for him.
	17	the Bahr el Arab at the time of the transfer. I will	17	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much for your
	18	explore this and its limits in the delimitation round on	18	presentation, Professor Crawford. The hearing is
	19	Tuesday.	19	suspended until 11.15.
	20	But to the limited extent that there were Ngok to	20	MR BORN: Just as a general comment with the president's
	21	the north of the Bahr el Arab in 1905, they were already	21	leave, insofar as our colleagues across the
	22	in Kordofan. The transfer documents speak of Sultan Rob	22	table would require a little bit more or a little bit
	23	as being on or alternatively south of the river, and	23	less time than that allocated at any particular
	24	that is entirely consistent with the territorial	24	segment, we have no objection.
	25	interpretation.	25	Obviously it's difficult for counsel to plan exactly
		Page 46		Page 48

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
10:56 1	how long it's going to take them to do things and we are	11:30 1	then concentrate on the arguments made by our opponents
2	completely relaxed, if I can put it that way, subject of	2	in their rejoinder, but I wish to make clear that we
3	course to the Tribunal's control, about going over or	3	maintain in all full all of our previous arguments.
4	going under a bit.	4	This is true for the excess of mandate part of our case
5	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much. The hearing is	5	as well as for the delimitation part.
6	adjourned.	6	Third, I cannot help thinking and saying that there
7	(10.56 am)	7	has been an unacceptable profusion of paper by the other
8	(A short break)	8	party. Nine full boxes boxes, not bundles of
9	(11.27 am)	9	annexes for the memorial was unreasonable, and globally
10	THE CHAIRMAN: Professor Pellet, you have the floor.	10	with 16 boxes and 76 files the exaggeration is patent.
11	Submissions by PROFESSOR PELLET	11	Just compare our respective documentation: our small
12	PROFESSOR PELLET: Monsieur President, members of the	12	library on the left, their enormous library on the
13	Tribunal, as decided by the Tribunal, the Government	13	right.
14	of Sudan will today plead its case in respect to the	14	What is true for the annexes is also true for the
15	excess of mandate committed by the ABC experts.	15	pleadings themselves. Quite interestingly, in its
16	I will first recall what this rather unusual	16	rejoinder the SPLM/A criticises us for having devoted
17	expression "excess of mandate" covers, and I will show	17	"less than 32 pages" of our reply to the excess of
18	that the SPLM/A errs in its interpretation of the role	18	mandate. With due respect, I would rather criticise
19 20	of the Tribunal in this respect. Ms Loretta Malintoppi will then demonstrate that the experts also have	19 20	them for the extremely repetitive more than 200 pages on that theme in their own reply.
20	violated fundamental procedural rules which were part of	20	If, as they claim, "an excess of mandate will be
	their mandate.		found only in circumstances involving manifest, flagrant
22 23	Then, with your permission, Mr President, I will	22 23	or glaring excesses by the decision-maker", it then
23	take the floor again in order to show first that the ABC	23 24	should go without saying that you do not need pages and
25	experts have based themselves on manifestly inadmissible	25	pages or hours and hours of pleadings to prove that such
23	experts have based memserves on mannestry madmissible	23	pages of flours and flours of preadings to prove that such
	Page 49		Page 51
11 00 1		11 22 1	C 1 . 1
11:28 1	justifications and second, but probably only this	11:33 1	an excess of mandate does exist or to prove that it does
2	afternoon, at least in part, I will show that the ABC	2	not exist.
2 3	afternoon, at least in part, I will show that the ABC experts have committed an excess of mandate both in	2 3	not exist. The only reason why in the present case the
2 3 4	afternoon, at least in part, I will show that the ABC experts have committed an excess of mandate both in deciding ultra petita on certain points and infra petita	2 3 4	not exist. The only reason why in the present case the demonstration of the excess of mandate must take some
2 3 4 5	afternoon, at least in part, I will show that the ABC experts have committed an excess of mandate both in deciding ultra petita on certain points and infra petita on others.	2 3 4 5	not exist. The only reason why in the present case the demonstration of the excess of mandate must take some time is that it is averred not only in one respect but
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	afternoon, at least in part, I will show that the ABC experts have committed an excess of mandate both in deciding ultra petita on certain points and infra petita on others. But before starting this presentation, please allow me to make three general remarks. First, in its rejoinder the SPLM/A uses 17 times the pleasant word "absurd" or "absurdity" to characterise our arguments, eight time in the excess of mandate chapter only; "frivolous" appears 12 times, "parochial" six times, and I leave aside "spurious", "egregious" or, in alphabetical order, "abstruse", "archaic", "artificial", "disguised", "distorted", "hopeless", "misconceived", "narrow-minded", "nonsensical", "purported" or "untenable". Mr President, insult and abuse are not very dignified ways of arguing in serious litigation. I will not follow our opponents on this ground, as eccentric or frivolous or untenable their case may be on certain points. Second remark: the parties have already exchanged three sets of written pleadings, at frantic rhythm, and I would think that there is no need to come back on all	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	not exist. The only reason why in the present case the demonstration of the excess of mandate must take some time is that it is averred not only in one respect but in several, this being said, all being rather obvious. With these three remarks in mind I will now turn to some general observations concerning successively the waiver argument, the finality and presumptive validity argument and the very definition of an excess of mandate, including the issue of motivation. The waiver argument first. Mr President, let me please begin with the last argument of the SPLM/A in respect to the excess of mandate, the waiver argument. It maintains that: "The Government excluded or waived any rights to claim that the ABC experts exceeded their mandate." Although the SPLM/A complains that, "the Government's reply memorial responds to these arguments only in passing", this can be dealt with briefly, not at all because we "hope that the arguments in question will not be considered in any detail", but simply because we think that they do not deserve more. The short and sufficient answer is that this

11:35 1	the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's	11:39 1	within the framework of the ABC, the Government of Sudan
2	Liberation Movement have signed the Arbitration	2	had expressed its commitment to respect the ABC's final
3	Agreement of 7th July 2008.	3	decision. This was in conformity with the provisions of
4	If the parties had not agreed to the present	4	Article 5 of the Abyei Annex, which is at tab 4 of the
5	procedure by that agreement the agreement is in tab 1	5	common bundle. But of course this was under the obvious
6	of the common bundle if this had not happened, it	6	condition that the ABC, and in particular the experts,
7	would have been true that there would have been no forum	7	acted in conformity with their mandate.
8	in which the Government could have complained of the	8	As for the question of an implicit waiver resulting
9	excesses of mandate committed by the ABC experts, and	9	from the Government's silence at the time when the
10	this would have left open the issue of the binding	10	excesses of mandate occurred, it cannot be denied that
11	nature of the report vitiated by such excesses.	11	the Government protested immediately when the excesses
12	But precisely the Arbitration Agreement has been	12	of mandate were made apparent to it; that is,
13	concluded and the SPLM/A does not dispute that it is	13	immediately after the presentation of the report to the
14	a valid agreement, binding upon the parties. In	14	presidency.
15	accordance with Article 2(a) of that agreement	15	As vividly described by an SPLM/A witness,
16	describing the scope of the dispute, that you have	16	Mr James Lual Deng, the negative reactions of both the
17	already read this morning, Mr President, but as you have	17	Sudanese president and the Government's agent before the
18	rightly stressed it is fundamentally important, and	18	ABC were immediate. And very shortly after the first
19	I will read again paragraph (a):	19	study of the report it was apparent that the Government
20	"The issues that shall be determined by the	20	considered that the experts had exceeded their mandate.
21	[present] Tribunal are the following:	21	In accordance with Article 2 of the Arbitration
22	"a. Whether or not the ABC experts had, on the	22	Agreement, which settles the mandate of this Tribunal
23	basis of the agreement of the Parties as per the CPA,	23	your own mandate, Mr President and members of the
24	exceeded their mandate, which is to 'to define (i.e.	24	Tribunal it belongs to you to decide whether or not
25	delimit) and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka	25	the ABC experts have exceeded their mandate; and this
	D 52		D 65
	Page 53		Page 55
11:37 1	chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905' as stated in	11:41 1	must be done on the basis of the respective submissions
2	the Abyei Protocol, and reiterated in the Abyei Appendix	2	of the parties. The Government of Sudan is by no means
3	and the ABC Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure."	3	more estopped to claim that the ABC experts committed
4	And it must be noted that this was decided in full	4	an excess, or several excesses of mandate than the
5	conscience that, as expressly indicated in the preamble	5	SPLM/A can be said to have waived its right to oppose
6	of the compromis, and I quote the preamble:	6	this claim. Both, as well as the Tribunal, must apply
7	"It was agreed in the Abyei Appendix that 'the	7	the 2008 agreement; nothing more, nothing less.
8	ABC shall present its final report to the presidency	8	Mr President, I now come to the finality and
9	before the end of the pre-interim period. The report of	9	presumptive validity argument. The SPLM/A rejoinder
10	the experts, arrived at as prescribed in the ABC Rules	10	devotes a lengthy passage not less than 27 pages
11	of Procedure, shall be final and binding on the	11	single spaced, and more than 100 paragraphs to
12	parties'."	12	denouncing what it calls the Government the Government's
13	This is in the preamble of the Arbitration	13	ignorance "of the presumptive finality of adjudicative
14	Agreement. There is no room here for a specious	14	decisions", and the Government's disregard for "the
15	discussion on waiver of rights or estoppel in general.	15	specialised character of the ABC proceedings". I must
16	Suffice it to note that pacta sunt servanda, and that	16	say that I cannot help seeing this effort either as
17	our pactum provides for a review by this Tribunal of the	17	an admission of weakness from the SPLM/A or as pure
18	ABC experts' report in case of an excess of mandate. In	18	padding.
19	which case, as expressly provided for in Article 2(c) of	19	Be that as it may, this lengthy argument certainly
20	the Arbitration Agreement, this Tribunal will have to:	20	does not call for an equally lengthy rebuttal, if only
21	" proceed to define (i.e. delimit) on map the	21	because the answer has already been pre-figured by what
22	boundaries of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms	22	I have just said. Yes indeed, the parties had in
23	transferred to Kordofan in 1905, based on the	23	principle accepted that "the report of the experts
24	submissions of the parties."	24	arrived at as prescribed in the ABC Rules of Procedure
25	It is certainly true that during the proceedings	25	[would be] final and binding." Yes indeed, such
	Page 54		Page 56

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11:44				l
11	1	an adjudicative decision is presumed to be valid.	11:48 1	as well as to Article 33 of the PCA Optional Rules for
	2	But it was under the evident condition that the	2	arbitrating disputes between two parties of which one
	3	experts would comply with their mandate as agreed by the	3	only is a state. Those provisions clearly demand that
	4	parties. And these same parties have agreed to submit	4	this dispute must be settled on the basis of respect for
	5	the question of the validity of the experts' findings to	5	law, which is one of the founding rules of the Permanent
	6	this Tribunal on the basis of an excess of mandate	6	Court of Arbitration.
	7	alleged by the Government of Sudan and denied by the	7	The situation can probably be described as follows:
	8	SPLM/A.	8	the ABC was composed in an unusual manner, was governed
	9	Therefore, the only real issue definitely is whether	9	by special rules of procedure, and was supposed to base
	10	or not the ABC experts' decision is vitiated by	10	its decision on factual findings precisely described by
	11	an excess of mandate; a notion on which the parties	11	its constitutive instruments, and these are the
	12	disagree and, and I will come back to this in a moment.	12	peculiarities.
	13	All the rest is smokescreen without much relevance.	13	However, the outcome of its work was similar to that
	14	I then can be brief in taking successively each heading	14	of an arbitral award, and the general principles
	15	of this lengthy part of the rejoinder.	15	concerning the validity and annulment of arbitral awards
	16	1. "The Government acknowledges that the ABC	16	do apply. Apparently the SPLM/A adheres to this idea
	17	proceedings were adjudicative in nature". This is true.	17	when it thinks again that it serves its views, and it
	18	Apparently one of the rare points of agreement between	18	objects when it realises that it is threatening for its
	19	the parties seems to be that "the ABC was	19	case.
2	20	an adjudicative body", and that "the ABC proceedings	20	With your permission, Mr President, I will refrain
2	21	were adjudicative in nature". Therefore, while the	21	from responding to the very unpleasant SPLM/A innuendos
2	22	Government certainly does not "ignore and unacceptably	22	about our views on the composition of the ABC experts,
2	23	denigrate the specialised character of the ABC and the	23	which the other party gratuitously caricatures to make
2	24	ABC proceedings" the second point made by the	24	them despicable. What we had written, and that we fully
2	25	SPLM/A such a special character must not be	25	maintain, is that the experts in question, but one, were
		Page 57		Page 59
		Tuge 37		Tage 37
11:46	1	exaggerated.	11:51 1	not lawyers, and were certainly less prepared than
	2	We fully agree that the ICSID Convention or the	2	trained lawyers in territorial disputes and
	3	UNCITRAL Model Law, or the New York Convention, or	3	international adjudication would have been to avoid
	4	similar investments or commercial Arbitration Rules do	4	committing any excess of mandate.
		not apply as such in the present age. But the		
	5	not apply as such in the present case. But the	5	Moreover, until it received the report the
	6	adjudicative nature of the report of the ABC experts	5 6	Government of Sudan was sincerely convinced that the
	6 7	adjudicative nature of the report of the ABC experts calls for the application of the rules and principles	6 7	Government of Sudan was sincerely convinced that the five experts retained were both impartial and
	6 7 8	adjudicative nature of the report of the ABC experts calls for the application of the rules and principles applicable to any binding decision made by a national or	6 7 8	Government of Sudan was sincerely convinced that the five experts retained were both impartial and knowledgeable in history, geography and other relevant
	6 7 8 9	adjudicative nature of the report of the ABC experts calls for the application of the rules and principles applicable to any binding decision made by a national or international court or tribunal. Even if rules applying	6 7 8 9	Government of Sudan was sincerely convinced that the five experts retained were both impartial and knowledgeable in history, geography and other relevant expertise, as provided for in Article 2.2 of the
1	6 7 8 9	adjudicative nature of the report of the ABC experts calls for the application of the rules and principles applicable to any binding decision made by a national or international court or tribunal. Even if rules applying to the annulment of awards before other tribunals do not	6 7 8 9 10	Government of Sudan was sincerely convinced that the five experts retained were both impartial and knowledgeable in history, geography and other relevant expertise, as provided for in Article 2.2 of the Abyei Annex, which is in tab 4 of the common bundle.
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11:53 1	In this respect, Mr President, I wish to make clear	11:57 1	"But whereas in the present case, it having been
2	that this Tribunal is not at all in the same situation	2	argued that the decision is void, the parties have
3	as the World Court when the question could have been	3	entered into a new agreement under date of
4	asked of whether or not the court had jurisdiction to	4	13th February 1909, according to which, without
5	review arbitral awards, for example in the case of	5	considering the conclusive character of the first
6	Socobel, la Société Commerciale de Belgique. In that	6	decision, this Tribunal is called upon to decide whether
7	case, absent any agreement between the parties, the	7	the decision of Umpire Barge, in virtue of the
8	court noted that:	8	circumstances and in accordance with the principles of
9	"[It can] neither confirm nor annul the arbitral	9	international law, be not void, and whether it must be
10	awards, either wholly or in part."	10	considered so conclusive as to preclude a re-examination
11	On the contrary, in the case concerning the Award of	11	of the case on its merits."
12	the King of Spain, the court interpreted although	12	In that case the Orinoco Steamship Company the
13	with some obscurities the agreement between the	13	first decision was declared partially void for excess of
14	parties to submit their dispute to the court it was	14	power. But this is omitted by the SPLM/A.
15	the 1957 Washington agreement as conferring upon it,	15	Similarly, while quoting in the next paragraph of
16	and I quote, "the function to decide whether the	16	its rejoinder an extract of the final award in the
17	award is proved to be a nullity, having no effect".	17	Trail Smelter arbitration, the SPLM/A omits to note that
18	In the Guinea Bissau/Senegal case the ICJ accepted	18	the Tribunal in that case quoted the passage from the
19	to exercise its jurisdiction in view of the position of	19	judgment of the PCIG in Socobel, which I have already
20	the parties during the proceedings according to which it	20	mentioned, and which makes clear that it was only and
21	had jurisdiction as to the Guineaen allegations	21	I quote it again it was only:
22	concerning "the inexistence and nullity of the award	22	" since the court has received no mandate from
23	rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal".	23	the parties in regard to [the final arbitral awards to
24	There is no such uncertainty in the present case.	24	which these submissions relate], [that] it can neither
25	The 2008 Arbitration Agreement clearly assigns to the	25	confirm nor annul them either wholly or in part."
23	The 2000 Thornaulon rigiteement clearly assigns to the	23	comminde amon ender whony of in part.
	Page 61		Page 63
11:55 1	Tribunal the task of deciding whether or not the ABC	11:59 1	The Trail Smelter award also makes a very useful
2	experts had exceeded their mandate, and to draw the	2	quote to the same effect, a quote omitted by the SPLM/A
3	consequences of this determination.	3	from a judgment of the US Supreme Court in Frelinghuysen
4	It is also worth noting that the jurisprudence	4	
_	's all all de CDIM/A all all souls all l'affaction	4	v Key, and I quote:
5	invoked by the SPLM/A clearly makes the distinction.	5	v Key, and I quote: "As between the United States and Mexico the awards
6	The decisions cited stress that arbitral awards are	5 6	v Key, and I quote: "As between the United States and Mexico the awards are final and conclusive until set aside by agreement
6 7	The decisions cited stress that arbitral awards are final and binding, except when the parties agree to	5 6 7	v Key, and I quote: "As between the United States and Mexico the awards are final and conclusive until set aside by agreement between the two Governments or otherwise."
6 7 8	The decisions cited stress that arbitral awards are final and binding, except when the parties agree to settle a review mechanism or to seize an existing	5 6 7 8	v Key, and I quote: "As between the United States and Mexico the awards are final and conclusive until set aside by agreement between the two Governments or otherwise." This all is in Exhibit LE8-4.
6 7 8 9	The decisions cited stress that arbitral awards are final and binding, except when the parties agree to settle a review mechanism or to seize an existing arbitral or judicial body to operate such a review. The	5 6 7 8 9	v Key, and I quote: "As between the United States and Mexico the awards are final and conclusive until set aside by agreement between the two Governments or otherwise." This all is in Exhibit LE8-4. Finally, in the same vein, the SPLM/A quotes at
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12-10 1 And further:	,			
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12:18	1	reiterated in the Abyei Appendix and the ABC Terms of	12:23 1	determine whether the experts exceeded their mandate "on
	2	Reference and Rules of Procedure," Article 2(a) does two	2	the basis of the agreement of the parties, as per the
	3	different things.	3	CPA", and Article 2(a) makes express reference to the
	4	First, it recalls what was the substantial mandate	4	ABC Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure in
	5	of the ABC experts, which is "to define (i.e. delimit)	5	addition to the Abyei Protocol and the Abyei Appendix.
	6	and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms	6	Given both the purposes and the precise drafting of
	7	transferred to Kordofan in 1905"; and second, it defines	7	the CPA which is at tab 108 of the common bundle
	8	the mandate of this Tribunal, which is to determine	8	and of the subsequent agreements concerning the
	9	whether or not the ABC experts exceeded their mandate.	9	resolution of the Abyei conflict, it will be apparent
	10	It does these two things, but it does not do the	10	that the ABC and the ABC experts were supposed to comply
	11	third thing which the SPLM/A alleges; that is, to define	11	strictly with their mandate as defined in those
	12	what an excess of mandate is.	12	instruments, and not to depart from it either in
	13	It is certainly true that an excess of mandate in	13	deciding issues already agreed upon or in omitting to
	14	the present case must be defined by reference to that	14	decide on issues entrusted to them.
	15	category of disputes which the parties submitted to the	15	Moreover, the respect for the agreed procedure was
	16	ABC, as our opponents write, exactly as the mandate of	16	also clearly part of their mandate, as is strikingly
	17	this Tribunal is defined by the same formula if this	17	confirmed by the express mention of the Abyei Protocol,
	18	Tribunal determines that the experts have exceeded their	18	the Abyei Appendix, the ABC Terms of Reference and, even
	19	mandate. But still, this does not give any information	19	more, the Rules of Procedure of the ABC; all these
	20	on what an excess of mandate is.	20	mentioned in Article 2 of the Arbitration Agreement.
	21	Therefore, absent any special agreed meaning between	21	The only purpose of such a mention is and could only
	22	the parties, "excess of mandate" must be interpreted by	22	have been to show that the respect of the ABC experts
	23	analogy in accordance with the general rule of	23	for their mandate must be determined not only in view of
	24	interpretation, and in particular in accordance with the	24	the substance of the manned in question, which is "to
	25	ordinary meaning to be given to this expression.	25	define (i.e. delimit) and demarcate the area of the nine
		Page 73		Page 75
		1 age 73		Tage 73
12:20	1	The second point: it is, however, certainly not	12:25 1	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905",
	2	enough in this respect to simply assert, as the SPLM/A	2	but also in relation with the procedure fixed in those
	3	does, that:	3	instruments.
	4	"By its plain terms, an excess of mandate under	4	As made evident by paragraph 5 of the Abyei Annex:
	5	Article 2(a) is a decision by the ABC experts that was	5	"The report of the experts arrived at as prescribed
	6	ultra petita purporting to decide matters outside the	6	in the ABC Rules of Procedure shall be final and binding
	7	scope of the dispute submitted by the Parties."	7	upon the Parties."
	8	Even excess of power, a more classical ground for	8	This means first that the definition/delimitation of
	9	annulment of arbitral decisions, is not thus limited.	9	the area defined by the formula already discussed by
	10	While power clearly evokes jurisdiction, excess of power	10	Professor Crawford must be deemed to fall within the
	11	has always been interpreted as including all serious	11	mandate of the ABC experts only if that
	12	misuses of their jurisdiction as well as gross	12	definition/delimitation has been arrived at in
	13	violations of procedural rules.	13	conformity with the ABC Rules of Procedure, failing
	13 14	This has been already discussed at length in the	13 14	conformity with the ABC Rules of Procedure, failing which they have exceeded their power; and second, that
	13 14 15	This has been already discussed at length in the parties' written pleadings and does not bear repeating	13 14 15	conformity with the ABC Rules of Procedure, failing which they have exceeded their power; and second, that if it is not the case, the findings of the experts are
	13 14 15 16	This has been already discussed at length in the parties' written pleadings and does not bear repeating now. I just mention that it is in our memorial at	13 14 15 16	conformity with the ABC Rules of Procedure, failing which they have exceeded their power; and second, that if it is not the case, the findings of the experts are not final and binding on the parties.
	13 14 15 16 17	This has been already discussed at length in the parties' written pleadings and does not bear repeating now. I just mention that it is in our memorial at paragraphs 135-137, in our counter-memorial at 138-139,	13 14 15 16 17	conformity with the ABC Rules of Procedure, failing which they have exceeded their power; and second, that if it is not the case, the findings of the experts are not final and binding on the parties. Similarly, paragraph 4 of the Abyei Annex instructed
	13 14 15 16 17 18	This has been already discussed at length in the parties' written pleadings and does not bear repeating now. I just mention that it is in our memorial at paragraphs 135-137, in our counter-memorial at 138-139, and 162-165, and also paragraphs 186-187.	13 14 15 16 17 18	conformity with the ABC Rules of Procedure, failing which they have exceeded their power; and second, that if it is not the case, the findings of the experts are not final and binding on the parties. Similarly, paragraph 4 of the Abyei Annex instructed the experts to:
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12:27	available sources and if they had arrived at a decision	12:32 1	it writes:
,	genuinely based on scientific analysis and research. In	2	" nothing in the parties' agreements
3	3 omitting to do so, or in manifestly neglecting	3	forbidding ex aequo et bono decisions [or] forbidding
4	fundamental and obvious sources, the ABC experts have	4	application of 'unspecified legal principles'"
	also exceeded their mandate.	5	This is verbatim. Indeed, Mr President, nothing
(Mr President and members of the Tribunal, this issue	6	forbids it in the agreement, but nothing authorises it;
,	of motivation, or more precisely of lack of motivation	7	and, more importantly, this is patently incompatible
:	or incorrect motivation, of the ABC experts' report is	8	with the mandatory rule according to which they must
9	an important aspect of the case which the SPLM/A	9	base themselves on a scientific not equitable or
1	dismisses rather flippantly.	10	pseudo-legal analysis and research of the available
1	1 As I have just shown, to comply with their mandate	11	documentation.
1	2 the experts had to base their decision on scientific	12	In resorting to those grounds I mean equitable or
1	analysis and research, after having consulted the	13	pseudo-legal grounds and obviously neglecting
1	4 available British archives and other relevant sources on	14	relevant available archives, the ABC experts have indeed
1	Sudan. This, Mr President, was part of their mandate.	15	acted ultra petita, or at least extra petita; that is,
1	They could not simply decide the line by drawing lots,	16	outside the framework of their mandate.
1	or by asking a prophetess or by organising a leaders'	17	Even more troubling is the insistent argument made
1		18	by the SPLM/A according to which the parties' agreements
1	happened in the past; for example, for dividing the	19	did not require a reasoned decision. It is rather
2	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	20	staggering to read in the SPLM/A's rejoinder that the
2	Netherlands.	21	experts could not have exceeded their mandate in this
2	No, the experts had to comply with their mandate,	22	perspective since:
2		23	"Nothing in any of the parties' agreements relating
2		24	to the ABC proceedings required that the ABC experts
2	*	25	explain their reasoning for adopting a particular
	Page 77		Page 79
12:30	deemed to have complied with their mandate if their	12:33 1	definition or delimitation of the Abyei Area."
12:30 1		12:33 1 2	definition or delimitation of the Abyei Area." This, of course, lies in stark contrast with the
	report was not drafted in compliance with these		
2	report was not drafted in compliance with these obligations.	2	This, of course, lies in stark contrast with the
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2 3 2	report was not drafted in compliance with these obligations. I use the word "mandatory", Mr President, since the other party complains that we have abandoned this terminology in our counter-memorial and suggests that we	2 3 4 5	This, of course, lies in stark contrast with the other party's insistence on the adjudicative nature of the ABC proceedings. It is astonishing, to say the least, that at the
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12:36	1	of the dispute was of such a nature that it is simply	12:39 1	I quote:
	2	unthinkable that it could have been otherwise, and it	2	" the procedures were specifically tailored to
	3	had mandatorily also to be established on the basis	3	the parties' particular needs and to the Abyei dispute."
	4	agreed by the parties, mandatorily too, not at the	4	The memorial also went on to specify that the ABC
	5	goodwill of the experts.	5	experts, again I quote, "developed specific procedures
	6	It was not, and these breaches of their obligation	6	to implement its mandate", the mandate of the ABC.
	7	by the experts constitute excesses of mandate. With	7	Accordingly, by the SPLM/A's own admission, the
	8	your permission, Mr Chairman, I will come back to them	8	ABC's mandate was to be implemented pursuant to specific
	9	in a more detailed manner this afternoon, after	9	procedural rules.
	10	Ms Malintoppi has introduced the other category of	10	Our opponents further stressed in the memorial that
	11	excesses of mandate constituted by the manifest	11	the parties collaborated to design "their own dispute
	12	violation of their procedural obligations by the	12	resolution mechanism" and adopted the Rules of Procedure
	13	experts. But beforehand I would like to very briefly	13	by consensus. The memorial observed that:
	14	summarise what I have said.	14	"The parties' subsequent work"
	15	Indeed, in the present case the excess of mandate	15	Again it's a quote:
	16	committed by the ABC experts must be defined by	16	" to adopt mutually satisfactory procedures was
	17	reference to the ABC's mandate, which is to apply, and	17	a striking example of constructive joint collaboration."
	18	apply fully and exclusively, the formula. But such	18	In discussing the various procedural instruments
	19	an excess must be deemed to have occurred not only if	19	agreed by the parties, the SPLM/A's memorial
	20	the experts have decided ultra petita as well as	20	acknowledged that the Abyei Appendix "set forth
	21	infra petita, but also if they have neglected the other	21	additional adjudicative procedures for the Commission",
	22	aspects of their mandate, that is the scientific data	22	that the Terms of Reference:
	23	available, or if they have not followed the ABC Rules of	23	" further elaborated on the procedures for the
	24	Procedure.	24	ABC, prescribing in greater detail a specialised set of
	25	This is this last aspect that Ms Malintoppi will now	25	adjudicative procedures tailored to the requirements of
		D 01		D 02
		Page 81		Page 83
12:37	1	address, or begin to address maybe, Mr President, if you	12:41 1	the parties' dispute."
	2	are good enough to call her to this bar.	2	They set forth:
	3	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much, Professor Pellet,	3	" a carefully considered set of visits by the
	4	and I call to the floor Ms Malintoppi.	4	ABC, not the experts alone, and provided that the ABC as
	5	(12.38 pm)	5	a whole would conduct specific meetings."
	6	Submissions by MS MALINTOPPI	6	The SPLM/A also acknowledged that the Rules of
	7	MS MALINTOPPI: Thank you, Mr President.	7	Procedure established "the procedures for the ABC's
	8	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, the	8	work".
	9	procedural dimension of the Abyei Boundary Commission's	9	In subsequent pleadings the SPLM/A has modified this
	10	mandate was highly significant. It inspired every one	10	line of argument considerably, presumably in light of
	11	of the instruments concluded in view of the resolution	11	the Government's own submissions, and sought to downplay
	12	of the Abyei conflict, from the 2004 Protocol to the	12	the importance of the procedural framework by pointing
	13	2005 Rules of Procedure drafted by the ABC experts and	13	to its rudimentary character and exercising it as
	14	agreed by the parties.	14	a sui generis set of procedures.
	15	This is underscored by the fact that the parties	15	For the SPLM/A, regardless of the parties' agreed
	16	took great care to establish, through a series of	16	rules, the experts had full discretion to decide any
	17	separate arguments, specific terms of reference and	17	procedural questions, could conduct their research, and
	18	procedures that were adapted to the task of the ABC, and	18	I quote, "without notice to or involvement of the
	19	also to recall specifically this procedural framework as	19	parties", and could "meet with third parties of their
	20	we have seen just now in Article 2(a) of the Arbitration	20	own choosing without the involvement of the parties".
	21	Agreement.	21	The weaknesses inherent in the belated change of
	22	The SPLM/A itself admitted in its memorial that the	22	heart on the part of the SPLM/A are self-evident. This
	23	procedural rules established by the parties were	23	carefully drafted procedural structure was clearly part
	24	an important component of the process. In particular	24	of the ABC's mandate and cannot be summarily dismissed,
	25	the memorial mentioned with approval the fact that, and	25	as the SPLM/A purports to do by the use of Latin phrases
		Page 82		Page 84

12:42 1	such as sui generis.	12:45 1	contentions that this provision is "narrowly defined",
2	The procedures before the ABC defined the limits of	2	and that it is limited to a "single excess of mandate
3	the powers of the Commission and its members in	3	ground". I will not dwell further on this, except to
4	conformity with the parties' agreement and will. The	4	reiterate that nothing in the language of Article 2
5	glaring disregard which the experts showed for these	5	supports the narrow interpretation advocated by our
6	rules constitutes an excess of mandate.	6	opponents.
7	THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask you, please, to speak a bit more	7	The parties explicitly and deliberately included in
8	slowly?	8	the provision dedicated to this Tribunal's mandate all
9	MS MALINTOPPI: More slowly? I will.	9	the relevant instruments, and specifically referred to
10	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.	10	the terms of reference and Rules of Procedure. If the
11	MS MALINTOPPI: You're very welcome.	11	SPLM/A's narrow view of the mandate were correct, this
12	I will now move on to a review of the relevant	12	was not merely unnecessary, it was misleading.
13	instruments in so far as they relate to the procedures	13	Reference to the procedural instruments should and could
14	that the ABC, including the experts, were obliged to	14	have been omitted. The fact that it was expressly
15	follow.	15	included is further evidence of the importance that the
16	First there is the Arbitration Agreement, which the	16	parties place on these documents, and confirms their
17	Tribunal will find under tab 1 of the common bundle of	17	intention to incorporate any serious procedural
18	key documents. Professor Pellet has already called	18	violation within the Tribunal's mandate.
19	attention to the preamble of this compromis. I will add that the preamble of the agreement, the relevant portion	19 20	Any other interpretation would run contrary to one of the main principles of treaty interpretation, the
20 21	of which will now appear on the screen, makes an express	20	of the main principles of treaty interpretation, the principle of effet utile, or effectiveness, ie that the
		21	
22	renvoi to the protocol on the resolution of the Abyei	22	language of a treaty must be interpreted in a sense that
23	conflict and the Abyei Appendix, also referred to as the	23	gives it full meaning and effect. As the court noted in
24	Abyei Annex, and states that they form part of the	24	the Libya-Chad case:
25	Comprehensive Peace Agreement, or CPA.	25	"Any other construction would be contrary to one of
	Page 85		Page 87
12:44 1	The preamble also expressly refers to the ABC	12:47 1	the fundamental principles of interpretation of
2	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference	2	treaties, consistently upheld by international
2 3	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference and the Rules of Procedure, and reiterates for emphasis	2 3	treaties, consistently upheld by international jurisprudence, namely that of effectiveness."
2 3 4	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference and the Rules of Procedure, and reiterates for emphasis that, and I quote:	2 3 4	treaties, consistently upheld by international jurisprudence, namely that of effectiveness." In this context, it is astonishing that the SPLM/A
2 3 4 5	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference and the Rules of Procedure, and reiterates for emphasis that, and I quote: "The parties differed over whether or not the ABC	2 3 4 5	treaties, consistently upheld by international jurisprudence, namely that of effectiveness." In this context, it is astonishing that the SPLM/A asserts that "Article 2(a) did not refer to the Rules of
2 3 4 5 6	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference and the Rules of Procedure, and reiterates for emphasis that, and I quote: "The parties differed over whether or not the ABC Experts exceeded their mandate as per the provisions of	2 3 4 5 6	treaties, consistently upheld by international jurisprudence, namely that of effectiveness." In this context, it is astonishing that the SPLM/A asserts that "Article 2(a) did not refer to the Rules of Procedure or terms of reference", and that the parties
2 3 4 5 6 7	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference and the Rules of Procedure, and reiterates for emphasis that, and I quote: "The parties differed over whether or not the ABC Experts exceeded their mandate as per the provisions of the CPA, the Abyei Protocol, the Abyei Appendix, and the	2 3 4 5 6 7	treaties, consistently upheld by international jurisprudence, namely that of effectiveness." In this context, it is astonishing that the SPLM/A asserts that "Article 2(a) did not refer to the Rules of Procedure or terms of reference", and that the parties intended to exclude procedural violations from the scope
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference and the Rules of Procedure, and reiterates for emphasis that, and I quote: "The parties differed over whether or not the ABC Experts exceeded their mandate as per the provisions of the CPA, the Abyei Protocol, the Abyei Appendix, and the ABC Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure." Express reference to the procedural framework is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	treaties, consistently upheld by international jurisprudence, namely that of effectiveness." In this context, it is astonishing that the SPLM/A asserts that "Article 2(a) did not refer to the Rules of Procedure or terms of reference", and that the parties intended to exclude procedural violations from the scope of any determination of an excess of mandate under Article 2(a) because:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	mandate, as defined both in the ABC terms of reference and the Rules of Procedure, and reiterates for emphasis that, and I quote: "The parties differed over whether or not the ABC Experts exceeded their mandate as per the provisions of the CPA, the Abyei Protocol, the Abyei Appendix, and the ABC Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure." Express reference to the procedural framework is also made in the same terms in Article 2(a) of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	treaties, consistently upheld by international jurisprudence, namely that of effectiveness." In this context, it is astonishing that the SPLM/A asserts that "Article 2(a) did not refer to the Rules of Procedure or terms of reference", and that the parties intended to exclude procedural violations from the scope of any determination of an excess of mandate under Article 2(a) because: "Article 2(a) does not refer to procedural
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12:49 1	Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the protocol provide for the	12:52 1	Article 3 deals with its functioning.
2	establishment of the Abyei Boundaries Commission, and	2	Article 3.1 is inspired by the principle of equality
3	describe its composition, ie they specify that it should	3	of the parties and impartiality of the Commission. It
4	include inter alia experts, representatives of the local	4	provides that:
5	communities and the local administration; and the	5	"The two parties shall submit their presentations to
6	timeframe of the Commission.	6	the ABC at its seat in Nairobi. The experts and other
7	Section 5.3 states that the Abyei Boundaries	7	members may ask questions and seek clarifications."
8	Commission the ABC, not simply the experts shall	8	Article 3.2 made it clear that it was the ABC, and
9	present its final report to the presidency as soon as it	9	not the experts alone, that was to hear the various
10	is ready.	10	testimonies of witnesses and representatives. It reads
11	Next is the Abyei Annex, which was also referred to	11	in relevant part:
12	as the Abyei Appendix, which was concluded on	12	"The ABC shall thereafter travel to the Sudan to
13	17th December 2004. It is under tab 4 of the common	13	listen to representatives of the people of Abyei Area
14	bundle. Its procedural character is well described by	14	and the neighbours, as indicated hereunder."
15	the SPLM/A itself in the memorial, as follows:	15	This provision also went on to specify the number of
16	" the Abyei Annex set out in greater specificity	16	meetings that were to be held, locations, and numbers of
17	the parties' agreement on matters relating to the	17	tribal representatives that were going to be
18	constitution and activities of the Abyei Boundaries	18	interviewed.
19	Commission."	19	Article 3.4 carved out a special role for the
20	Paragraph 2 of the annex set forth in detail the	20	experts, and stressed again that the final decision was
21	composition of the ABC, and imposes an impartiality	21	to be based on research and scientific analysis.
22	requirement on the experts. Paragraph 3, a provision	22	Article 3.5 stated that the ABC not the experts
23	which is clearly inspired by principles of equality and	23	alone were to reconvene in Nairobi to hear both
24	transparency, further indicates that:	24	parties' presentations and prepare the ABC's final
25	"The Commission"	25	report for presentation to the presidency in Khartoum.
	Page 89		Page 91
12:50 1	Not just the experts:	12:53 1	The ABC Rules of Procedure were drawn up by the
12:50 1 2	Not just the experts: " [was] to listen to the representatives of the	12:53 1 2	The ABC Rules of Procedure were drawn up by the experts and agreed by the parties' delegations on
	* *		
2	" [was] to listen to the representatives of the	2	experts and agreed by the parties' delegations on
2 3	" [was] to listen to the representatives of the people of the Abyei Area and the neighbours, and shall	2 3	experts and agreed by the parties' delegations on 11th April 2005. They are reproduced under tab 6 of the
2 3 4	" [was] to listen to the representatives of the people of the Abyei Area and the neighbours, and shall also listen to the presentations of the two parties."	2 3 4	experts and agreed by the parties' delegations on 11th April 2005. They are reproduced under tab 6 of the common bundle.
2 3 4 5	" [was] to listen to the representatives of the people of the Abyei Area and the neighbours, and shall also listen to the presentations of the two parties." Finally, paragraph 5 of the annex provided that:	2 3 4 5	experts and agreed by the parties' delegations on 11th April 2005. They are reproduced under tab 6 of the common bundle. Rule 1 repeats the substantive formula for the
2 3 4 5 6	" [was] to listen to the representatives of the people of the Abyei Area and the neighbours, and shall also listen to the presentations of the two parties." Finally, paragraph 5 of the annex provided that: " the report of the experts arrived at as	2 3 4 5 6	experts and agreed by the parties' delegations on 11th April 2005. They are reproduced under tab 6 of the common bundle. Rule 1 repeats the substantive formula for the delimitation. It makes express reference to fact that
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	" [was] to listen to the representatives of the people of the Abyei Area and the neighbours, and shall also listen to the presentations of the two parties." Finally, paragraph 5 of the annex provided that: " the report of the experts arrived at as prescribed in the ABC Rules of Procedure shall be final and binding on the parties." From this provision alone it is clear that the experts' report was to be arrived at as prescribed in the ABC Rules of Procedure. The terms of reference were agreed at a meeting of the experts held on 10th-12th March 2005, and it is at tab 5 of the common bundle. The terms of reference contain a number of articles dealing with the work and functioning of the ABC, including a detailed programme of work, listing of activities, and the time for which these activities were planned. The Terms of Reference provide a telling illustration of how closely intertwined the procedural and substantive provisions in the instruments setting up the process of resolution of the Abyei dispute were. Article 1 of the terms of reference repeats the mandate of the ABC as defined in the protocol; Article 2	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	experts and agreed by the parties' delegations on 11th April 2005. They are reproduced under tab 6 of the common bundle. Rule 1 repeats the substantive formula for the delimitation. It makes express reference to fact that the work of the Commission would be guided by the principles of agreement on Abyei, the Abyei Annex, the understanding on the Abyei Boundaries Commission, and the terms of reference. The provision is now on the screen, and I will read it in its entirety: "The work of the Commission will be guided by the principles of agreement on Abyei, the Abyei Annex, 'Understanding Abyei Commission' (ABC) and terms of reference, which includes the following mandate" The Abyei Area is defined in the Abyei Protocol in Article 1.1.2 as: "The area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905." The ABC shall confirm this definition. "1.2. The ABC shall demarcate the area specified above on map and on land." Significantly, Rules 6 through 10, dealing with meetings, testimonies and access to the members of the

12:55 1	Commission's meetings; Rule 7, the fact that the	12:58 1	regarding definition and delimitation of the Abyei Area,
2	Commission members should have free access to members of	2	and to be heard in an adjudicative manner."
3	the public other than those in the official delegations	3	With regard to the manner in which the Commission
4	at the locations to be visited; Rule 8, that at each	4	heard witnesses, the SPLM/A noted that and I quote:
5	meeting with the public the chairman will explain the	5	"It employed quintessentially adjudicative
6	purpose of the Commission; Rule 9, that the recordings	6	procedures in its conduct of the proceedings before it."
7	of the testimonies should be provided to all members of	7	The SPLM/A further emphasised that again I quote:
8	the Commission; and Rule 10, that, in addition to	8	" each party was fully aware of the other party's
9	talking with the public, the Commission shall visit	9	submissions and evidence, and enjoyed multiple
10	sites in the field based on recommendations of both	10	opportunities to meet and rebut the submissions and
11	sides.	11	evidence."
12	This terminology leaves no doubt as to the fact that	12	The SPLM/A also noted with approval that the
13	fact that these rules were addressed to the Commission	13	testimony of witnesses before the Commission was
14	in its entirety, not just the experts, and that the work	14	recorded and transcribed, and that each party was aware
15	of the ABC was to be open and transparent. Furthermore,	15	of the other's submissions and evidence.
16	as the Tribunal will note, Rule 9 refers to the	16	By contrast, when it comes to assessing the experts'
17	recordings of the meetings being made by both sides,	17	conduct in receiving evidence from Ngok Dinka witnesses
18	thus implicitly requiring that both sides be present.	18	ex parte, and without informing the Government of Sudan,
19	Finally, the last relevant rule, Rule 14, states	19	the SPLM/A denies the mandatory character of the
20	that:	20	experts' procedural obligations, and sees no
21	"The Commission will endeavour to reach a decision	21	irregularity or procedural unfairness in this conduct.
22	by consensus. If, however, an agreed position by two	22	Mr President, our opponents ignore a key aspect of
23	sides is not achieved, the experts will have the final	23	this case, and have ignored it in every one of their
24	say."	24	written submissions: no matter how bespoke the ABC was,
25	This was the procedural framework agreed for the	25	it was the body that had been entrusted with the complex
	D 02		D 07
	Page 93		Page 95
12.56 1			
12:56 1	work of the ABC. In the light of such a clear and	12:59 1	task of adjudicating a highly sensitive dispute.
12:56 1 2	work of the ABC. In the light of such a clear and detailed procedural structure, the SPLM/A's allegations		task of adjudicating a highly sensitive dispute. Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid
	detailed procedural structure, the SPLM/A's allegations	12:59 1 2 3	Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid
2		2	Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid a great deal of attention in imposing specific
2 3	detailed procedural structure, the SPLM/A's allegations and objections that the ABC experts were not required to	2 3	Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid
2 3 4	detailed procedural structure, the SPLM/A's allegations and objections that the ABC experts were not required to follow a specific set of procedural rules, given the	2 3 4	Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid a great deal of attention in imposing specific procedural requirements on the work of the ABC and the
2 3 4 5	detailed procedural structure, the SPLM/A's allegations and objections that the ABC experts were not required to follow a specific set of procedural rules, given the so-called "rudimentary character" of the parties'	2 3 4 5	Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid a great deal of attention in imposing specific procedural requirements on the work of the ABC and the experts, regulating the ABC's work through a set of
2 3 4 5 6	detailed procedural structure, the SPLM/A's allegations and objections that the ABC experts were not required to follow a specific set of procedural rules, given the so-called "rudimentary character" of the parties' agreement regarding the ABC procedures, is simply wrong.	2 3 4 5 6	Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid a great deal of attention in imposing specific procedural requirements on the work of the ABC and the experts, regulating the ABC's work through a set of agreed rules inspired by the respect of the adversarial
2 3 4 5 6 7	detailed procedural structure, the SPLM/A's allegations and objections that the ABC experts were not required to follow a specific set of procedural rules, given the so-called "rudimentary character" of the parties' agreement regarding the ABC procedures, is simply wrong. The fact of the matter is that the SPLM/A wants it	2 3 4 5 6 7	Conscious of this delicate role the parties paid a great deal of attention in imposing specific procedural requirements on the work of the ABC and the experts, regulating the ABC's work through a set of agreed rules inspired by the respect of the adversarial principle, the equality of the parties, and the
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13:01 1		14:52 1	(2.58 pm)
2	-	2	MS MALINTOPPI: Thank you, Mr President. I will now turn
3	1 1	3	to the procedural violations committed by the experts.
4	1	4	As it will be shown, the extent to which the experts
5		5	disregarded the agreed procedural framework in
6		6	a number of fundamental ways is striking.
7	, and the second se	7	To summarise:
8		8	The experts carried out essential tasks which
9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9	the relevant procedural instruments had reserved to the
10	•	10	ABC as a whole, thus systematically ignoring the
11	6 1	11	distinction that had been carefully drawn between the
12	1	12	experts and the ABC.
13	•	13	2. They grossly violated the adversarial principle;
14	•	14	and
15	•	15	3. They manifestly neglected to respect the
16	1 0	16	requirements of transparency that had been emphasised in
17		17	the governing procedural instruments.
18		18	I propose to examine each one of these grounds of
19		19	excess of mandate in turn, applying the pertinent
20	<u> </u>	20	procedural rules to specific instances in which the
21	3	21	experts misapplied, deviated from, or misinterpreted the
22		22	agreed procedural framework, or blatantly violated
23		23	general principles of due process and equal treatment of
24	- · ·	24	the parties.
25	in this meeting, and no equivalent meeting was held with	25	The first main ground of procedural violations
	Page 97		Page 99
13:03 1	representatives of the north.	14:59 1	committed by the experts is the fact that they
13.03 1	-	2	repeatedly ignored the clear distinction drawn in the
3		3	procedural rules between the experts and the full
4		4	Abyei Boundaries Commission.
5		5	As I recalled earlier, paragraph 3 of the Abyei
6		6	Annex stipulated that the Commission as a whole, and not
7		7	just the experts on their own initiative, was to:
8	-	8	" listen to the representatives of the people of
9		9	the Abyei Area and the neighbours."
10		10	In addition, paragraph 5 imposed the obligation that
11		11	the report of the experts should be arrived at as
12		12	prescribed in the ABC Rules of Procedure.
13		13	The terms of reference reiterated the distinction at
14		14	Article 3.2, where it was stated that the ABC, and not
15		15	the experts, would travel to Sudan to listen to the
16	the work of the ABC was concluded, his conduct is very	16	representatives of the people of the Abyei Area and
17	strange indeed, and casts a shadow over the whole	17	their neighbours. The same requirements were repeated
18	B process.	18	in Rules 6 to 10 of the ABC Rules of Procedure, where
19	Mr President, this may be a convenient time to pause	19	all meetings, testimonies and access to the public were
20	ivii i resident, this may be a convenient time to pause		
		20	reserved to the Commission or members of the Commission.
21	for lunch, if you so wish, and I can then resume after	20 21	In blatant disregard of these rules, the experts by
21 22	for lunch, if you so wish, and I can then resume after the break.	21 22	
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22 23 24	for lunch, if you so wish, and I can then resume after the break. THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much. The hearing will resume at 3 o'clock this afternoon. (1.04 pm)	21 22 23 24	In blatant disregard of these rules, the experts by themselves held a series of unauthorised ex parte meetings. As the Tribunal will recall, at the initial meetings held in Nairobi on 10th-12th March 2005 the
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15:01 1	for the ABC and issued a detailed schedule for the	15:04 1	and it contains nothing about these interviews'
2	programme of work of the Commission.	2	modalities.
3	The Rules of Procedure, which involved a process	3	The SPLM/A acknowledges that the Khartoum meetings
4	involving both the experts and the two parties, were	4	of 21st April, 6th and 8th May 2005 took place without
5	adopted on 11th April 2005. The first meeting of the	5	the parties' representatives, but it does so
6	parties and experts took place on 12th April 2005, some	6	half-heartedly in a footnote at page 135 of its
7	ten days behind the schedule that had been originally	7	memorial. In the reply it recognises more openly that
8	planned in the programme of work adopted in March.	8	the parties and the other ABC members did not attend the
9	Subsequent to this, the experts flew to Khartoum and	9	meetings, but it still refuses to accept that this is
10	then to Abyei and interviewed a number of witnesses,	10	a serious departure from a fundamental rule of
11	according to the original schedule, from	11	procedure.
12	14th-20th April 2005 in localities which included Abyei,	12	In its written submissions the SPLM/A raises
13	Agok and Muglad.	13	a hotchpotch of different arguments against the
14	After these scheduled interviews the experts should	14	Government's complaints concerning these meetings. It
15	have gone back to Nairobi in conformity with the agreed	15	asserts that the Government must have been aware of them
16	programme of work. Instead, it is recorded in the	16	because the experts discussed the subject of
17	experts' report at pages 9 and 10 this is tab 2 of	17	interviewing third parties with the delegations and at
18	the common bundle that the experts also met on	18	the time no objections were raised.
19	21st April 2005 and on 6th and 8th May 2005 at the	19	The SPLM/A further alleges that the experts enjoyed
20	Hilton Hotel in Khartoum with a number of Ngok Dinka	20	broad procedural discretion and investigatory powers,
21	individuals living in the city, including the former	21	including the authority to conduct the Khartoum
22	Assistant Commissioner of Abyei, Mr Justin Deng, and two	22	meetings.
23	Twic Dinka chiefs.	23	Our opponents also contend that these meetings were
24	The minutes of the Khartoum interviews can be found	24	entirely consistent with the parties' procedural
25	at appendix 4 of the experts' report at pages 148-158,	25	arguments. It argues that, at most, this conduct by the
	Page 101		Page 103
	1 age 101		1 age 103
15:03 1	which are reproduced under tab 2 of the common bundle.	15:06 1	experts amounted to, "an inadvertent misunderstanding of
2	All these meetings were organised without the	2	the limits of the ABC experts' investigative authority",
3	Government's prior knowledge and the Government only	3	and does not represent a serious violation of
4	found out about them after the final report of the	4	a fundamental rule of procedure.
5	experts was made public.	5	This arguments are misguided and they are based,
6	In this context it is important to recall that on	6	among other things, precisely on the wrong premise that
7	25th April 2005, three months before the experts' report	7	the experts and the Commission were one and the same
8	was made public on 14th July 2005, the ABC issued a note	8	thing. As I stated earlier, this is clearly not the
9	on testimony obtained in field visits in which it	9	case.
10	recounted what emerged from the various oral testimonies	10	Paragraph 3 of the Abyei Annex states that the ABC,
11	and set forth what the ABC purported to do in order to	11	not the experts, shall listen to the representatives of
12	find evidence from contemporary records.	12	the people of the Abyei Area and the neighbours and
13	The note was filed at Annex SM78 with Sudan's	13	shall also listen to presentations of the two parties.
14	memorial and it's also at tab 6 of the arbitrators'	14	Likewise, Article 3.2 of the ABC Terms of Reference
15	folders. It refers to the testimony taken from	15	clearly specifies that the ABC, and not the experts
16	14th-20th April and to meetings held over a seven-day	16	alone, shall travel to the Sudan to listen to
17	period. It carefully specifies that:	17	representatives of the people of the Abyei Area and the
18	"All testimony was gathered in public group	18	neighbours as indicated therein.
19	meetings, where the witnesses spoke under oath, could	19	As for the Rules of Procedure, as the title
20	hear the testimony of others, and could be heard by	20	indicates, "Rules of Procedure for the
21	a large audience as well."	21	Abyei Boundaries Commission", they address the work of
22	There is, however, a glaring omission in this note,	22	the Commission as a whole. When it was necessary to
23	since it contains no mention of any of the interviews	23	specify in the rules that certain activities would be
24	conducted after the seven-day period but before the note	24	carried out by the experts alone, the specific term
25	of 25th April was issued, notably on 21st April 2005,	25	"experts" is used. Otherwise reference is made to "the
	Page 102		Page 104
	8		

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15:07 1	Commission" or "Commission members".	15:11 1	Moreover, these testimonies do not constitute proof
2	Thus, when Rule 7, for instance, referred to the	2	of the facts alleged, since no documentary evidence in
3	fact that, "Commission members should have free access	3	the form of minutes, recordings, et cetera, supports
4	to members of the public other than those in the	4	them, as would have been expected had the account of the
5	official delegations at the locations to be visited",	5	SPLM/A's witnesses been accurate. As has been stated by
6	this provision clearly does not just refer to the	6	one authority:
7	experts, but to all the members of the Commission.	7	"Personal interest of the deponent and the
8	With respect to the SPLM/A's arguments that the	8	uncontrolled character of his affirmation are therefore
9	parties had discussions on the subject of interviewing	9	important factors which generally deprive a claimant's
10	third parties, this is a conjecture based on their own	10	affidavit, even though sworn, of much of its probative
11	distortion of the Government's preliminary presentation	11	value."
12	to the Commission in April 2005 and on witness	12	In stark contrast with the testimonies submitted on
13	statements provided on behalf of the SPLM/A. These	13	behalf of the SPLM/A, three Government witnesses one
14	arguments have been rebutted in detail in the	14	of whom, Mr Abdul Rasul El-Nour Ismail, was a member of
15	Government's rejoinder, and only some brief remarks are	15	the ABC, like Mr James Lual Deng reject this version
16	warranted in this respect.	16	of facts and confirm that the Government had not been
17	The discussions to which the SPLM/A refers in the	17	informed of the Khartoum meetings, and only found out
18	reply memorial took place at an early stage, when the	18	about them when the experts' report was issued.
19	parties made their initial presentations to the ABC in	19	With regard to the SPLM/A's argument that the
20	2005, and concerned the possibility for the ABC to	20	meeting held on 8th May 2005 was organised by the
21	obtain testimony from the people in the disputed area.	21	Sudanese politician Bona Malwal, the Government has
22	These general exchanges do not concern the issue which	22	already replied in its rejoinder. It should be added
23	is relevant here, ie fact that the experts should not	23	that it is not at all certain that the meetings were
24	have conducted interviews without informing both parties	24	indeed initiated by Mr Malwal. One of the SPLM/A's own
25	or the other ABC members.	25	witnesses, Kuol Deng Kuol Arop, states in his testimony
	Page 105		Page 107
	1 age 103		Tago 107
15:09 1	The purpose of these exchanges was to clarify the	15:13 1	that the meetings in Khartoum "occurred at the request
2	parties' and the ABC's understanding of the Commission's	2	of those who wanted to talk to the ABC experts".
3	mandate in respect of the testimonies that were to be	3	Be that as it may, even assuming that Mr Malwal
4	collected. It was in that context that the Government's	4	initiated these meetings, he was not an ABC member, and
5	representative agreed that oral testimony could be of	5	did not represent the Government of Sudan in any
6	assistance. However, nowhere is it stated by any of the	6	capacity. The fact remains that the Government was
7	participants in these discussions that the experts were	7	never notified, and the meetings did take place without
8	free to take oral testimony in camera from persons	8	the Government's prior knowledge, and in the absence of
9	associated with one side without first informing all the	9	its proper representatives.
10	ABC members and in their absence.	10	The SPLM/A also alleges that the Khartoum meetings
11	As to the specific discussions which allegedly the	11	were irrelevant because they did not cause prejudice to
12	parties had on the subject, the only evidence adduced by	12	the Government and "did not alter the outcome of the ABC
13	the SPLM/A is provided by two of its witnesses, Minister	13	decision in the slightest". This is pure speculation.
14	Deng Alor Kuol and Mr James Lual Deng. They testified	14	In fact, there's no way of knowing the extent to which
15	that the parties were notified, or rather the other ABC	15	the meetings influenced the experts' approach to the
16	members were somehow made aware, it is not said how,	16	whole delimitation issue and the impact that they
17	that the experts were to conduct the Khartoum meetings	17	ultimately had on the report. In fact, the rejoinder of
18	in April and May 2005, and that neither party objected.	18	the Government has already explained in detail that
19	The witnesses in question testified as to their	19	these meetings did indeed influence their report.
20	personal belief. But, as stated in the Government's	20	These were not unimportant gatherings with
21	rejoinder, their statements are framed in very general	21	irrelevant people. The individuals involved were
22	terms, and provide no direct evidence that the experts	22	a group of Sudanese intellectuals one of them was
23 24	ever formally notified both parties, or the other ABC	23	a former Assistant Commissioner of Abyei and the
24 25	members, that they planned to conduct specific interviews by themselves on certain specific dates.	24 25	interviews must have been conducted for a reason.
23	men views by memserves on certain specific dates.	23	Indeed, their opinion was considered so important that
	Page 106		Page 108

15:14 1	the experts modified the original schedule, the original	15:18 1	Mr Millington's views. First, there is no indication
2	programme of work in order to accommodate these	2	that this statement is true, that this was indeed the US
3	additional interviews. By acting separately and	3	position at the time. Second, no Abyei Area was ever
4	covertly as they did in conducting the Khartoum	4	demarcated. Third, the Abyei local government area, as
5	meetings, the experts patently violated the procedural	5	shown in map 27 in volume III of the memorial of the
6	rules and exceeded the ABC's mandate.	6	Government of Sudan, which is also reproduced under
7	Another example of a situation where the experts	7	tab 7 of the folders, bears no relation to the experts'
8	confused their role with that of the Commission arose	8	area.
9	when, some time before they started the research in	9	For reasons that are not entirely clear, the experts
10	Khartoum, on 27th April 2005, they apparently contacted	10	purported to attribute great importance to the US
11	Mr Jeffrey Millington, a US official who had worked with	11	interpretation of the formula an interpretation that
12	Senator Danforth during the negotiations that culminated	12	is not accurate as provided by Mr Millington. The
13	in the CPA. The Government of Sudan was not informed of	13	experts did not explain why Mr Millington's advice was
14	this, and only found out about Mr Millington's response	14	believed to be so significant, particularly in the light
15	when the experts' report was issued on 14th July 2005.	15	of his witness statement provided at the request of
16	Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure refers to the fact	16	the SPLM/A in these proceedings that his role in the
17	that Commission members "should have free access to	17	peace talks was merely and I quote "to observe and
18	members of the public other than those in the official	18	be available to assist the parties as required", and not
19	delegations at the locations to be visited". The words	19	even to negotiate, mediate or represent either party.
20	"Commission members" clearly do not refer only to the	20	But further details about this episode emerged one
21	experts. And, needless to say, Mr Millington hardly	21	year later at a lecture given by Ambassador Petterson at
22	qualifies as a member of the public at the locations to	22	the National Defense University and Wilson Center
23	be visited.	23	Symposium on 11th September 2006. This document was
24	By way of background, it should be recalled that the	24	filed at Annex 86 of the Government of Sudan's memorial
25	experts' report stated at page 4 of its preface that no	25	and is also reproduced under tab 11 of the common
	Page 109		Page 111
15:16 1	maps depicting the area inhabited by the Ngok Dinka in	15:19 1	bundle.
2	1905 exist. The preface to the report added at page 4	2	On that occasion Ambassador Petterson revealed that
3	that, since the experts found no sufficient	3	he had sent an email to Mr Millington and repeated his
4	documentation showing the administrative situation on	4	statement that:
5	the ground at the time and I read from the preface of	5	"It was clearly our view [the Americans' view]
6	the report:	6	that the area transferred in 1905 was roughly equivalent
7	"[They had] to avail themselves of relevant	7	to the area of Abyei that was demarcated in later
8	historical material produced before and after 1905, as	8	years."
9	well as during that year, to determine as accurately as	9	More precisely, Ambassador Petterson, in commenting
10	possible the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms as it	10	on Mr Millington's views, remarked as follows:
11 12	was in 1905."	11 12	"The Americans had not meant to limit the gathering
	The preface of the report then went on to state:		of information about Abyei strictly to information
13 14	"In doing this the experts are mindful that the drafters of the American proposal which was incorporated	13 14	available in 1905, which my colleagues and I found extremely limited and manifestly insufficient upon which
15	into the Abyei Protocol have stated: 'It was clearly our	15	to base a decision on Abyei's boundaries."
16	view when we submitted our proposal that the area	16	Ambassador Petterson's remarks call for four
10			
17	transferred in 1905 was roughly equivalent to the area	1 /	important comments. First it is onvious that
17 18	transferred in 1905 was roughly equivalent to the area of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This	17 18	important comments. First, it is obvious that Mr Millington's email played an important role to the
18	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This	18	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the
18 19	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants,	18 19	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation
18 19 20	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants, conveyed to the two sides at the Naivasha talks."	18 19 20	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation of the formula and that the experts stated in the report
18 19 20 21	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants, conveyed to the two sides at the Naivasha talks." The footnote at the end of this paragraph refers to	18 19 20 21	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation of the formula and that the experts stated in the report that in determining the area of the nine Ngok Dinka
18 19 20 21 22	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants, conveyed to the two sides at the Naivasha talks." The footnote at the end of this paragraph refers to an email from Jeffrey Millington to the US embassy in	18 19 20 21 22	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation of the formula and that the experts stated in the report that in determining the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms they were mindful of the American position as
18 19 20 21 22 23	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants, conveyed to the two sides at the Naivasha talks." The footnote at the end of this paragraph refers to an email from Jeffrey Millington to the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya of 27th April 2005. This is the extent	18 19 20 21 22 23	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation of the formula and that the experts stated in the report that in determining the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms they were mindful of the American position as conveyed by Mr Millington.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants, conveyed to the two sides at the Naivasha talks." The footnote at the end of this paragraph refers to an email from Jeffrey Millington to the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya of 27th April 2005. This is the extent of the reference to this advice in the experts' report.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation of the formula and that the experts stated in the report that in determining the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms they were mindful of the American position as conveyed by Mr Millington. Second, Mr Millington's advice apparently comforted
18 19 20 21 22 23	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants, conveyed to the two sides at the Naivasha talks." The footnote at the end of this paragraph refers to an email from Jeffrey Millington to the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya of 27th April 2005. This is the extent of the reference to this advice in the experts' report. Three comments are warranted on the substance of	18 19 20 21 22 23	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation of the formula and that the experts stated in the report that in determining the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms they were mindful of the American position as conveyed by Mr Millington. Second, Mr Millington's advice apparently comforted the experts in their analysis, as reported by the
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	of Abyei that was demarcated in later [years].' This position was, according to the American participants, conveyed to the two sides at the Naivasha talks." The footnote at the end of this paragraph refers to an email from Jeffrey Millington to the US embassy in Nairobi, Kenya of 27th April 2005. This is the extent of the reference to this advice in the experts' report.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Mr Millington's email played an important role to the extent that it was used to provide a US interpretation of the formula and that the experts stated in the report that in determining the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms they were mindful of the American position as conveyed by Mr Millington. Second, Mr Millington's advice apparently comforted

	1 chairman of the ABC in his 2006 lecture, that it was	15:24 1	expressed this view to me or any of my aides, clearly or
	2 extremely limited and manifestly insufficient to limit	2	otherwise. Neither I nor any of my assistants were
	3 the gathering of information about Abyei strictly to	3	informed of any later [years'] revision or version of
	4 information available in 1905.	4	the definition."
	5 Third, Ambassador Petterson's remarks provide	5	Furthermore, the parties had requested the experts
	a highly pertinent example of the disregard that the	6	in no uncertain terms to base their findings on research
	7 experts manifested for the agreed procedural framework.	7	and scientific analysis. Procedural Rule 11 allows the
	8 It was not up to the experts to seek the views of	8	experts to determine what additional documentation
	9 a third party to interpret the mandate of the ABC, and	9	and/or archival material will need to be consulted and
	even less to look for external support, without	10	certainly does not authorise them to contact
	disclosing their initiative to the other ABC members or	11	representatives of unrelated governments.
	the parties, in order to modify or expand the scope of	12	Article 4 of the Abyei Annex provides that:
	the ABC's mission. The formula comprising part of the	13	"The experts shall consult the British archives and
	mandate of the commission had been clearly defined and	14	other relevant sources on Sudan, wherever they may be
	agreed by the parties, and it was the experts' duty to	15	available, with a view to arriving at a decision that
	keep their decision within the bounds of such an agreed	16	shall be based on scientific analysis and research."
	mandate.	17	Not based on the opinion of an unrelated third party
	Fourth, Mr Millington's views did not accurately	18	solicited without the parties' knowledge and prior
	reflect the formula that was expressly agreed by the	19	approval. Article 3.4 of the Terms of Reference repeats
	parties, namely to delimit the area of the nine Ngok	20	the same language verbatim, thus reiterating its
	Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905. In	21	significance for the parties.
	fact, Ambassador Petterson confuses two things: the	22	In the light of these provisions, what was the point
	relevant date, 1905; and earlier or later evidence	23	of soliciting Mr Millington's views and attributing them
	bearing on the position in 1905. Such evidence was	24	so much significance that the experts felt compelled to
2	25 never excluded.	25	preface their report with the specification that in
	Page 113		Page 115
15:22	1 Apart from its usual generic rebuttal that the	15:25 1	reaching their decision they were mindful of the views
	2 experts were granted broad procedural discretion by the	2	expressed by the US in their original proposal? What
	3 parties and therefore could meet with third parties if	3	possible bearing could those views have on the task that
	4 they thought it appropriate, and its customary dismissal	4	the parties had assigned to the ABC?
	5 of the Government's complaints as contrived and	5	In the Government's submission, the experts
	6 frivolous, the SPLM/A seeks to minimise the importance	6	therefore committed a manifest excess of mandate when
	7 of Millington's advice by characterising it as a single	7	they accepted Mr Millington's views without giving prior
	8 email exchange. It adds that the experts' conduct in	8	notice to the ABC as a whole.
	9 this respect was not "a serious violation of	9	A further procedural excess of mandate was committed
	a fundamental procedural guarantee", and states that in	10	when the experts proceeded to issue their report in
	any event it caused no injury.	11	disregard of Procedural Rule 14. This goes to the heart
	On the contrary, Mr President, the Government	12	of the functioning of the ABC, and as such it is
	submits that this was indeed a serious violation. It	13	a particularly egregious violation. The plain fact is
	was neither necessary nor conforming with the agreed	14	that there never was an endeavour to reach a decision by
	procedural rules for the experts to solicit the views of	15	consensus of all the Commission members as required by
	a US representative in the negotiating sessions in order	16 17	Rule 14.
	to ascertain the meaning of the formula.As stated by Vice President Taha in his witness	17 18	You will recall that this rule imposes the following
	As stated by vice President Tana in his witness statement filed with the Government's counter-memorial:	18	obligation: "The Commission will endeavour to reach a decision
	20 "The GoS did not need to approach any of the US	20	by consensus. If, however, an agreed position by two
	21 mediators for any explanation of the Danforth proposal."	20	sides is not achieved, the experts will have the final
	The Vice President of Sudan also expressed surprise	21 22	say."
	23 at Mr Millington's opinion as formulated in the report.	23	It should also be noted that paragraph 5 of the
	24 He stated as follows:	23	Abyei Annex provides that:
	25 "Neither Danforth nor any of his assistants	25	"The report of the experts arrived at as prescribed
	1 totalet Balliotal not any of the assistants		The report of the experts uniffed at as presented
	Page 114	1	Page 116

15:27 1	by the ABC Rules of Procedure shall be final and	15:30 1	there is a consensus on a particular issue or issues,
2	binding."	2	and when the reply is negative would conclude that the
3	Hence the experts could finalise the report only in	3	consensus has not been reached. This is what should
4	the absence of a decision by consensus pursuant to	4	have happened in the present circumstances, but none of
5	Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure.	5	this ever took place.
6	In contrast with these very clear mandatory	6	The ABC as a whole never saw the experts' report,
7	provisions the experts fundamentally misinterpreted and	7	either in draft or in final form. Instead the experts
8	misconstrued the Abyei Annex and the Rules of Procedure	8	sought a meeting with the president directly, without
9	when they stated in their report that since the parties,	9	even disclosing the purpose of such a meeting.
10	the SPLM/A and the GoS were unable to reconcile their	10	By the experts' own admission, their conclusion that
11	differences on the disputed issue, then the decision of	11	there was no consensus was based on the fact that the
12	the experts "shall be the determinant of the boundaries	12	parties had opposing views on the disputed issue.
13	in question". This erroneous interpretation appears to	13	I shall recall the words used by the experts in the
14	have been endorsed also by Minister Deng Alor Kuol, who	14	summary of their report and decision at page 9:
15	in his first statement referred to the fact that a final	15	" the two sides, ie the Government of Sudan (GoS)
16	report would have been issued by the experts had	16	and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
17	agreement not been reached by the parties.	17	(SPLM/A), were unable to reconcile their differences on
18	However, the procedural requirements were quite	18	the Abyei issue. Thus the decision arrived at by the
19	different. It was the Commission as a whole which	19	five ABC experts shall be the determinant of the
20	should have endeavoured to reach a decision by	20	boundaries in question."
21	consensus. The summary of the experts' report gets it	21	The SPLM/A asserts that there had been attempts at
22	right. It correctly states that only "if the 15-person	22	reaching a consensus, which it alleges were
23	ABC is unable to reach a consensual decision on what the	23	systematically rebuffed by representatives of the
24	Abyei Area's boundaries should be" could the experts	24	Government. However, these assertions are based on
25	issue a decision that was "final and binding on the	25	witness statements provided on behalf of the SPLM/A, and
	Page 117		Page 119
	1480 117		1 480 117
15:29 1	parties".	15:31 1	
	parties .	15.51 1	are unsupported by any documentary evidence. I refer in
2	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the	13.31 1	are unsupported by any documentary evidence. I refer in this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at
2 3			
	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the	2	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at
3	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the issue with party representatives on the ABC. The	2 3	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at paragraphs 140-143.
3 4	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the issue with party representatives on the ABC. The experts simply rushed to a decision, based on the fact	2 3 4	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at paragraphs 140-143. I would also add that there is no mention in the
3 4 5	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the issue with party representatives on the ABC. The experts simply rushed to a decision, based on the fact that the presentations made by the parties were	2 3 4 5	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at paragraphs 140-143. I would also add that there is no mention in the experts' report, nor was there any mention at the
3 4 5 6	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the issue with party representatives on the ABC. The experts simply rushed to a decision, based on the fact that the presentations made by the parties were different, as was to be expected, without ascertaining	2 3 4 5 6	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at paragraphs 140-143. I would also add that there is no mention in the experts' report, nor was there any mention at the meeting with the president presenting the report, of the
3 4 5 6 7	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the issue with party representatives on the ABC. The experts simply rushed to a decision, based on the fact that the presentations made by the parties were different, as was to be expected, without ascertaining first whether a consensus could be reached amongst the members of the Commission in proper deliberations within the Commission.	2 3 4 5 6 7	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at paragraphs 140-143. I would also add that there is no mention in the experts' report, nor was there any mention at the meeting with the president presenting the report, of the three alleged attempts to reach a consensus brought up by the SPLM/A witnesses. This is odd since the report does refer to the need to reach a consensual decision.
3 4 5 6 7 8	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the issue with party representatives on the ABC. The experts simply rushed to a decision, based on the fact that the presentations made by the parties were different, as was to be expected, without ascertaining first whether a consensus could be reached amongst the members of the Commission in proper deliberations within the Commission. The Government of Sudan's written submissions have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at paragraphs 140-143. I would also add that there is no mention in the experts' report, nor was there any mention at the meeting with the president presenting the report, of the three alleged attempts to reach a consensus brought up by the SPLM/A witnesses. This is odd since the report does refer to the need to reach a consensual decision. Had these meetings indeed taken place they would have
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	In the event there was no endeavour to discuss the issue with party representatives on the ABC. The experts simply rushed to a decision, based on the fact that the presentations made by the parties were different, as was to be expected, without ascertaining first whether a consensus could be reached amongst the members of the Commission in proper deliberations within the Commission. The Government of Sudan's written submissions have extensively dealt with the lack of any attempt to reach	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	this respect the Tribunal to our rejoinder at paragraphs 140-143. I would also add that there is no mention in the experts' report, nor was there any mention at the meeting with the president presenting the report, of the three alleged attempts to reach a consensus brought up by the SPLM/A witnesses. This is odd since the report does refer to the need to reach a consensual decision. Had these meetings indeed taken place they would have been mentioned expressly in order to provide a valid
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Saturday, 18th April 2009

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15:33 1	without endeavouring to reach a decision by consensus of	15:36 1	or otherwise mentioned in the experts' report. The
2	the 15-person ABC, in violation of the mandatory	2	Government's representatives on the Commission were not
3	requirement of Rule of Procedure 14, represents manifest	3	informed that these interviews were going to take place,
4	excess of mandate.	4	and were unaware of them until they read the experts'
5	But in each of the episodes I just mentioned, the	5	report.
6	experts also violated the principles of contradiction,	6	The SPLM/A's allegation that the experts were free
7	which inspired the entire ABC process and ensured that	7	to consult anyone they wished ex parte flies in the face
8	the parties were to be present and participate on equal	8	of logic and the plain terms of the agreed Procedural
9	terms in all the various aspects of the procedure, as	9	Rules. As I mentioned earlier, only in specific
10	specified in the Terms of Reference and the procedural	10	instances set out in the Terms of Reference and the
11	rules. This was emphasised in particular in Article 3	11	Procedural Rules were the experts authorised to act
12	of the Terms of Reference, in paragraph 3 of the Abyei	12	ex parte, as for instance in conducting research in the
13	Annex, and Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure. When	13	British archives.
14	certain tasks were to be carried out by the experts	14	For the experts to conduct meetings without the
15	alone, this was specifically stated, as in the case of	15	parties' prior knowledge and presence was a blatant
16	consultation of the British archives and other relevant	16	violation of paragraph 3 of the Abyei Annex, Article 3.2
17	sources on Sudan, as indicated in Article 3.4 of the	17	of the Terms of Reference, and amounts to excess of
18	Terms of Reference.	18	mandate under Article 2 of the Arbitration Agreement.
19	As a corollary of that adversarial principle, if	19	The experts' conduct was also a violation of basic
20	evidence were to be produced, the parties had a right to	20	notions of due process.
21	test that evidence; if witnesses were to be heard, the	21	Moreover, we know from the experts' report that the
22	parties had a right to ask questions. For instance,	22	Ngok Dinka individuals interviewed on 6th May 2005 gave
23	when paragraph 3 of the Abyei Annex stated that the ABC	23	the experts documents and maps of the relevant area
24	should "listen to the representatives of the people of	24	which were never handed over to the Government. In
25	the Abyei Area and the neighbours, and shall also listen	25	particular, the experts were given at some point
	Page 121		Page 123
15.25 1	to the presentations of the two parties", this is	15:38 1	a sketch map highlighting certain place names. The
15:35 1 2	an obvious reference to the principle of contradiction.	13.38 1	relevant part of the minutes of the meetings attached to
3	And yet the experts violated that principle over and	3	the report, page 156, reads as follows:
4	again by holding the Khartoum meetings, by soliciting	4	"They [the witnesses] will also copy the sketch map
5	Mr Millington's advice ex parte, and by not seeking	5	they made of the area and give us [the experts] a copy.
6	a consensus of the ABC as a whole before they issued the	6	They had highlighted place names on a copy of NC35-L
7	final report.	7	Ghabat Arab map, and we transferred those to our
8	To return to the Khartoum meetings with this	8	photocopy of that map."
9	principle of contradiction in mind, they were held in	9	Some of the statements recorded in these meetings
10	the absence of the parties' representatives, and the ABC	10	are also cause for certain, and would have been objected
11	as a whole never had an opportunity to provide its views	11	to by the Government had the other ABC members been
12	on the subject. Moreover, some of the interviews	12	present, and had they had an opportunity to comment. In
13	conducted in Khartoum are not recorded in the experts'	13	particular, when Dr Johnson referred to the area to be
14	report, and therefore the parties are in the dark as to	14	delimited, he omitted any reference to the year 1905,
15	the context to this day.	15	and did not use the key word "transferred". He stated,
16	The minutes of the Khartoum interviews contained in	16	and I read from his statement:
17	appendix 4 to the experts' report, starting at page 148,	17	"The area to be defined is described in the protocol
18	list the names of eight Ngok Dinka people apparently	18	as the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms no one
19	interviewed by the experts. However, the only interview	19	else. And we were supposed to discover what territory
20	recorded in the minutes and attached to the report is	20	was being used and claimed by those nine chiefdoms when
21	that conducted with Mr Deng, who apparently provided	21	the administrative decision was made to place them in
22	information in his capacity of former administrator of	22	Kordofan."
23	the Abyei Area.	23	You will find this at pages 155-156 of tab 2 in the
24	No further minutes of the interviews taken on	24	common bundle.
25	21st April 2005 at the Khartoum Hilton are attached to	25	As Professor Crawford has explained, this is not
	Page 122		Page 124
	Page 122		Page 124

15:39 1	what the agreed formula said. The definition given by	15:42 1	advice that Mr Millington provided. To this day the
2	Dr Johnson is unacceptable and represents a clear	2	Government has not seen the full text of this email
3	violation of Rule of Procedure 8, which states in no	3	exchange and we're none the wiser as to who initiated
4	uncertain terms that:	4	the exchange.
5	"At each meeting with the public the Chairman will	5	As I mentioned earlier, Ambassador Petterson stated
6	explain the purpose of the Commission, noting that the	6	at a conference in 2006 that he did; but even accepting
7	said purpose is limited to defining and demarcating the	7	this, we still do not know how the initial question was
8	area of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms	8	formulated, what were the modalities of the exchange,
9	transferred to Kordofan in 1905."	9	nor do we know why the experts considered that a third
10	There was no justification for Dr Johnson's	10	party communication regarding the formula was relevant
11	disregard of such a carefully drafted provision.	11	or appropriate. Had Mr Millington been tendered as
12	Moreover, Dr Johnson must have known what he was	12	a witness by the SPLM/A in these hearings, the
13	doing, not only because the terms of reference were	13	Government of Sudan would have questioned him about all
14	drafted by the experts themselves, but also because he	14	of this.
15	had previously recognised the importance of the formula,	15	In any event, the experts' manner of proceeding is
16	at least for the Government, when he stated in	16	not a mere irregularity. It is evident that the experts
17	an article he recently wrote that:	17	committed an excess of mandate when they accepted
18	"Throughout the gathering of testimony in the field,	18	Mr Millington's advice because (1) it was incorrect as
19	members of the Government delegation repeatedly reminded	19	to the meaning of the formula, and (2) because the
20	the experts that only evidence referring to conditions	20	parties were not afforded the opportunity to respond or
21	in 1905 was relevant."	21	comment before Mr Millington's views were apparently
22	This passage was cited at paragraph 123 of the	22	endorsed in the experts' report.
23	Government's counter-memorial.	23	The experts' failure to attempt to reach a consensus
24	On those occasions, therefore, when Government	24	within the Commission as a whole, pursuant to Rule of
25	representatives were present, the experts must have	25	Procedure 14, is another clear action of a violation of
			7. 42-
	Page 125		Page 127
15:41 1	weighed their words and were careful to provide accurate		
15.71 1	weighed their words and were careful to provide accurate	15:44 1	the principle of contradiction. The experts acted alone
	•	15:44 1 2	the principle of contradiction. The experts acted alone and provided their final say without checking with the
2	descriptions of their mandate. The absence of		and provided their final say without checking with the
	descriptions of their mandate. The absence of Government representatives at the Khartoum meetings	2	
2 3	descriptions of their mandate. The absence of	2 3	and provided their final say without checking with the entire ABC as to whether there was any common ground on
2 3 4	descriptions of their mandate. The absence of Government representatives at the Khartoum meetings tainted the process resulting in the experts' report in	2 3 4	and provided their final say without checking with the entire ABC as to whether there was any common ground on particular issues in order to reach a consensus.
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15:46 1	Article 13(2) of the Draft ILC Convention on	15:49 1	In particular, Articles 5.1 and 5.2 of the
2	Arbitral Procedures provides that:	2	Abyei Protocol highlighted the parties' intention that
3	"In the absence of any agreement between the parties	3	the Commission be impartial and work in full
4	concerning the procedure of the Tribunal, the Tribunal	4	transparency. Rules of Procedure 6 to 10 also
5	shall be competent to formulate its Rules of Procedure."	5	emphasised the transparency of the process by requiring
6	Article 44 of the ICSID Convention states:	6	that the whole Commission participate in the process,
7	"Any arbitration proceeding shall be conducted in	7	including the fact that a recording of all oral
8	accordance with the provisions of this section and,	8	testimonies be provided to all members of the
9	except as the parties otherwise agree, in accordance	9	Commission; this is Rule 9.
10	with the Arbitration Rules."	10	This procedural framework was based on the respect
11	Article 19 of the UNCITRAL Rules states in its first	11	of general principles of equality of the parties'
12	paragraph that:	12	treatment, and not on the idea of giving free rein to
13	"The parties are free to agree on the procedure to	13	the experts to act on their own initiative and
14	be followed by the Arbitral Tribunal."	14	ultimately do as they pleased.
15	And paragraph 2 continues, that only:	15	These were the principles that should have guided
16	" failing that agreement, the Tribunal may []	16	experts when they held the Khartoum meetings, when they
17	conduct the arbitration in such a manner as it considers	17	solicited Mr Millington's views or when they issued
18	appropriate."	18	their final report. Instead in each instance the
19	A number of arbitration rules contain similar	19	experts worked separately from the other ABC members and
20	provisions stating that the arbitrators' procedural	20	did not disclose in advance to the parties their
21	discretion ends where the parties agreement begins.	21	conduct, which became known only when the report was
22	In this case the parties had agreed to a set of	22	made public.
23	procedural rules in advance, which the SPLM/A itself	23	In complete disregard of the Rules of Procedure, the
24	appraised as, and I quote from the memorial of the	24	experts held meetings in Khartoum on 6th and
25	SPLM/A, "a specialised set of adjudicative procedures	25	8th May 2005 unbeknownst to the parties, after they had
	D 440		
	Page 129		Page 131
15:47 1	tailored to the requirements of the parties' dispute".	15:50 1	announced in April of that year that they would:
2	Indeed, the so-called "broad procedural discretion"	2	" confine [themselves] to records contemporary
3	that the experts allegedly enjoyed, according to our	3	with or referring to the period of the Anglo-Egyptian
4	opponents, is nowhere to be found in the relevant	4	Condominium."
5	agreement, and our opponents are unable to point to	5	The reference will be found at page 2 of the note on
6	a single provision to that effect. In fact, the	6	testimony of field visits reproduced at tab 6 of the
7	arguments advanced by the SPLM/A are based on either	7	arbitrators' folders.
8	speculation or distortion of the existing procedural	8	The experts also violated the principle of
9	rules.	9	transparency when they sought guidelines from
10	It is therefore wrong to allege, as the SPLM/A does,	10	Mr Millington, a national of the United States, a third
11	that the ABC experts enjoyed unlimited powers of	11	party, without consulting the parties' representatives
10	procedural discretion. They did not, for the parties	12	
12	F F	12	or seeking their views, even though the procedural
12	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts	13	or seeking their views, even though the procedural agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC
	· •		
13	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts	13	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged.
13 14	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the	13 14	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have
13 14 15	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate	13 14 15	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged.
13 14 15 16	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in	13 14 15 16	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the
13 14 15 16 17	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their	13 14 15 16 17	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final
13 14 15 16 17 18	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their mandate.	13 14 15 16 17 18	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the
13 14 15 16 17 18	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their mandate. The experts also failed to respect the requirement	13 14 15 16 17 18	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the ABC as a whole and never disclosed the contents of their
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their mandate. The experts also failed to respect the requirement of transparency. In light of the public interest	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the ABC as a whole and never disclosed the contents of their decision to the other members of the ABC, who were
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their mandate. The experts also failed to respect the requirement of transparency. In light of the public interest surrounding the dispute and the importance of the	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the ABC as a whole and never disclosed the contents of their decision to the other members of the ABC, who were simply put before the fait accompli without having the
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their mandate. The experts also failed to respect the requirement of transparency. In light of the public interest surrounding the dispute and the importance of the substantive issues, the entire procedural framework was inspired by the notion of a commission composed of parties' representatives and outside experts, in order	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the ABC as a whole and never disclosed the contents of their decision to the other members of the ABC, who were simply put before the fait accompli without having the chance to express their views. The fact that the experts also took no notice of the agreed procedural requirements with regard to the
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their mandate. The experts also failed to respect the requirement of transparency. In light of the public interest surrounding the dispute and the importance of the substantive issues, the entire procedural framework was inspired by the notion of a commission composed of	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the ABC as a whole and never disclosed the contents of their decision to the other members of the ABC, who were simply put before the fait accompli without having the chance to express their views. The fact that the experts also took no notice of the
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	had chosen specific procedures. When the experts violated binding rules of procedure, such as the parties' right to enjoy equal treatment, to participate in every step of the process and to be heard in an adversarial procedure, they manifestly exceeded their mandate. The experts also failed to respect the requirement of transparency. In light of the public interest surrounding the dispute and the importance of the substantive issues, the entire procedural framework was inspired by the notion of a commission composed of parties' representatives and outside experts, in order to guarantee impartiality and transparency.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	agreements made it abundantly clear that all the ABC members should be involved in the process and have access to all the information exchanged. The requirement of transparency was also similarly disregarded when the experts proceeded to issue a final decision without trying to reach a consensus within the ABC as a whole and never disclosed the contents of their decision to the other members of the ABC, who were simply put before the fait accompli without having the chance to express their views. The fact that the experts also took no notice of the agreed procedural requirements with regard to the

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15:51 1	mandate.	15:55 1	Submissions by PROFESSOR PELLET
2	In conclusion, the ABC experts manifestly exceeded	2	PROFESSOR PELLET: Thank you very much, Mr President.
3	their mandate conferred upon them by the parties, which	3	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, the ABC
4	included the obligation to adhere to the agreed	4	experts exceeded their mandate not only by grossly
5	procedural provisions. The parties had taken great care	5	breaching their Rules of Procedure, but also
6	in agreeing to a specific procedural framework for the	6	substantively by basing themselves on grounds which had
7	ABC that comprised four separate instruments all	7	never been agreed, not even envisaged at any time by the
8	recalled expressly in the Arbitration Agreement	8	parties, and by reinterpreting their substantial mandate
9	entrusting the Tribunal this Tribunal with its	9	in such a way that they omitted to answer the main issue
10	mandate.	10	resulting from the definition of their mandate in
11	*	11	Article 5.1 of the Abyei Protocol, reiterated in the
12		12	Abyei Annex, in the Terms of Reference and in the Rules
13		13	of Procedure, which are all cited in Article 2 of the
14	•	14	Arbitration Agreement.
15	•	15	Curiously enough, our opponents, who are so
16		16	talkative on numerous peripheral points, are suddenly at
17	•	17	a loss for words this is something they have in
18	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18	common with James Crawford when it comes to the
19		19	central issues; 10 pages of their rejoinder in toto for
20		20	the nine different grounds for a substantive excess of
21		21	mandate, absence of justification, infra or ultra petita
22		22	pronouncements, to be compared with the same number of
23	1	23	pages devoted to the rather futile development on the
24	•	24	burden of proof or with the 25 yes, Mr President,
25	Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure.	25	25 pages dedicated to the rather academic discussion
	Page 133		Page 135
15:53 1	The fact that the experts contacted a third party	15:57 1	of the finality principle.
2	representative to provide his understanding of the	2	This does not make my task easy. If I only answer
3	formula without the parties' knowledge and without them	3	those ten pages, I would miss quite a few important
4	being afforded an opportunity to comment amounted to	4	issues. If I deal with all the relevant points,
5	a violation of Article 4 of the Abyei Annex, Article 3.4	5	including those conveniently forgotten by our opponents,
6	of the Terms of Reference and Rule 7 of the Rules of	6	I will have to repeat what we have already said at
7	Procedure.	7	reasonable length in our own written pleadings.
8	The fact that the experts proceeded to issue a final	8	Since I do not see any advantage in repetition,
9	decision without the slightest attempt to reach	9	first I will respectfully refer you, members of the
10		10	Tribunal, to our own written pleadings which we
11		11	integrally maintain. The relevant passages appear at
12		12 13	pages 76-98 of the Government's memorial, pages 43-68 of
13 14	• •	13	our counter-memorial and at pages 56-80 of our rejoinder. Second, I will only indulge myself in
15		15	rejoinder. Second, I will only indulge myself in reminding you of the main points at stake. Third,
15 16	* *	16	I will reply in some detail to the few arguments still
17		17	advanced by the SPLM/A in its rejoinder.
18		18	I will do this by discussing successively the
19		19	ultra petita aspect of the ABC experts' report; then the
20	-	20	failure of the experts to motivate their decision in
20	Professor Pellet to continue with the Government's	20	accordance with their mandate, which in fact can also be
22	presentation on excess of mandate.	22	related to ultra petita; and third, their refusal to
23	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much and I give now the	23	decide the petitum or, in other words, their
24	floor to Professor Pellet.	24	infra petita decision.
25	(3.55 pm)	25	First, the ABC experts decided ultra petita.
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	Page 134		Page 136
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15:59 1	Mr President, let me begin with the excess of mandate	16:03 1	acknowledgment.
2	resulting in a decision ultra petita independently of	2	This is, of course, unacceptable. This Tribunal
3	the question of motivation or non-motivation.	3	must decide on the basis of legal principles, and its
4	It is, if I may put it this way, an easy point,	4	mandate does not open the door to such, nor to any
5	since our opponents accept that, quoting their memorial:	5	quid pro quo.
6	"An excess of mandate under Article 2(a) is	6	If the Tribunal finds that the granting or
7	a decision by the ABC experts that was ultra petita	7	limitation of grazing rights to the Ngok Dinka or to the
8	purporting to decide matters outside the scope of the	8	Messiriya constitutes an excess of power, an excess of
9	disputes submitted by the parties."	9	mandate a fortiori, the obvious consequence has to be
10	They also concede that, quote again from their	10	that provided for in Article 2(c) of the Arbitration
11	reply:	11	Agreement. According to that provision:
12	" an admissible excess of mandate claim concerns	12	"If the Tribunal determines that the ABC experts
13	traditional grazing rights in the goz."	13	exceeded their mandate, it shall make a declaration to
14	The SPLM/A does not come back to this in its	14	that effect, and shall proceed to define the
15	rejoinder, and simply refers the reader back to its	15	boundaries"
16	reply. As for us, our answer is given at pages 69-74 of	16	There is no distinction in the mandate of this
17	our rejoinder, which follow and complete pages 45-50 of	17	Tribunal thus defined between different categories of
18	our counter-memorial.	18	excesses of mandate. If the Tribunal determines that
19	Our opponents make three main points. First, the	19	an excess of mandate was committed by the experts, then
20	ABC experts did not confer rights on the Ngok Dinka	20	it can and must proceed to the second phase.
21	outside the Abyei Area, nor did they limit the	21	There can be no doubt that by pronouncing themselves
22	Messiriya's traditional rights; they only clarified	22	on the grazing rights of the Ngok Dinka and of the
23	existing rights. Second still the SPLM/A speaking	23	Messiriya the ABC experts did exceed their mandate,
24	in any case such findings are included in the incidental	24	which is, if I dare recall the formula again, "to define
25	jurisdiction vested in the ABC. And third, this is	25	(i.e. delimit) and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok
	·		•
	Page 137		Page 139
16:01 1	a secondary issue that must be interpreted in such a way	16:05 1	Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905"; to
16:01 1 2	a secondary issue that must be interpreted in such a way that the decision is consistent with the mandate and	16:05 1 2	Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905"; to define and demarcate an area, not to decide on grazing
	that the decision is consistent with the mandate and		define and demarcate an area, not to decide on grazing
2		2	
2 3	that the decision is consistent with the mandate and anyway could not affect the remainder of the report. I will tackle this last point first. Indeed, the	2 3	define and demarcate an area, not to decide on grazing rights.
2 3 4	that the decision is consistent with the mandate and anyway could not affect the remainder of the report. I will tackle this last point first. Indeed, the issue of the grazing rights is not at the core of the	2 3 4	define and demarcate an area, not to decide on grazing rights. The SPLM/A tries hard to make you, members of the
2 3 4 5	that the decision is consistent with the mandate and anyway could not affect the remainder of the report. I will tackle this last point first. Indeed, the	2 3 4 5	define and demarcate an area, not to decide on grazing rights. The SPLM/A tries hard to make you, members of the Tribunal, think that the experts have not conferred any
2 3 4 5 6	that the decision is consistent with the mandate and anyway could not affect the remainder of the report. I will tackle this last point first. Indeed, the issue of the grazing rights is not at the core of the present dispute. It is not, however, as trivial and	2 3 4 5 6	define and demarcate an area, not to decide on grazing rights. The SPLM/A tries hard to make you, members of the Tribunal, think that the experts have not conferred any right to the Ngok Dinka nor limited those of the
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16:07	1	the SPLM/A itself, I quote from their reply,	16:11 1		both possessed 'shared secondary rights' in the goz) did
	2	paragraph 651:	2	2	not purport to define the full extent of the Misseriya's
	3	"The purpose of incidental or ancillary powers is to	3	3	rights of usage in other areas. As discussed above, the
	4	provide for the full and orderly settlement of the	4		ABC experts' sentence was merely the basis for the
	5	disputes submitted by the parties."	5		boundary which was drawn bisecting the goz. That is
	6	As is obvious from a mere reading of the mandate,	6		made crystal clear by the extensive and very specific
	7	the question of the secondary rights was not submitted	7		discussions in the ABC Report of the fact that the
	8	by the parties to the ABC.	8		Misseriya enjoyed substantial rights of usage to the
	9	Even more, it was decided and agreed by the parties	9		south of the goz"
	10	themselves in Article 1.1.3 of the Abyei Protocol, which	10		However, it must be noted that the only logical
	11	is in tab 3 of the common bundle, which provides that:	11		implication of a shared rights area is that outside this
	12	"The Misseriya and other nomadic peoples retain	12		area rights are not shared. And I still quote from the
	13	their traditional rights to graze cattle and move across	13		SPLM/A reply that the statements made by the experts:
	14 15	the territory of Abyei."	14		" made very clear that the ABC Experts had
		At first reading it could be thought that after all the experts had only confirmed what had already been	15		concluded that the Misseriya had historically exercised secondary rights of usage well south of the goz
	16	*	16 17		
	17 18	decided by the parties, which would be only venial sin. It could be argued whether venial sin may constitute	18		(extending to locations south of Abyei Town)." These are long quotes, Mr President, but they
	19	an excess of mandate. But the question does not arise	19		deserve to be made because, beyond the more limited
	20	in our context since the experts went much beyond	20		issue of the manifest excess of mandate constituted by
	21	a minor violation: they in fact decided differently, or	21		these ultra petita findings, these quotes show something
	22	at least clearly beyond what the parties had agreed, as	22		extremely important.
	23	is apparent if you compare both texts.	23		While apparently the experts limit the secondary
	24	While the Abyei Protocol recognised rights to the	24		right of the Messiriya to the shared area, the SPLM/A
	25	Messiriya and other nomadic people on the territory of	25		acknowledges that those rights extended south of the
		Page 141			Page 143
16:09	1	Abyei, the experts for their part recognise secondary	16:14 1		10 degrees 10 minutes entirely arbitrary line
10.09	2	rights to the Ngok Dinka outside north of that	10.14 1		chosen without any justification by the experts.
	3	territory. Whether it is an attribution of rights or	3		This puts into full light the arbitrariness not only
	4	a confirmation, this clearly falls outside their	4		of this line, but of all the experts' reasoning. While
	5	mandate, and it changes the careful balance arrived at	5		wrongly they have fixed the 10 degrees 35 minutes line
	6	in the Abyei Protocol.	6		at the extreme northern limit of the secondary rights
	7	Another and last remark is in order, Mr President;	7		they had recognised as belonging to the Ngok, with the
	8	it concerns the Messiriya. According to the SPLM/A, the	8		sole justification that it represented "the northernmost
	9	sentence in the experts' decision, and I read from their	9		limit that the SPLM/A was willing to put forward", why,
	10	reply:	10		Mr President, why have the experts not used the same
	11	" in no way limits the Misseriya's rights to 'the	11	1	criterion for fixing the southern line from which the
	12	southern part of the "shared area", i.e., the area	12	2	middle line solution would have been drawn, that is at
	13	between 10 degrees 10 minutes north and 10 degrees	13	3	the extreme south of the grazing rights of the
	14	35 minutes north'. To the contrary, it confirms that	14	1	Messiriya?
	15	the Misseriya retain their rights 'south of this	15	5	Indeed, this is a striking confirmation of the
	16	boundary' (i.e., the northern boundary of the Abyei	16		experts' state of mind. The northern line was drawn
	17	Area)."	17		according to the Ngok Dinka's claimed secondary rights;
	18	I note in passing that this is in no way clear from	18		the southern line on the basis of the Ngok Dinka's still
	19	the ABC's report, and it begs the question why it had to	19		alleged dominant rights. But what about the Messiriya's
	20	establish an area of shared rights or why the experts	20		rights, which could in any case only have been
	21	thought it necessary to confer or confirm rights to	21		secondary, according to the experts' classification,
	22	grazing.	22		since being nomads they do not establish permanent
	23	I read again from the SPLM/A reply, the sentence in	23		structures, the only apparent source of dominant rights
	24	question:	24		for the experts? In any case again, why did the experts
	25	" (stating that the Misseriya and the Ngok Dinka	25	,	not adopt a consistent line of reasoning?
		Page 142			Page 144

Saturday, 18th April 2009

Day 1

16:16 1	This brings us to other aspects of the excess of	16:20 1	characterise as "frivolous" all the reasons given by the
2	mandate. However, before I turn to them, it is probably	2	Government: frivolous our complaints that on some
3	appropriate to summarise the ultra petita point.	3	fundamental points the experts have simply given no
4	The ABC's mandate was strictly limited to drawing	4	justification; frivolous too our complaints that on
5	the line constituting the border of the area of the nine	5	other points the experts decided ex aequo et bono,
6	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905.	6	including the Government's suggestion that in reality
7	Neither the Commission nor the experts were asked to	7	the experts purported to allocate oil resources in
8	make any pronouncement regarding grazing or other	8	favour of the SPLM/A; and frivolous as well our
9	secondary rights of the Ngok Dinka or the Messiriya, or	9	complaints that the experts relied on unspecified legal
10	of any other tribes in the region. By including	10	principles.
11	a paragraph on this matter in their decision the experts	11	Well, I'm not sure in which camp the frivolity lies,
12	clearly exceeded their mandate; all the more so that	12	Mr President. I will take these three points in turn,
13	they contradict in part the agreement reached by the	13	but my first point is rather long; it is on the failure
14	parties in the Abyei Protocol on this matter.	14	to motivate. Maybe this is a good time for a break. It
15	Last but not least, the experts' position on this	15	is up to you.
16	point puts into crude light the arbitrary basis of their	16	THE CHAIRMAN: I follow your suggestion, and the hearing
17	decision on the border itself.	17	is suspended.
18	This brings me, Mr President, to another and crucial	18	(4.21 pm)
19	aspect of the excess of mandate which vitiates the	19	(A short break)
20	experts' report: the failure to motivate; or, since	20	(5.00 pm)
21	there is a semblance of justification on some aspects,	21	PROFESSOR PELLET: Thank you very much.
22	the total discrepancy between the reasons given by the	22	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, I arrived at
23	experts on the one hand, and the mandatory instructions	23	the second part of my second speech, where I will show
24	agreed by the parties.	24	that the ABC experts failed to motivate their decision
25	As I have shown in my speech this morning, it is	25	in accordance with their mandate, and more precisely my
23	713 Thave shown in my speech this morning, it is	23	in accordance with their mandate, and more precisely my
	Page 145		Page 147
16:18 1	absurd to allege that an adjudicative decision does not	17:01 1	first point on that is the real failure to motivate.
2	have to be reasoned, as the SPLM/A insistently does.	2	On this central issue the SPLM/A limits itself to
3	Such a decision has to be motivated. This is true in	3	referring to its reply. As I said earlier, the more
4	general, but even more so when it concerns the	4	delicate a point is, the more silent the other side
5	delimitation of a border.	5	becomes. Since we are here at the very heart of the
6	Moreover, the reasons given in support of the award	6	present dispute, I will not imitate them; although the
7	must relate to the sources decided by the parties, at	7	arbitrators might be interested to note that we already
8	least when the parties make such a determination, as is	8	dealt with this crucial issue at pages 85-88 of our
9	the case here, since paragraph or Article 4 of the Abyei	9	memorial, 51-55 of our counter-memorial, and 57-61 of
10	Annex provides:	10	our rejoinder. But this deserves at least a reminder
11	"In determining their findings, the experts in the	11	together with some additional thoughts.
12	Commission shall ['shall'] consult the British archives	12	I now leave aside the rather eccentric idea that in
13			
	and other relevant sources on Sudan wherever they may be	13	the modern world an adjudication of territories or the
14	available, with a view to arriving at a decision that	14	drawing of a border line could remain unmotivated or
14 15	available, with a view to arriving at a decision that shall ['shall' again] be based on scientific analysis	14 15	drawing of a border line could remain unmotivated or unreasoned, although it must be noted that this is the
14 15 16	available, with a view to arriving at a decision that shall ['shall' again] be based on scientific analysis and research."	14 15 16	drawing of a border line could remain unmotivated or unreasoned, although it must be noted that this is the SPLM/A's main argument on this matter, and by the same
14 15 16 17	available, with a view to arriving at a decision that shall ['shall' again] be based on scientific analysis and research." "Shall consult", "shall be based". These	14 15 16 17	drawing of a border line could remain unmotivated or unreasoned, although it must be noted that this is the SPLM/A's main argument on this matter, and by the same token an admission that the experts' report was not
14 15 16 17 18	available, with a view to arriving at a decision that shall ['shall' again] be based on scientific analysis and research." "Shall consult", "shall be based". These expressions leave no room for doubt as to the mandatory	14 15 16 17 18	drawing of a border line could remain unmotivated or unreasoned, although it must be noted that this is the SPLM/A's main argument on this matter, and by the same token an admission that the experts' report was not motivated.
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17:03	1	some of the main points in the decision remain	17:07 1		since it will be one of the two lines from which the
	2	completely and manifestly lacking in motivation.	2		experts will draw the final goz dividing line, since
	3	This also means that the question here is not the	3	3	they write:
	4	fact that the Government of Sudan disapproves of the	4	ļ	"The area between latitudes 10 degrees 10 minutes
	5	report or disagrees with the reasoning of the parties;	5	5	north and 10 degrees 35 minutes north therefore
	6	the issue here is that there is nothing to disagree	6	5	represents the area of secondary rights shared between
	7	with. There is no reason, no argument, no	7	7	the Ngok and Misseriya."
	8	justification; just a pure affirmation. Or, more	8	3	I will come back to this "therefore" in a few
	9	exactly, pure affirmations, in the plural, since at	9		moments, but the fact is that, first, nowhere in the
	10	least three absolutely crucial decisions of the experts	10)	report is there the least explanation of why the experts
	11	come out of the blue, without the slightest bit of	11		fixed the limit of the Ngok Dinka dominant rights at
	12	reasoning.	12		this place.
	13	The first entirely unmotivated allegation by the	13		Second, reading the report does not at all confirm
	14	experts is the first paragraph of their decision:	14		the explanation offered by the SPLM/A in its reply,
	15	"The Ngok have a legitimate dominant claim to the	15		since of course the fact that the experts note "that the
	16	territory from the Kordofan-Bahr el-Ghazal boundary	16		goz belt is roughly contained within these limits" is
	17	north to latitude 10 degrees 10 minutes north,	17		an ex post description, but by no means a justification.
	18	stretching from the boundary with Darfur to the boundary	18		Three, in spite of this, the 10 degrees 10 minutes
	19	with Upper Nile, as they were in 1956"	19		north parallel is one of the crucial elements in the
	20	Leaving aside the reference to 1956 while the only	20		whole artificial scaffolding built by the experts. If
	21	critical date stemming from the formula is 1905, nothing	21		it is not valid, their whole decision crumbles. Absent
	22	in the report, nor indeed outside the report, absolutely	22		any proof, any explanation, any reasoning, it cannot be
	23	nothing can explain the acceptance of the latitude	23		valid, and this finding made without any scientific
	24	10 degrees 10 minutes north.	24		analysis of the available documentation clearly
	25	The SPLM/A tries to find an explanation. They	25	5	constitutes an excess of the experts' mandate.
		Page 149			Page 151
17.05			17.00 1		
17:05	1	introduce in the reply the:	17:09 1		The same holds true mutatis mutandis concerning the
	2	" inescapable fact that the ABC report expressly	2		10 degrees 35 minutes north line which corresponds to
	3	equates latitude 10 degrees 10 minutes with the southern	3		nothing but to the extreme claim to the north of the
	4	border of what it described as the goz."	4		SPLM/A, with the only limited qualification that at page 44 of their report the experts state that this
	5	This strong assertion calls for at least two remarks. First, the SPLM/A gives absolutely no	5 6		line coincides more or less, but not exactly, with Dinka
	6 7	reference to support this strong affirmation. Second,	7		names on certain maps.
	8	this is not at all what is said in the report.	8		The result is that in fact neither of the two lines
	9	The only mention to latitude 10 degrees 10 minutes	9		from which the alleged border is manufactured finds any
	10	north in the report which is reproduced at tab 2 of	10		reasoned explanation in the report, nor anywhere else,
	11	the common bundle can be found in proposition 9,	11		as my learned colleagues and friends Rodman Bundy and
	12	where it is said:	12		James Crawford will explain on Monday.
	13	"The experts, having examined the evidence presented	13		The third major aspect of the case decided by the
	14	in the preceding propositions, are confident that the	14		ABC experts without the slightest basis of any kind of
	15	area south of latitude 10 degrees 10 minutes north	15		reasoning relating to a scientific analysis of the
	16	contains the territory in which the Ngok have dominant	16		available archives is the incredible non sequitur in
	17	rights, based on permanent settlements and land use."	17		their defence or absence of defence might be more
	18	But this is clearly not a justification; all the	18		accurate of the rejection of the Bahr el Arab as the
	19	less so that nowhere nowhere in the preceding	19		southern limit of the province of Kordofan before the
	20	propositions is 10 degrees 10 minutes north even	20		1905 transfer.
	21	mentioned.	21		The issue is explained, I think, with great clarity
	22	Then there will be two or three mentions afterwards	22		at pages 86 and 87 of the Government's memorial. I will
	23	of this latitude in the report, but not at all to	23		try to be as clear as the memorial was on this point,
	24	justify the latitude; rather, exclusively to infer	24		which our opponents, who carefully do not come back to
	25	consequences from it, and fundamental consequences,	25	5	it in their rejoinder, have done their best to make as
		Page 150			Page 152
		1 450 150			1 450 102

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17:12 1	obscure and incomprehensible as possible in their reply.	17:16 1	50 kilometres further north".
2	Mr President, like most tragedies the story is in	2	Here again our opponents give absolutely no
3	five acts.	3	explanation; and they could not, of course. The experts
4	Act I: the point of departure of the discussion must	4	offer none absolutely none for this pure
5	be as acknowledged by the SPLM/A itself that in	5	conjuring. And yet their mandate was to define ie
6	a first stage the experts find that:	6	delimit and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka
7	" the evidence presented supporting the	7	chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905; and this, in
8	Government's interpretation of the 1905 boundary is	8	basing themselves on a scientific analysis of the
9	strong."	9	available documentation.
10	That's a quote from the experts' report, page 36.	10	In finding that the southern border of Kordofan in
11	That claim is and I quote again from the experts'	11	1905 followed the Ragaba ez Zarga they were wrong. But
12	report itself:	12	we agree this is not an excess of mandate; just
13	" that the southern boundary of Kordofan province	13	an incredible mistake for supposedly knowledgeable
14	at the inception of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium was	14	experts. But by jumping from this erroneous conclusion
15	the Bahr el Arab river, and that all peoples living	15	within their mandate to a parallel without offering any
16	north of that boundary before 1905 were already in	16	kind of explanation, the experts purely and simply
17	Kordofan."	17	exceeded their mandate. And this is related to their
18	Act II, a minor episode for my story. I quote the	18	fundamentally wrong interpretation of their mandate,
19	experts again:	19	which will be my last point in a few moments.
20	" there was considerable geographical confusion	20	Before that, Mr President, I must turn to other
21	about the Bahr el Arab and Bahr el Ghazal regions for	21	aspects of the motivation or lack of motivation of the
22	the first two decades of Condominium rule."	22	experts' report, and in particular to the fact that they
23	Therefore Act III:	23	have based part of their decision on vague legal
24	" the full context reveals that the	24	considerations which not only are unspecified, as we
25	Ragaba ez Zarga/Ngol, rather than the River Kiir, which	25	explained in our memorial, but also which find no basis
			-
	Page 153		Page 155
17:14 1	is now known as Bahr el Arab, was treated as the	17:18 1	whatsoever in their mandate. In effect, in so doing
	is now known as Bahr el Arab, was treated as the province boundary, and that the Ngok people were	17:18 1 2	whatsoever in their mandate. In effect, in so doing they do not define an already-existing area that they
17:14 1 2 3	is now known as Bahr el Arab, was treated as the province boundary, and that the Ngok people were regarded as part of Bahr el Ghazal province until their		they do not define an already-existing area that they
2	province boundary, and that the Ngok people were	2	they do not define an already-existing area that they were supposed to determine on the basis of a scientific
2 3	province boundary, and that the Ngok people were regarded as part of Bahr el Ghazal province until their transfer in 1905."	2 3	they do not define an already-existing area that they were supposed to determine on the basis of a scientific analysis; they allocate territories, an operation for
2 3 4	province boundary, and that the Ngok people were regarded as part of Bahr el Ghazal province until their transfer in 1905." Still from the experts' report.	2 3 4	they do not define an already-existing area that they were supposed to determine on the basis of a scientific
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17:20 1	of these secondary rights as opposed to dominant rights;	17:25 1	"legal principle" was that it helped in constructing
2	the transfer was operated on a territorial basis.	2	an ex aequo et bono reasoning into I would say a more
3	And this is confirmed by the analysis that the	3	presentable "legal-like" argument; even though I must
4	experts themselves made in part of their proposition 7	4	repeat that they were no more entitled to allocate
5	that you will find under tab 2 of the common bundle at	5	territories under the guise of law than to recourse to
6	pages 35-38. Before this analysis takes place which	6	equity to that effect. Be that as it may, when one
7	is a debatable analysis, but it is a kind of analysis	7	reads the final and binding decision made by the
8	which takes place before the unfortunate loss of	8	experts, it clearly appears that in their minds equity
9	follow-up in the reasoning reflected in the missing	9	prevails over law.
10	Act IV, right or wrong globally wrong indeed, we	10	This is quite apparent from the conclusion of
11	think there was analysis.	11	appendix 2 of the report, which I read. It is page 26:
12	This analysis shows that the administration of the	12	"The implication of all of the above is that the
13	Condominium was, if I may say so, territorialised, based	13	principles of equity, substantive justice and fairness
14	on territorial units, not on tribal divisions, or even	14	shall guide the drawing of the line(s) within the
15	less on tribal rights, whether dominant or secondary.	15	territory of shared secondary rights that separates the
16	Professor Crawford has already discussed this point in	16	land of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms and the Misseriya,
17	his pleading on the meaning of the formula this morning.	17	being the approximate Abyei boundaries."
18	Therefore, it is apparent that the transfer of	18	And this is fully confirmed in paragraph 3 of the
19	territory of 1905, once again the one whose result was	19 20	final and binding decision of the report itself, which reads as follows and I quote:
20 21	to be defined by the experts, the transfer of territory of 1905 could not have been done on the basis of	20 21	"The two parties lay equal claim to the shared areas
22	a sharing of secondary rights. And there is definitely	22	and accordingly it is reasonable and equitable to divide
23	not the slightest basis for the position that I quote	23	the Goz between them and locate the northern boundary in
24	the experts' report:	24	a straight line at approximately latitude 10 degrees
25	"Based on the legal principle of the equitable	25	22 minutes 30 seconds north."
23		25	22 minutes 50 seconds north.
	Page 157		Page 159
17:22 1	division of shared secondary rights, therefore, the	17:27 1	Just a reminder: as I have discussed some minutes
2	northern boundary should fall within the zone between	2	ago, in the immediately preceding paragraph the experts
3	latitudes 10 degrees 10 minutes north and 10 degrees	3	had decided once again purely out of the blue,
4	35 minutes north."	4	without any explanation, let alone any kind of
5	The issue is not so much that the principle applied	5	scientific analysis they had decided just before that
6	by the expert is indeterminate although it is than	6	the limits of the secondary rights of the Messiriya on
7	the fact that this inter-tribe principle, if it existed	7	the one hand, and of the Ngok Dinka on the other hand,
8	at all, could not have been in the minds of the British	8	were the parallels 10 degrees 10 minutes north and
9	administrators when they decided and operated the 1905	9	10 degrees 35 minutes north respectively. This is
10	transfer. And yet the transfer was made.	10	an excess of mandate. But this is not my point anymore,
11	And it was not for the experts to make it de novo.	11	just a reminder.
12	Their only mandate was to determine the result of the	12	The point now is that, arriving at this stage, the
13	transfer made in 1905. And indeed they disposed of	13	experts were confronted with two lines. And in order to
14	an ample documentation which could have been used to	14	select the final one they committed another excess of
15	define to define, not to decide anew to define	15	mandate by basing themselves on what they held as being
16	what was, and not what should have been, the area of the	16	reasonable and equitable, which is very precisely the
17	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred that is, which	17	definition of an ex aequo et bono decision.
18	had been transferred, and not to be transferred to	18	The repeated answer of the SPLM/A is, first, that
19	Kordofan in 1905 and not in 2005 on the basis of	19	and I quote:
20	a pseudo-legal rule relating to the allocation of	20	"There is nothing in the parties' agreements or in
21	territories.	21	general principles of law that forbids
22	By doing this the experts again have exceeded their	22	an ex aequo et bono decision".
23	mandate.	23	Mr President, I have promised not to use pejoratives
24 25	Mr President, it is likely that one of the	24	to characterise our opponents' arguments, but I cannot
/.7		25	haln it. It is simply shound
23	advantages the experts found in invoking this so-called	25	help it. It is simply absurd.
23		25	help it. It is simply absurd. Page 160
	advantages the experts found in invoking this so-called	25	

17:29 1	As I have said in my previous speech this morning,	17:33 1	the position of the oilfields was "unknown in 2005 as
2	it is true that the parties did not expressly agree to	2	they are today". This last assertion is obviously
3	forbid the ABC to recourse to equity. But and this	3	wrong, as those fields are already active.
4	is much more relevant it is also true that there is	4	The situation has been described by Dr Johnson, the
5	nothing either authorising the Commission or the experts	5	British expert in the ABC, in these apparently genuine
6	to do so. And in our modern world, as amply shown in	6	words:
7	the memorial of the Government, and again at	7	"If the boundary is defined one way, it puts quite
8	pages 61-63, and again in our rejoinder at 63-66,	8	a lot of oil in the Abyei Area, and therefore more of
9	without real contradiction from our opponents, it is	9	that oil revenue had to be shared. If we had accepted
10	well established that an adjudicative body can only	10	the Government's claim that the boundary was the river,
11	decide ex aequo et bono when it is expressly authorised	11	there would have been no oil revenue to share. The
12	to do so by the parties. And this is particularly	12	other thing is that if the boundary defines a certain
13	cogent when a sovereign state is concerned.	13	area, and that area contains oil and active oil-wells,
14	Moreover, in the present case the parties expressly	14	if the people of Abyei vote in a referendum to join the
15	instructed the ABC experts about the sources which they	15	south, and the south votes to become independent, then
16	mandatorily had to rely on:	16	that oil becomes southern oil, and is not northern oil."
17	" the British archives and other relevant sources	17	This shows at least something: the experts were
18	on Sudan, wherever they may be available, with a view to	18	perfectly aware of what they were doing in this let's
19	arriving at a decision that shall be based ['shall be	19	say quite important respect.
20	based'] on scientific analysis and research."	20	And a glance at the map showing the ABC boundary
21	This leaves no room to apply equity.	21	line drawn by the experts on a map of Sudan's oil
22	May I add, Mr President, that once again our	22	resources confirms that they have not been
23	opponents try in vain to turn this argument concerning	23	"insensitive", to put it politely, to this aspect.
24	the application of the ex aequo et bono principle into	24	Moreover, it is ironical to note that in their report
25	a simple "disagreement" by the Government with the way	25	the experts have criticised the relevance of a straight
			•
	Page 161		Page 163
17:31 1	in which the ABC interpreted their mandate. Indeed we	17:35 1	boundary line, and insisted that:
2	disagree, but it is much more than that: instead of	2	" lines drawn between rivers, mountains and
3			files drawn between fivers, mountains and
3	basing themselves on the grounds agreed by the parties,		the state of the s
4	basing themselves on the grounds agreed by the parties, the experts chose to decide on another basis, and to	3 4	longitudes, as well as roads, settlements, soil types
4	basing themselves on the grounds agreed by the parties, the experts chose to decide on another basis, and to invoke their view of reasonableness and fairness in lieu	3 4	longitudes, as well as roads, settlements, soil types and trees, hardly ever demarcate actual boundaries in
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4 5	the experts chose to decide on another basis, and to invoke their view of reasonableness and fairness in lieu of historical research and analysis.	3 4	longitudes, as well as roads, settlements, soil types and trees, hardly ever demarcate actual boundaries in terms of land use, rights and population dynamics on the ground."
4 5 6 7	the experts chose to decide on another basis, and to invoke their view of reasonableness and fairness in lieu of historical research and analysis. And I must say that, whatever one can think of	3 4 5 6 7	longitudes, as well as roads, settlements, soil types and trees, hardly ever demarcate actual boundaries in terms of land use, rights and population dynamics on the ground." Yet not only is the ABC northern boundary a perfect
4 5 6 7 8	the experts chose to decide on another basis, and to invoke their view of reasonableness and fairness in lieu of historical research and analysis. And I must say that, whatever one can think of British or French, for that matter colonisation,	3 4 5 6 7 8	longitudes, as well as roads, settlements, soil types and trees, hardly ever demarcate actual boundaries in terms of land use, rights and population dynamics on the ground." Yet not only is the ABC northern boundary a perfect straight line, but it also makes, without true
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17.27 1			
17:37 1	abusively left their mandate aside and indulged	17:42 1	that time your Tribunal's award by the Government of
2	themselves in answering questions which were not part of	2	Sudan.
3	their mandate, or which, being included in their	3	If I understand well their reasoning, as exposed at
4	mandate, they have answered on the basis of	4	page 66 of their rejoinder, it consists in saying:
5	impressionistic, pseudo-legal or equitable rules	5	first, the Government criticises the ABC experts for
6	tailored to the circumstances.	6	having misinterpreted the definition of the Abyei Area;
7	All this results in several excesses of mandate by	7	second, it, the Government, designates this
8	addition, if I may say so, because they have added	8	misinterpretation as an excess of mandate; third, since
9	either new questions or new grounds to answer the	9	the Tribunal, your Tribunal, is entrusted with the same
10	questions, and grounds which were not part of their	10	mandate as the ABC, the Government will invoke an excess
11	mandate. But they have also reached their mandate by	11	of mandate again if it disagrees with the future award.
12	subtraction; or, to put it more legally, by deciding	12	Mr President, I hate accusing my adversaries of bad
13	infra petita.	13	faith, but I must admit that in the present case
14	Faithful to their usual tactic, our opponents	14	I cannot help at least having a doubt. Indeed, we are
15	display most of their efforts trying to show that what	15	convinced that the experts erred in their definition of
16	is really at stake here is not an excess of mandate but	16	the Abyei Area. But this is not I repeat, this is
17	an essential error. As we have explained on several	17	not the issue at this stage, as we have always made
18	occasions, although an excess of mandate is certainly	18	clear.
19	wider than the more restrictive and technical notion of	19	What is at stake is not the definition of the Abyei
20	"excess of power", we entirely agree that, while	20	Area given by the experts, but the definition of the
21	an essential error of law or of fact of an arbitral	21	mandate of the ABC, which was to define the area in
22	tribunal is a ground for nullity of the award, this	22	question not on the basis of the sole area occupied by
23	Tribunal has probably no jurisdiction to that effect.	23	the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms in 1905, but by reference
24	I put it with a question mark since it could be said	24	to the area transferred to Kordofan at this date.
25	to have jurisdiction on the basis of the incidental	25	As for this Tribunal, we have no doubt that it will
	Page 165		Page 167
	1 age 103		1 age 107
17:39 1	jurisdiction doctrine advocated several times by our	17:44 1	comply with its mandate and will answer completely the
2	opponents.	2	question put before it by Article 2 of the Arbitration
3	It could also be the case that an essential error	3	Agreement.
4	amounts to an excess of mandate. But the point is moot.	4	In spite of his quite unusual self-proclaimed loss
5	At the present stage of the pleadings we do not allege	5	of words, Professor Crawford has this morning eloquently
6	that the Tribunal has made an error in implementing its		
_		6	detailed, word by word, the formula which defines the
7	mandate. What we say for the moment is that it has not	6 7	detailed, word by word, the formula which defines the substantive mandate of the Tribunal as well as it
7 8	mandate. What we say for the moment is that it has not implemented its mandate since it has not answered the		•
	•	7	substantive mandate of the Tribunal as well as it
8	implemented its mandate since it has not answered the	7 8	substantive mandate of the Tribunal as well as it defined the mandate of the ABC.
8 9	implemented its mandate since it has not answered the only question which was it's not the Tribunal's, it	7 8 9 10 11	substantive mandate of the Tribunal as well as it defined the mandate of the ABC. It belonged to the Commission and its experts to define an area, that is a territory with defined limits, where the nine Ngok Dinka tribes which apparently
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17:46 1 indifference towards the agreed critical date; and 2 second, their answer to the question they artificially 3 substituted to that asked in their mandate. 4 Let me put the issue straightforwardly, 5 Mr President. The experts did not like the question 17:50 1 fanciful question. Irrelevant answer to an irreleva	
2 second, their answer to the question they artificially 3 substituted to that asked in their mandate. 4 Let me put the issue straightforwardly, 2 question. 3 It goes without saying that, having changed question asked to the ABC, the experts could of	
3 substituted to that asked in their mandate. 3 It goes without saying that, having changed 4 Let me put the issue straightforwardly, 4 question asked to the ABC, the experts could of	the
5 Mr President. The experts did not like the question 5 besides or outside the question which constitutes	nly answer
	ed their
6 before them, and since they didn't like it for reasons 6 mandate, and this is of course what happened.	
7 which might have a connection with what I said before, 7 Instead of answering the mandate question,	that is
8 when I dealt with the ex aequo et bono part of my 8 instead of indicating the limit of the area of the	nine
9 speech, they have substituted another question to the 9 Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofa	
10 one specified in their mandate which they found more 10 the experts embarked on a long demonstration	based on
11 appropriate. 11 the distinction I have already mentioned between	en
How do I know that the experts did not like the 12 dominant and secondary rights from which it a	ppears,
13 mandatory question as agreed by the parties in 13 among other things of even more limited inter-	est, in
14 Article 5.1 of the Abyei Protocol and reiterated in 14 order to answer the mandatory question.	
15 Article 1 of the Abyei Annex and reiterated in 15 It is said in the preface of the report that:	
16 paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2 of the Terms of Reference and 16 "No map exists showing the area inhabited l	y the
17 again in the Rules of Procedure at 1.1 and 1.2? Quite 17 Ngok Dinka in 1905."	
18 simply because the experts themselves said so, and 18 My remark: had such a map existed, it woul	d in any
19 I quote from page 22 of appendix 2: 19 case have been of very limited interest to deter	mine
20 "The narratives contained in the annual reports of 20 whether this whole area or only part of it was	
21 Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal provinces immediately before 21 transferred to Kordofan in 1905.	
22 and after 1905 refer to 'lines' drawn between rivers, 22 Therefore, it is said in that same preface, it is	vas
23 mountains and longitudes as well as roads, settlements, 23 necessary for the experts to avail themselves of	f
24 soil types and trees. But these hardly ever demarcate 24 relevant historical material to determine as according to the second	urately
25 actual boundaries in terms of land use rights and 25 as possible the area of the nine Ngok Dinka ch	iefdoms as
Page 169 Page 171	
17:48 1 population dynamics on the ground." 17:52 1 it was in 1905. But again, this is not the point	t. The
This is quite an extraordinary declaration with 2 point is: were they transferred?	
3 a disarming straightforwardness. The experts write in 3 The same remark is in order in respect to the same remark is in order.	ne six
4 substance: yes, we have all the elements which would 4 first propositions discussed in the summary of	
5 allow us to answer the question, but these lines are not 5 experts' report and expanded in the appendice	
6 convenient; let's then try something else. What else? 6 all relate exclusively on the respective preser	ce of the
7 Just what is already foreshadowed in the passage I have 7 Ngok Dinka and the Messiriya in the region.	
8 just read: land use rights and population dynamics on 8 Only in proposition 7 do the experts tackle	
9 the ground. And in effect consequential the experts 9 issue of the area affected by the 1905 decision	
10 will declare that it was: 10 is on this occasion already related in my five	
11 " incumbent upon [them] to determine the nature 11 minus one tragedy that, after having found the	
12 of established land or territorial occupation and/or use 12 evidence supporting the Government's interp	
13 rights by all the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms with 13 the 1905 boundary as following the Bahr el A	
particular focus on those in the northernmost areas that 14 strong, they nevertheless accept not the Bahr 15 formed the transformed territory."	ei Arab
15 formed the transferred territory." 15 but the Ragaba ez Zarga as the 1905 limit.	hlaur
16 This might correspond to the experts' self-assigned 16 Whether or not this was right is not my pro	
17 mandate, but certainly not to their real mandate, which 18 was to determine which area cognized by the Nigely Dinks 18 did encount the mandate greaters. But improve the mandate greaters greaters. But improve the mandate greaters greaters.	
was to determine which area occupied by the Ngok Dinka 18 did answer the mandatory question. But imn 19 chiefdoms was transferred to Kordofan in 1905. This 19 after, without any kind of explanation, the ex	-
19 chiefdoms was transferred to Kordofan in 1905. This 20 could not be found more in the use rights, whether 20 return to their question and discuss in propos	
20 could not be found more in the use rights, whether 20 return to their question and discuss in propos 21 dominant or secondary, of the local tribes than in 21 the issue of the "continuity in the territory oc	
21 dominant of secondary, of the local tribes than in 21 the issue of the continuity in the territory of 22 coffee grounds. 22 and used by the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms	_
22 corree grounds. 22 and used by the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdons 23 This shift from one question to another, from a real 23 unchanged between 1905 and 1965".	winch was
23 It is at the end of this discussion of proposition and the same and	tion 8
25 apparent from the answers given by the experts to their 25 that the parallel of latitude 10 degrees 10 min	
25 diam die paramet of fantage 10 degrees 10 mil.	
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,			
17:54 1	north is introduced without a single word of	17:58 1	reinterpretation of their mandate by the experts, since
2	justification, exactly as 10 degrees 35 minutes north	2	this way of proceeding has prevented them from examining
3	appeared in the discussion of proposition 9, being	3	the issue which was before them in all its dimensions.
4	presented as the limit of the Ngok's permanent dominant	4	Having postulated that their task was to define and
5	rights and secondary rights respectively, which again	5	demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms in
6	bears no relation with the question in the mandate.	6	1905 without paying attention to the agreed formulation
7	Then comes the oracle. I read:	7	of their mandate, they could not address some very real
8	"Based on the legal principle of the equitable	8	and important issues such as the following.
9	division of shared secondary rights, therefore the	9	What part(s), if any, of the nine Ngok Dinka
10	northern boundary should fall within the zone between	10	chiefdoms were already part of Kordofan before 1905?
11	latitudes 10 degrees 10 minutes north and 10 degrees	11	Or, on the contrary, were not certain parts of those
12	35 minutes north."	12	same chiefdoms left outside of Kordofan after the
13	May I just note that "should fall" is a clear	13	transfer?
14	indication of the absolute deviation from their mandate	14	In any case, in reasoning exclusively in terms of
15	realised by the experts. They had not been asked where	15	tribes and not of areas, as explained by
16	the boundary should be placed, but where lay the limit	16	Professor Crawford in his introductory speech, it is
17	of the area transferred to Kordofan a century ago.	17	crystal-clear that the experts condemned themselves not
18	Something else must be noted: while paying	18	to take into consideration the transfer a colonial
19	lip-service to the temporal issue by mentioning from	19	transfer, I must recall effected in 1905, and
20	time to time the year 1905, the critical date according	20	consequently grossly exceeded their mandate.
21	to the mandate, the ABC experts have largely ignored	21	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, you will
22	this date. Very tellingly, the final and binding	22	probably not be sorry to hear that I have nearly
23	decision only mentions one date three times; however, it	23	finished with this long speech. I just wish to make two
24	is not 1905 but 1956.	24	remarks before concluding, or as part of my conclusion.
25	I just wished to recall this, Mr President. More	25	My first remark is that the mandate as first agreed
	Page 173		Page 175
	1 age 173		1 age 1/3
17:56 1	detail can be found in our written pleadings, in	18:01 1	in the Abyei Protocol was not just drafted, as it were,
2	particular at pages 82-84 of our memorial, page 61 of	2	by chance or inadvertently; it was carefully negotiated
3	the counter-memorial and 224-225 of the rejoinder.	3	and adopted after long discussions. Moreover, as noted
4	Finally, in their final and binding decision the	4	by Minister Deng Alor in his witness statement, the
5	experts, as if nothing had happened in 1905, allocate to	5	SPLM/A tried to change it but received a flat refusal
6	the Ngok and the Messiriya equal parts of what they call	6	from the Government.
7	"shared areas" where both parties could claim secondary	7	The reproduction of this mandate in the Abyei Annex,
8	rights without apparently realising that, being	8	in the Terms of Reference of the ABC and in
9	a nomadic people, the Messiriya could not by definition	9	paragraph 1.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the
10	prevail themselves of any kind of dominant right as	10	Commission can leave no doubt of its paramount
11	defined by the experts. This is because, the experts	11	importance in the eyes of the parties, at least
12	explain, this division in equal part is reasonable and	12	certainly of the Government; and the fact that it is
13	equitable.	13	again reproduced between inverted brackets in the
14	Clearly, Mr President, this does not answer the	14	definition of your own mandate shows that the parties
15	question which formed the substantive mandate of the	15	were in agreement that it was to be respected, and
16	experts. Far from determining the area which had been	16	respected not approximately, grosso modo, but strictly,
17	transferred to Kordofan in 1905, they decided to divide	17	word by word.
18	an alleged no man's land into two parts and to allocate	18	I have some doubts that the insistence put by our
19	each part to one of the parties. This clearly had	19	opponents on the absolutely extraordinary character of
20	nothing to do with the mandate they had been given.	20	an excess of mandate is really in line with the
21	Whether you call it infra or ultra petita, the decision	21	requirement of meticulous implementation that the
22	is in any case outside the ABC's mandate and constitutes	22	wording of the mandate and the circumstances surrounding
23	a clear excess of it. Perform concluding Mr President I would like to	23	its adoption indisputably imply. Moreover, one must
24 25	Before concluding, Mr President, I would like to	24 25	keep in mind that while an excess of power, for example,
23	stress the far-reaching consequences of this	25	is a reasonably well-known notion in the legal
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18:02 1	terminology, the precise meaning of an excess of mandate	18:06 1	By, finally, allocating territories to the parties
2	is less clear.	2	on the basis of their feeling that it was reasonable or
3	Let me be clear, Mr President. By saying this I do	3	equitable and without having regard for the instructions
4	not suggest that this Tribunal should behave as a Court	4	contained in their mandate nor for the sources on which
5	of Appeals, which it is not; at least as long as it has	5	they should have based their findings exclusively.
6	not found first that the experts had exceeded their	6	This makes an impressive list, Mr President. It
7	mandate. In other words, whether the line decided in	7	unfortunately simply reflects the inappropriate
8	the report is well founded or not, in law or in fact, is	8	behaviour of the ABC experts, who have apparently
9	not at stake at this juncture. But such a restraint is	9	confused the mandate they were given by the parties with
10	not in order when the mandate is at stake. It belongs	10	that of a amiable compositeur.
11	to this Tribunal to sanction any excess of mandate	11	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, we have
12 13	committed by the ABC experts, whether big or of lesser importance, whether procedural or substantive.	12 13	finished at last this part of presentation. I thank you very much for your patience and kind attention, and
13	This brings me to my second and last remark. It	13	particularly for your kind endurance of the peculiar
15	could come as a surprise that the Government has raised	15	language I have inflicted upon you. Let me make
16	such a long list of excesses of mandate; whether they	16	an announcement in confidence: this was supposed to be
17	are 10, 11 or 12 does not really matter since several	17	English!
18	are in any case tightly interconnected. But I can	18	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much, Professor Pellet.
19	venture an explanation for this.	19	This brings to an end the pleading of the Government
20	Law is said to be too serious a thing to be left to	20	of Sudan on the issue of excess of mandate, for which
21	lawyers. It might also be the case that border disputes	21	the Tribunal thanks the counsel of the Government.
22	are too serious cases to be left to non-lawyers, at	22	There is so far no question to be asked from the part
23	least when they are asked to act as an adjudicative	23	of the Tribunal members to the Government.
24	body. With all due respect, we maintain that,	24	Unless the agent of the SPLM/A would like to make
25	retrospectively at least, the composition of the board	25	his introductory statement right now, at least until
	D 177		D 170
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18:04 1	of experts might prove not to have been particularly	18:08 1	6.30, the hearing will resume tomorrow at 9.30 and it
2	fortunate.	2	will be for the SPLM/A to present its argument on the
3	Be that as it may, we submit that the ABC experts	3	same issue.
4	have exceeded their mandate in multiple ways:	4	MR BORN: Thank you, Mr Chairman. With just two brief
5	By having ignored the distinction between themselves	5	comments, the SPLM/A will keep to the existing
6	and the ABC;	6	schedule and begin its comments tomorrow morning at
7	By having acted in violation of the adversarial	7	9.30.
8	principle and without due respect to the requirement for	8	The first comment is that we heard, I think at
9	transparency;	9	this stage I've lost track but perhaps half a dozen hidden concessions, admissions, acceptances of the
10	By deciding ultra petita on questions which were not	10	
11 12	before them, like the respective grazing rights of the Ngok Dinka and the Messiriya;	11 12	Government's case on the part of the SPLM/A. I hardly need say there were no hidden concessions, there were no
13	By answering a question which was clearly outside	13	admissions. When we admit something, we do it openly
14	their mandate, that of the limits of the nine Ngok Dinka	14	and clearly. We did not admit to any of the things that
15	chiefdoms at an indeterminate period, instead of	15	the Government said.
16	deciding the issue of the limit of the area of those	16	Secondly, you will hear a lot from me tomorrow; as
17	chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905;	17	a consequence, I will deliver the SPLM/A's comments
18	By omitting to motivate essential elements of their	18	seated rather than standing. I hope that enables me
19	decisions, including the rejection of a line that they	19	both to survive the day but also to keep my speed to
20	had themselves indicated as being the limit of the	20	a reasonable tempo so that you can understand me.
21	concerned area in 1905 as well as the choice of the	21	Obviously in the event either that I get carried away or
22	final line;	22	speak too quickly, you'll interrupt me, or if you have
23	By basing themselves for taking their decision on	23	questions of course you'll interrupt me as well.
24	other aspects on a pseudo-legal principle the	24	Thank you, Mr Chairman.
25	application of which was clearly outside their mandate;	25	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much, Mr Born.
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18:10 1 The session of today is adjourned and will begin tomorrow morning at 9.30. 3 (6.10 pm) 4 (The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am the following day) 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Page 181	
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