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

Monday, 20th 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

Tel: +33 (0)6 98 26 34 44

info@TMGreporting.com

09:33 1	Monday, 20th April 2009	09:34 1	between mandatory, which I would think relates to the
2	(9.30 am)	2	mandate and means nothing more than compulsory for the
3	THE CHAIRMAN: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. This	3	addressee of a rule, on the one hand, and peremptory,
4	morning we are here for the second round, the reply of	4	which is just another word for jus cogens in
5	the two parties dealing with the issue of excess of	5	international jargon.
6	mandate. Each party is provided with 80 minutes. It	6	In the present case the fact is that the parties
7	will be first for the Government to present its	7	have agreed to partly set aside those principles by
8	arguments, and then after the break it will be for the	8	entrusting this Tribunal to change the decision, in
9	SPLM/A.	9	principle final and binding, made by the experts if it
10	I thank you very much.	10	determines that the ABC experts exceeded their mandate.
11	PROFESSOR PELLET: Thank you.	11	This agreement is binding upon the parties and must be
12 13	(9.31 am)	12	given effect.
	Submissions by PROFESSOR PELLET PROFESSOR PELLET: Mr President, members of the Tribunal,	13 14	Therefore, our opponents may well use their, for me, unclimbable mountain of paper in order to prove the
14 15	in his yesterday's presentation Mr Born has first made	15	existence of principles that by no means we deny; the
16	some general remarks on excess of mandate before	16	inescapable fact would remain: if the report is vitiated
17	coming to the individual complaints of the Government	17	by an excess of mandate, its presumptive validity, its
18	of Sudan concerning the excesses of mandate committed	18	finality, its res judicata character can/will not stand
19	by the ABC experts. We will follow this scheme,	19	any more in front of the finding of this Tribunal which,
20	except that we have decided to play it in a trio,	20	basing itself on the submissions of the parties, will
21	better than offer a one-man or one-woman show.	21	have to substitute its own definition of the boundaries
22	Like during the first round, I will answer our	22	of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred
23	opponent's general remarks and his defence on the	23	to Kordofan in 1905 to the definition given or omitted
24	substantive grounds, while Ms Malintoppi, who will	24	to be given by the experts.
25	follow me, will deal with the procedural excesses, and	25	If Mr Born does not like the expression "legal
	-		
	Page 1		Page 3
09:32 1	Professor Crawford will make some final remarks.	09:36 1	niceties", he might prefer "tout le reste est
2	So first five general remarks.	2	littérature"; everything else is just academic. Instead
3	First remark: the legal niceties.	3	of discussing general principles in vacuo, let's apply
4	In his yesterday's statement counsel for the SPLM/A	4	the Arbitration Agreement; it is the law both of the
5	took issue with my mention of their dealing with "legal	5	parties and of the Tribunal, and that law establishes
6	niceties", an expression he used not less than five	6	the mandate of this Tribunal in relation with that of
7	times, and he showed some irritation that I could refer	7	the ABC.
8	in this manner to such important rules as presumptive	8	Second general remark: mandate v excess of mandate.
9	finality or res judicata.	9	I'm afraid, Mr President, that our adversaries have
10	Mr President, nothing could be further from my mind	10	a problem with making the distinction between the notion
11	than rejecting the fundamental importance of those	11	of mandate on the one hand and of an excess of mandate
12	•	12	on the other hand; even though I certainly agree that
13		13	the latter, common in private law, is not usually
14	-	14	received in international law or, more generally, in
15	very aptly recalled by Professor Kaikobad, whom I quoted	15	public law.
16	in my speech on Saturday:	16	Now, we seem to agree at least on one point: the
17	"Res judicata cannot be seen in vacuo; it has to be	17	mandate of this Tribunal is defined by Article 2 of the
18	read and applied with respect to the facts applicable to	18	2008 Arbitration Agreement. It must first determine
19	a particular situation."	19	whether or not the experts exceeded their own mandate. Then, if and only if we agree on that too you find
20 21	Important as the principles discussed again and	20 21	that they did exceed their mandate, you will have in
21 22	again by the SPLM/A may be, they are not peremptory and	21 22	
22 23	cannot be deemed to prevail over an express agreement to	22 23	return to define not the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905, but its
23	the contrary. If I may mention it in passing, Mr President, I'm	23	boundaries. And this second part of your mandate was
25	afraid that my learned opponent makes a little confusion	25	also the ABC experts' mandate.
23	article that my retained oppositent makes a new confusion	23	and the experts mandate.
	Page 2		Page 4

00.27				
09:37	1	It is in this respect that, first, the formula is	09:41 1	As recalled again in Article 2 of the Arbitration
	2	crucial; and second, I am absolutely ready to accept	2	Agreement, it was:
	3	that the excess of mandate must be defined by reference	3	" to define (i.e. delimit) and demarcate the area
	4	to the category of issues that the experts were charged	4	of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan
	5	with deciding.	5	in 1905."
	6	But even though counsel for the SPLM/A contented	6	Moreover, as Mr Born has insistently and rightly
	7	itself with strong and repeated allegations that	7	noted, Article 1 of the Abyei Protocol provided
	8	Article 2 "does define an excess of mandate", Article 2	8	an agreed definition of the Abyei Area. This provision
	9	tells us absolutely nothing in respect to the definition	9	reads:
	10	of what would be an excess of the mandate in question.	10	"The territory is defined as the area of the nine
	11	Therefore the notion can only be defined on the basis of	11	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905."
	12	the Abyei Protocol and other related agreements, as well	12	But then the mandate of the ABC, or the experts
	13	as precedents and/or common sense.	13	acting in lieu of them, could not have been, as Mr Born
	14	As for the precedents, they are rare, and I note	14	has said repeatedly, to define the Abyei Area.
	15	that all the distinctions made yesterday morning by Mr Born between excess of mandate on the one hand and	15	Mr President, I have been involved in international
	16		16	litigation for more than a quarter of a century and
	17	other grounds for annulment of arbitral awards on the	17 18	I have lost any hope that my, say, non-Latin colleagues
	18	other hand did not relate to excess of mandate properly		be Cartesian; but I must say that I have some difficulty to understand how, at one and the same time, the Abyei
	19 20	said, but to excess of jurisdiction or excess of power. Thus Mr Born referred to the ICSID Convention and	19 20	Area could have been defined by the Protocol and its
	21	explained that:	20	definition be the object of the mandate of the ABC, or
	22	"There is a difference between an excess of	22	secondarily of this Tribunal.
	23	substantive mandate in Article 52(1)(b) as compared to	23	There is no need for a very long reasoning to see
	24	52(1)(d)."	24	that the answer to the question asked to the experts
	25	But it happens that Article 52(1)(b) is not about	25	could not have been given in advance in the Protocol.
	23	But it happens that Titlete 32(1)(0) is not about	23	could not have been given in devance in the Protocol.
		Page 5		Page 7
09:39	1	an excess of substantive mandate, as he put it, but	09:43 1	Therefore the mandate was much more precise than what
	2	an excess of power.	2	
		I	2	the SPLM/A alleges: it was only to find the limits of
	3	Similarly, neither the New York Convention nor the	3	the SPLM/A alleges: it was only to find the limits of the territory thus defined, that of the Ngok Dinka
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09:45 1	be made between the erroneous interpretation of their	09:49 1	"It is now a nearly universal principle that
2	mandate by the experts and a disagreement with them on	2	international arbitral awards must set forth the reasons
3	the way they have implemented their mandate.	3	for the Tribunal's decision."
4	The first aspect relates to the first part of your	4	I know that being counsel imposes duties, but in the
5	own mandate as announced in Article 2(a) of the	5	present case I strongly suggest that the learned author
6	Arbitration Agreement, the excess of mandate part of	6	is more convincing than the devoted counsel.
7	these proceedings; the second aspect is related to the	7	May I add, just to take another example, that
8	delimitation phase, that is to Article 2(c) of the	8	another, indeed lesser authority, in French, Daillier
9	Arbitration Agreement. But once again	9	and others, entirely concurs with the quote I just read.
10	a misinterpretation of their mandate by the experts	10	What is true for international arbitral awards in
11	necessarily results in an excess of mandate, whether	11	general is evidently even more true when boards are at
12	ultra or infra petita.	12	stake. Territorial delimitation cannot be left
13	Fifth and last general remark: the Government's	13	unmotivated, and with due respect I do not need to refer
14	complaints.	14	to a mountain of paper to make this common-sense remark.
15	The SPLM/A gloats over my apparently imprudent	15	Law is not necessarily inimical to common sense, but
16	admission according to which whether the excesses of	16	state sovereignty is certainly inimical to deciding
17	mandate the Government complains of are 10, 11 or 12	17	borders by drawing lots.
18	does not really matter. But really, Mr President, it	18	But there is another reason why climbing the
19	does not.	19	mountain of paper where Mr Born wants to take us is in
20	Does it really matter whether we sustain that the	20	any case superfluous. The experts were mandatorily
21	fact that the experts were inspired by improper	21	that is according to their express mandate instructed
22	oil-oriented motivations is an autonomous excess of	22	to base themselves on specific sources and to follow
23	mandate or part of the discussion of the illegal	23	a specific method.
24	ex aequo et bono decision? Does it really matter	24	Even accepting that they could have left their
25	whether the illegal motivation of the report constitutes	25	decision unexplained which is, I maintain, more than
	Page 9		D 11
	rage 9		Page 11
09:47 1	one or two or three excesses of mandate? It does not.	09:51 1	ever absurd they had to base their decision on
2	Similarly, there is no ground for counsel's	2	scientific analysis and research. Had the report
3	righteous indignation that the Government's case has	3	consisted in the final and binding decision alone, it
4	changed between the memorial and Saturday's pleading.	4	might have been more difficult for the Government to
5	It is a virtue of the adversarial principle that each	5	show that this mandatory requirement had not been
6	party is supposed to answer the other's argument.	6	fulfilled, but the excess of mandate would nonetheless
7	Moreover, as the SPLM/A had noted in its rejoinder, in	7	have been averred.
8	most respects the changes we made are more I would	8	Anyway, things being what they are, suffice it to
9	not say cosmetic, but rather formal in the hope that	9	read the report to ascertain that on crucial points it
10	our argument would be easier to follow.	10	is not based on any kind of reasoning.
11	With respect, I must add that the SPLM/A for its	11	I'm afraid it is difficult to globally share our
12	part has not at all followed our good example. Not only	12	opponents' enthusiasm for the experts' masterpiece,
13	has Mr Born in substance purely and simply repeated	13	which it holds out as, and I quote among others,
14	yesterday the argument already made by the SPLM/A's	14	"a thoughtful, impressive, well-reasoned piece of work
15	reply, but also and this is even more debatable	15	that deserves our respect".
16	far from answering the argument of our oral presentation	16	But, Mr President, as is well-known, the devil is in
17	or even our rejoinder, he has mainly limited himself to	17	the detail, and so too the excess of mandate. When
18	answering the Government's memorial.	18	I speak of detail I do not mean minor defects, but
19	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, I will now	19	a succession of serious losses of sight of the experts'
20	briefly discuss the SPLM/A's challenge to our claims	20	mandate, which was I recall it again "to define
21	concerning the substantive excesses of mandate which	21	(i.e. delimit) and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok
22	tainted the experts' report. First, the issue of the	22	Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905", based
23	failure to motivate.	23	on a scientific analysis of the available relevant
24	According to an authority on international	24	archives.
25	arbitration, a certain Mr Gary Born:	25	I will not repeat my Saturday's presentation; I will
	Page 10		Page 12

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09:53 1	simply point out in telegraphic style some of the most	09:57 1	erroneously but again, not our problem this morning,
2	untenable arguments made yesterday in respect of the two	2	it will be this afternoon well, since the experts had
3	most striking unreasoned points made by the experts,	3	recognised that the boundary was situated on the
4	points which clearly are at the very heart of the	4	Ragaba ez Zarga, there was no need, not the slightest
5	question which was before the ABC.	5	reason, no motive for researching another limit; and
6	First, contrary to what counsel for the SPLM/A said	6	second, because they do not give the slightest beginning
7	yesterday, the experts did not conclude that:	7	of an explanation for it.
8	" the Ragaba ez Zarga/Ngol rather than the	8	Mr Born says it was the southern limit of the goz.
9	River Kiir, which is now known as the Bahr el Arab, was	9	Fair enough. Then the experts' mandate was to determine
10	treated as a province boundary in practice by some of	10	the limit of the territory transferred from one province
11	the Condominium officials."	11	to another in 1905, not to go into a maybe scholarly
12	They much more straightforwardly wrote:	12	analysis of tribal rights, although I have doubts
13	"The Ragaba ez Zarga/Ngol rather than the	13	whether these rights are dominant or secondary.
14	River Kiir, which is now known as the Bahr el Arab, was	14	I note in passing that Mr Born has left unanswered
15	treated as the province boundary."	15	two of the points I made at some length in this respect
16	Full stop, without "in practice by some of the	16	last Saturday. First, how can it be explained that the
17	Condominium officials".	17	experts based themselves exclusively on the Ngok Dinka's
18	Ergo the experts in effect accept that there was	18	so-called "rights", and did not treat equally those of
19	a province boundary, treated as such by the coloniser,	19	the Dinka on the one hand and the Messiriya on the other
20	and this, erroneous as it was, was a necessary and	20	hand? And second, how can the proposition that the
21	sufficient answer to the question.	21	Messiriya had secondary rights south of the shared area
22	However, the experts pushed it aside. Why? The	22	be reconciled with the so-called "equal division" of the
23	SPLM/A's explanation:	23	"shared area"?
24	"Applying this definition, the location of the	24	I accept, Mr President, that these questions might
25	putative Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal boundary was irrelevant	25	be seen prima facie more as a disagreement with the
	Page 13		Page 15
09:55 1	to defining the Abyei Area. The decisive issue which	09:59 1	experts' finding than a ground for an excess of mandate.
2	the experts referred to as what they were doing was the	2	But these points point at an obvious excess of mandate:
3	extent of the territory of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms	3	the substitution of the problematic based on the
4	as it stood in 1905, not the location of the putative	4	respective rights of the local tribes to that clearly
5	provincial boundary."	5	implied by the formula and so in conformity with the
6	It might have been irrelevant to the question of the	6	colonial approach of a territorial transfer.
7	territory of the nine Dinka chiefdoms, but it was indeed	7	Next, the ex aequo et bono issue. According to the
8	relevant to answer the question asked to the experts, or	8	other side's counsel, the Government "does not, of
9	to the ABC, which was not the question of the territory	9	course, suggest that the entire ABC report was
10	of the nine Dinka chiefdoms but that of the delimitation	10	a ex aequo et bono decision". No matter the description
11	of the territory of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms	11	of the entire report; the fact is that the final
12	transferred from the province of Bahr el Ghazal to that	12	decision is exclusively a decision based on
13	of Kordofan in 1905.	13	reasonableness and fairness, mixed with a legal
14	This shift made by the experts from one question	14	principle dictating recourse to "the equitable division
15	corresponding to the mandate of the experts, and to	15	of shared secondary rights".
16	which they acknowledged that they had the answer, to	16	No matter what comes first and what is the
17	another question to which they had to invent an entirely	17	respective weight or one or another justification, the
18	new, artificial answer, is not a substantive error. It	18	fact is that: first, the decision is not based on
19	is by all means an excess of mandate.	19	a scientific analysis of documents, and could not be,
20	The Government is simply not in disagreement with	20	since the result of the scientific analysis, the
21	the substance of the experts' finding; it notes that	21	Ragaba ez Zarga, had been deliberately ruled out without
22	their finding is outside their mandate.	22	giving any reason; and second, with all due respect for
23	The same holds true concerning the 10°10′ north	23	the experts' knowledge in African or even maybe more
24	parallel, for two reasons: first because since, as	24	precisely Sudanese traditional legal principles, the
25	I have just said, the experts had recognised	25	1905 transfer was obviously not made on the basis of
	D. 14		D. 16
	Page 14		Page 16
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10:02 1			
10.02 1	these principles but according to the purely territorial	10:06 1	in the report at page 4, and read by Mr Born, reads as
2	logic of the coloniser. Once again the ABC's mandate	2	follows I read it in my turn:
3	was the transfer or, more precisely, the result thereof.	3	" to determine as accurately as possible the area
4	Last on this aspect of the excess of mandate, the	4	of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms as it was in 1905."
5	oil ulterior motive.	5	Still this was simply not the mandate, and surely
6	Is it the case, Mr President, that we have not had	6	the experts cannot simply have ignored a key phrase in
7	the "courage to make an impartiality challenge"? We	7	their substantive mandate, the phrase "transferred to
8	think that the decision is motivated by this dominant	8	Kordofan", and they cannot be held to have complied with
9	consideration.	9	their mandate or not exceeded it if they have just
10	Let me just say, Mr President, that of course this	10	swallowed this phrase.
11	is not the kind of thing arbitrators or commissioners	11	Again, in spite of our opponent's mantra in this
12	would readily and explicitly recognise. Always think of	12	case, this is not a disagreement by the Government on
13	it; never speak of it. Interesting the oil issue is	13	the definition of the Abyei Area, which is already given
14	mentioned as early as page 1, paragraph 6, of the	14	in Article 1.1.2 of the Abyei Protocol; it is a strong
15	SPLM/A's rejoinder.	15	and categorical disagreement of the Government with the
16	But when one considers together the absence of	16	experts on the interpretation of their mandate, which is
17	jurisdiction for the line arrived at with this aspect of	17	defined in Article 5.1 of the Abyei Protocol and
18	the case, there is ground for perplexity as to the real	18	reiterated in Article 1 of the Abyei Annex, in
19	motives of the experts' position. In this respect we	19	Articles 1.1 and 1.2 of the Terms of Reference and in
20	deemed it appropriate to mention this troubling	20	Rules of Procedure Nos. 1.1 and 1.2. But this has not
21	circumstance, together with the non-motivation of the	21	discouraged them to redefine this agreed and repeated
22	experts' decision.	22	mandate essentially by subtraction.
23	I now come to the extra petita decisions.	23	Since the SPLM/A has advanced no new argument on the
24	To end this part of our rebuttal, some quick remarks	24	other aspects of our infra petita complaint and
25	on what could be called the extra petita decisions made	25	indeed virtually no argument at all I can deal
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	Page 17		Page 19
10:04 1	by the Tribunal, whether because they go beyond the	10:09 1	directly and finally with the ultra petita issue which,
2	mandate, in which case they are ultra petita, or because	2	by contrast, was dealt with at great length by Mr Born.
3	they do not answer the question asked to the ABC, in	3	But let me reiterate for the sake of clarity,
4	which case the decisions are infra petita. But in both	4	Mr President, that, first, this is not a minor issue,
5	cases they constituted excesses or abuses of mandate.	5	but it is clearly not the core issue of the present
6	Just five minutes before the end of his lengthy	_	
_		6	case, the ultra petita problem; and second, nevertheless
7	presentation Mr Born made an interesting and most	6 7	case, the ultra petita problem; and second, nevertheless if, as we confidently think, the Tribunal recognises
8	presentation Mr Born made an interesting and most revealing lapsus linguae, I suppose this is what it was.		* *
	1	7	if, as we confidently think, the Tribunal recognises
8	revealing lapsus linguae, I suppose this is what it was.	7 8	if, as we confidently think, the Tribunal recognises that by deciding on the respective grazing rights of the
8 9	revealing lapsus linguae, I suppose this is what it was. He had to admit that having artificially decided the	7 8 9	if, as we confidently think, the Tribunal recognises that by deciding on the respective grazing rights of the Ngok Dinka on the one hand and the Messiriya on the
8 9 10	revealing lapsus linguae, I suppose this is what it was. He had to admit that having artificially decided the position of the northern boundary, the experts then had	7 8 9 10	if, as we confidently think, the Tribunal recognises that by deciding on the respective grazing rights of the Ngok Dinka on the one hand and the Messiriya on the other hand the experts have exceeded their mandate, this will be a sufficient ground for entering into phase 2, that of the delimitation.
8 9 10 11	revealing lapsus linguae, I suppose this is what it was. He had to admit that having artificially decided the position of the northern boundary, the experts then had "to create an eastern boundary". Yes, Mr President, "to	7 8 9 10 11	if, as we confidently think, the Tribunal recognises that by deciding on the respective grazing rights of the Ngok Dinka on the one hand and the Messiriya on the other hand the experts have exceeded their mandate, this will be a sufficient ground for entering into phase 2,
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8 9 10 11 12 13	revealing lapsus linguae, I suppose this is what it was. He had to admit that having artificially decided the position of the northern boundary, the experts then had "to create an eastern boundary". Yes, Mr President, "to create". In fact this is exactly what they did, not only in	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	if, as we confidently think, the Tribunal recognises that by deciding on the respective grazing rights of the Ngok Dinka on the one hand and the Messiriya on the other hand the experts have exceeded their mandate, this will be a sufficient ground for entering into phase 2, that of the delimitation. Just as a reminder, in paragraph 5 of the operative
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10:10	1 example, a declaratory judgment by the ICJ is binding	10:14 1	legal principles, and probably inspired by less
	2 upon the parties. In other words, this part of the	2	respectable motives.
	decision could perfectly have been the subject of	3	2. Linked with this irrelevant approach, the
	4 an autonomous binding pronouncement if the experts ha	1 4	experts evidently decided ultra petita, by pronouncing
	5 been asked to take a decision on this point. They were	5	on the respective extent of the traditional rights of
	6 not, and this alone establishes that in deciding on this	6	the Ngok and the Messiriya and by limiting those of the
	7 point they exceeded their mandate.	7	latter.
	8 Moreover, the justification for this finding made by	8	3. Last, but probably most importantly, the experts
	9 the experts in flagrant excess of their mandate is also	9	have completely distorted their mandate by concentrating
1	another distinct or common, it doesn't matter	10	exclusively on the question of the extent of the area of
1	excess of mandate, in that it confirms that the decision	11	the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms as it was in 1905, without
1	is based not on the territorial transfer operated in	12	fulfilling their mandate, which was I quote again
1	13 1905, on which the ABC was called to decide, but on the	13	just in the unlikely case that you might have forgotten,
1	arbitrary or equitable for the present discussion it	14	Mr President, and members of the Tribunal:
1	does not matter division of tribal rights.	15	" to define (i.e. delimit) and demarcate the area
1	As apparently accepted by counsel for the other	16	of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan
1	party, this decision was made as a follow-up to a global	17	in 1905."
1	approach based on the dominant and secondary rights of	18	In making these claims the Government of Sudan does
1	the Ngok Dinka. For their part the Messiriya are only	19	not merely disagree with the substance of the decisions
2	recognised secondary rights, and only in the measure	20	
2	that they are shared with those of the Ngok, even though	21	submits that the experts have misinterpreted, and indeed
2	elsewhere in the report the experts accept that the	22	entirely set aside, their mandate.
2	secondary rights of the Messiriya extended further to	23	It belongs to you, members of the Tribunal, to
2	24 the south.	24	declare this, and consequently to at last give the right
2	These findings are doubly in excess of the experts'	25	answer to the only question included in the formula on
	Page 21		Page 23
10:12	1 mandate. First, the experts were mandated to decide on	10:16 1	the basis of the submissions of the parties.
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10:18 1	Article 3 of the Arbitration Agreement relating to	10:21 1	were "vital to the parties' agreements to resolve their
2	the applicable law states that this Tribunal:	2	dispute" and that, "Procedurally the Abyei Protocol and
3	" shall apply and resolve the disputes before it	3	the Abyei Annex established the framework for
4	in accordance with the provisions of the CPA,	4	a remarkable dispute resolution mechanism".
5	particularly the Abyei Protocol and the Abyei Appendix,	5	Well, on this point at least the Government agrees.
6	[the 2005 interim constitution], and general principles	6	It is certainly true that the parties' consent was
7	of law and practices."	7	linked to and circumscribed by the procedural framework
8	In particular the applicable law clause contains	8	set out in the Abyei Protocol, the Appendix, the ABC
9	an express reference to the Abyei Appendix which this	9	Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure.
10	Tribunal shall apply. The SPLM/A ignored this point	10	However, the Government fundamentally disagrees with
11	yesterday, and did not spend much time on the	11	the SPLM/A's argument that the experts' enjoyed
12	Abyei Appendix.	12	unusually broad procedural discretion and that the
13	Let me focus also on paragraph 5 of the appendix.	13	parties' agreements recognised the experts' alleged
14	It provides:	14	broad power to undertake their own independent
15	"The ABC shall present its final report to the	15	investigation and scientific research in the manner
16	presidency before the end of the pre-interim period.	16	advocated by the SPLM/A.
17	The report of the experts, arrived at as prescribed in	17	Incidentally, in this context the SPLM/A admits that
18	the ABC Rules of Procedure, shall be final and binding	18	the experts "went beyond what had been contemplated by
19	on the parties."	19	the Terms of Reference", and that the ABC "travelled to
20	Three important points emerge from this provision.	20	several sites not contemplated by the parties".
21	First, it was the ABC that was to present its final	21	The SPLM/A cited seven provisions of the relevant
22	report to the presidency.	22	agreements in support of its allegations that the
23	Second, the report of the experts was to be arrived	23	procedural rules contained no limitations to the
24	at as prescribed in the ABC Rules of Procedure. In	24	experts' fact-finding powers: Article 2 of the Abyei
25	other words, those rules are binding; they were deemed	25	Annex, Article 3 of the Terms of Reference, procedural
	Page 25		Page 27
10:19 1	to be mandatory, and they were part of the experts'	10:22 1	rules, 2, 7, 10, 11 and 13.
2	mandate. The report had to be arrived at as prescribed	2	According to our opponents, nothing in the
3	in the rules.	3	procedural rules forbade the ABC experts from acting as
4	Third, the appendix is the only one of the parties'	4	they did. A related argument is that the experts
5	various agreements dealing with the ABC process where	5	drafted the Rules of Procedure, and therefore they
6	the words "final and binding" appear. "Final and	6	believed that they were acting in compliance with these
7	binding" language with respect to the character of the	7	rules.
8	experts' report is not included in the Abyei Protocol,	8	Mr President, as a Roman I cannot resist here but
9	the Terms of Reference or the Rules of Procedure; only	9	site a Latin maxim in response "patere legem quem ipse
10	in the Abyei Appendix.	10	fecisti"; every authority must abide by its own rules.
11	There it is clear that it is the report of the	11	In addition, the Rules of Procedure here might have been
12	experts, arrived at as prescribed in the ABC Rules of	12	drafted by the experts but they had also been agreed by
13	Procedure, that shall be final and binding on the	13	the parties.
14 15	parties. In other words, to be final and binding the	14 15	Let me now review the provisions that, according to
15 16	experts' report had to be arrived at as prescribed in		our opponents, allegedly established the experts' broad
16 17	the rules, and this was a deliberate condition for its	16 17	fact-finding and procedural discretion. Article 2 of the Abyei Annex deals with the
17 18	bindingness. Fourthly and lastly, the fact that the substantive	17	composition of the ABC and only mentions the five
19	mandate of the experts is referred to in the	19	experts when it describes their method of appointment
20	Abyei Protocol, the Abyei Appendix, the Terms of	20	and underscores their professional qualities and their
20 21	Reference and the Rules of Procedure underscores that	20	impartiality. There's no mention of procedural
22	the other provisions in these instruments apply to the	22	discretion, broad or otherwise, explicit or implicit.
23	manner in which the experts carried out that mandate.	23	Article 3 of the Terms of Reference deals with the
23	Yesterday the SPLM/A acknowledged that the	23	functioning of the ABC, and as such mainly refers to the
25	provisions of the Abyei Protocol and related agreements	25	work of the ABC as a whole. This is done by referring
23	provided and record and related agreements		or the ribe as a whole. This is done by referring
	Page 26		Page 28

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10:24 1	to three specific meetings of the Commission in Sudan	10:27 1	of the Abyei Area, a highly sensitive matter; in these
2	with representatives of the people of the Abyei Area.	2	cases express reference is made to the full ABC, and not
3	This provision is so detailed that it indicates the	3	just the experts.
4	location at each meeting, the number of representatives	4	Mr Millington's advice also cannot possibly fall
5	that were going to be seen and the tribes they were	5	within the plain reading of any of these procedural
6	from. So much for the experts' procedural discretion.	6	provisions. The SPLM/A did not yet address the points
7	The only mention to the experts in this provision,	7	made in this respect in my first speech on Saturday.
8	and not to the full Commission, is contained in	8	Interpretation of a formula that was agreed by the
9	Article 3.4, where reference is made to consultation of	9	parties after long and difficult negotiations is
10	the British archives and other relevant sources on the	10	fundamentally different from consulting archival and
11	Sudan by the experts.	11	other sources to obtain information on the area
12	The SPLM/A characterises Article 3.4 as being broad	12	transferred. One will look in vain for a rule
13	and unqualified. Such a reading of this provision is	13	justifying resort by the experts to a third party in
14	highly distorted. Article 3.4 simply provides that the	14	order to interpret the formula.
15	experts can consult the British archives and other	15	On the contrary, as I noted on Saturday, there
16	relevant sources from the Sudan archives and/or	16	emerges from the procedural rules as a whole a clear
17	historical sources.	17	obligation of transparency and respect of the
18	How can Ngok Dinka individuals, meetings with whom	18	adversarial principle which was systematically ignored
19	were precisely set out elsewhere in the appendix and the	19	by the ABC experts.
20	Terms of Reference, or third-party representatives	20	As to procedural rules 2, 7, 10, 11 and 13, only one
21	speaking as to the interpretation of the formula, such	21	of these provisions, Rule 13, specifically refers to
22	as Mr Millington, fall under this definition? How can	22	"the experts"; all the other refer to "the Commission"
23	they?	23	or "Commission members". As I already noted on
24	The meetings with Mr and Mrs Tibbs and	24 25	Saturday, when the rules intended to refer to the
25	Professor Cunnison can be distinguished because these	23	experts, they did. It is obvious that references to
	Page 29		Page 31
10:25 1	experts could be considered, given their knowledge of	10:28 1	"the Commission members" mean precisely what they say;
2	Sudan and, especially in the case of Professor Cunnison,	2	members of the Commission, not experts.
3	their published writings, as sources on Sudan.	3	In actual fact there is no sign of the experts'
4	SPLM/A dramatically asserts that fact that the	4	alleged "broad procedural discretion" in any of the
5	Government did not mention the meetings with the Tibbses	5	procedural rules, not even in Rule 2, where the
6	and Professor Cunnison as fatal to its case. But,	6	reference to an "informal yet businesslike tone" applies
7	Mr President, there is a clear distinction in the	7	to sessions of the Commission.
8	relevant agreements between the documentary material	8	The focus of this provision is on the tone of the
9	that could be gathered in the archives or historical	9	meeting and the notion of "a full and easy exchange of
10	information that could be obtained from sources	10	ideas, observations and suggestions" within the
11	independent of the dispute, such as Mr and Mrs Tibbs and	11	Commission, rather than on some broad procedural
12	Professor Cunnison, and oral testimonies to be collected	12	discretion which is nowhere to be found in the plain and
13	from interested parties; partisans, to use SPLM/A's	13	ordinary meaning of these words.
14	words.	14	With respect to the meetings that took place at the
15	This distinction is particularly evident in	15	Khartoum Hilton on 21st April, 6th and 8th May 2005, the
16	Article 3 of the Terms of Reference, where only the	16	SPLM/A argues that the information from the Khartoum
17	consultation of British archives and other relevant	17	meetings was "unimportant and repetitive of what had
18	sources on the Sudan is reserved to the experts alone.	18	been learnt elsewhere". But, Mr President, the SPLM/A
19	By contrast, when it comes to listening to the	19	acknowledged yesterday that the parties' representatives
20	people of the Abyei Area and its neighbours or	20	did not attend the meetings, so how do they know that
21	travelling to the Sudan to listen to representatives of	21	the information exchanged on that occasion was
22	the people of the Abyei Area and the neighbours these	22	"unimportant and repetitive"?
23	are references to the appendix and the Terms of	23	It is not entirely true that, as the SPLM/A asserts,
24 25	Reference, Articles 3 and 3.2 so the latter, travelling to the Sudan to listen to the representatives	24 25	the meetings are recorded in the report. The recordings of 6th May only cover Mr Deng's interview, in spite of
2.3	navening to the Sudan to fisten to the representatives	23	of our may only cover but Deng's interview, in spite of
	Page 30		Page 32

10:30	1	the fact that the meeting was attended by eight	10:33 1	taken into account. We do not know the circum	stances of
	2	individuals.	2	that meeting.	
	3	Furthermore, the documents and maps that were handed	3	However, the reason why the Government die	d not focus
	4	out at the meetings were never given to the other	4	on these specific meetings in oral argument on S	Saturday
	5	members of the ABC. So how does the SPLM/A know that	5	is because much more troubling was the meeting	g that took
	6	the experts were given an "old map", as it stated during	6	place on 21st April, when the recording is limited	ed to
	7	its presentation yesterday?	7	one witness, Mr Justin Deng, in spite of the fact	that
	8	Curiously, in its first-round presentation on excess	8	apparently eight Ngok Dinka individuals were p	present,
	9	of mandate the SPLM/A repeated arguments raised in its	9	and the meeting of 8th May 2005 with 15 Ngok	Dinka
	10	reply memorial, which were rebutted by the Government	10	individuals, when documents and maps were pro-	ovided to
	11	not once but twice, in the rejoinder and its first-round	11	the ABC experts and not to the parties or their	
	12	presentation on Saturday.	12	representatives.	
	13	In particular we heard again yesterday that there	13	The SPLM/A also repeated once more that, e	ven
	14	had been general discussions regarding the subject of	14	assuming that the experts had met with people in	n
	15	interviewing third parties at the initial presentations	15	Khartoum instead of Abyei in error, this would	not have
	16	of the parties to the ABC in April 2005. This point was	16	constituted a "serious breach of a fundamental r	ule of
	17	rebutted in our rejoinder at paragraph 116 and at some	17	procedure" because such a violation "would obv	iously
	18	length on Saturday during the Government's first round	18	have been unintentional".	
	19	presentation. Our opponents' arguments yesterday did	19	But, Mr President, quite aside from the fact the	nat
	20	not add anything new, and therefore I refer the Tribunal	20	this is pure speculation, the point is not where the	ne ABC
	21	to Saturday's transcripts for the Government's response.	21	experts met, but the fact that the experts had no	
	22	I shall simply reiterate here that the discussions	22	justification for acting as they did, whether	
	23	that took place in April 2005 do not justify a blank	23	intentionally or unintentionally. What matters is	
	24	authorisation for the experts to interview third parties	24	these meetings were conducted in the absence o	f the
	25	in camera. These discussions concerned oral testimony	25	parties by the experts alone, and not the whole	
		Page 33		Page 35	
10:31	1	that was supposed to be collected during the field	10:34 1	Commission, in violation of the adversarial prin	ciple
	2	visits which the ABC, including the parties, attended.	2	and basic notions of due process.	
	3	The same cold-shoulder treatment was reserved to our	3	The parties' representatives were not present to	to
	4	discussion of the so-called "specific discussions" that	4	test the evidence, to make comments or to ask q	uestions.
	5	the parties are said to have had on the subject	5	They were derived of the right to participate in t	
	6	according to the SPLM/A. In fact, not only did the	6	interviews with interested peoples, as they were	
	7	SPLM/A focus exclusively on its own witness statements,	7	supposed to do throughout the process under the	
	8	which are the only support for its assertions, and it	8	applicable procedural rules. We have heard not	hing from
	9	ignored the Government's written submissions and oral	9	our opponents in that respect.	
	10	arguments in this respect, but it also incorrectly	10	With regard to the argument that the Government	nent was
	11	stated that the Government "puts no specific witness	11	aware of the Khartoum meetings because	
	12	testimony in response".	12	Ambassador Dirdeiry referred to the experts' sta	-
	13	That is extraordinary considering that, as the	13	Khartoum in submissions made to the ABC in June 1997	
	14	Government recalled on Saturday, three of the	14	this too was an argument made in the SPLM/A's	
	15	Government's witnesses, all of whom were representatives	15	memorial and already rebutted in the Governme	
	16	on the ABC for the Government, deal with this question	16	rejoinder. As stated in that submission, this refe	
	17	in their testimonies, and refute the allegations of the	17	was to the fact that the experts were supposed to)
	18	witnesses put forward by the SPLM/A. They all state	18	consult the archives in Khartoum.	
	19	that the ABC was not informed of these meetings.	19	We also know from the testimony of General	
	20	The SPLM/A felt the need to specify that the 8th May	20	of IGAD that on 3rd May 2005 he wrote to the S	SW1SS
	21	meeting was with the Twic Dinka. Indeed, that was the	21	ambassador in Nairobi noting that:	ima ar-t
	22	case. That was a meeting that apparently had been	22	"The ABC [was] currently in Khartoum carry	ing out
	23	organised by the Sudanese politician Mr Bona Malwal.	23	research in the archives."	
	24	The meeting was probably solicited because the Twic Dinka wished to make sure that their interests were	24 25	However, it is also evident that when Ambassador Dirdeiry stated, "During our stay in	a Abvei
	25	I WIG DIIIKA WISHEG TO HIAKE SUITE HIAT THEIT INTETESTS WETE	25	Amoassauoi Diruchy stateu, Duffing our stay in	i Auyei,
		Page 34		Page 36	

10:36 1	,	10:39 1	meant that the Commission would discuss the report
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3		3	, and the second se
4	,	4	, , ,
5		5	1
6	·	6	•
7		7	This step, the effort to reach a consensus on the
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22	<u> </u>	22	
23	•	23	
24	a few general comments to place the matter in its proper	24	÷
25	5 procedural context.	25	continues to characterise our opponents' approach to the
	Page 37		Page 39
	1 age 37		rage 37
10:37 1	<u> </u>	10:40 1	Millington email, the Khartoum meetings and the failure
2		2	to endeavour to reach consensus of the whole ABC.
3	, 8	3	Our opponents have also not uttered a single word
4	1 8	4	about Dr Johnson's embarrassing revelation that he
5 6		5 6	recently advised the Government of South Sudan on the north/south boundary issue. This pregnant silence
7		7	arouses the suspicion that the SPLM/A also recognises
8		8	that Dr Johnson's conduct is indeed an embarrassing
9		9	admission for one of those five experts who were, in the
10		10	SPLM/A's own words, "obviously impartial".
11	•	11	This concludes this brief presentation,
12		12	Mr President. If you could now ask Professor Crawford
13		13	to take the floor. Thank you very much.
14	-	14	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you and I call Professor Crawford.
15	•	15	(10.41 am)
16		16	Submissions by MR CRAWFORD
17	essentially at the advocacy stage. Each party was	17	PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Mr President, members of the
18	setting out or explaining its position.	18	Tribunal, on the issue of excess of mandate my own
19	Then Rule 13 provided that afterwards the experts	19	task is the interpretation of the formula, the key
20	Ţ.	20	substantive element of the ABC's mandate. You will
21		21	notice Mr Born omitted to deal with that yesterday.
22	•	22	I gather he or perhaps one of his co-counsel will do
23		23	so this morning.
24	1	24	It's remarkable that he spent an hour on grazing
25	to reach a decision by consensus. This necessarily	25	rights, the best part of an hour on finality, yet he
	Page 38		Page 40

10:42 1	never discussed the meaning of the substantive formula.	10:45 1	a perfectly feasible and commonly used procedure, the
2	That being so, I had no occasion to speak in our reply	2	SPLM/A declined to ask him any questions about his
3	on excess of mandate. I shouldn't be here. But it is,	3	witness statement. Vice President Taha, whose English
4	I regret, necessary to do so on another point.	4	is perfect, had and has responsibility within the
5	There are, you will by now have observed, styles in	5	presidency for the conduct of the Abyei matter both
6	advocacy. Apart from some light remarks on the SPLM/A's	6	before the ABC and before this Tribunal on behalf of the
7	lexicon, we have so far chosen not to respond in kind to	7	Government.
8	allegations of incompetence, frivolity and making	8	In paragraph 31 of his statement, Vice President
9	untenable arguments. But there's now an allegation of	9	Taha makes direct reference to his lack of awareness of
10	bad faith against the agent, which seemed at times to	10	the reason for the experts' meeting of 14th July:
11	extend to a claim of unprofessional conduct against	11	"I personally felt the only reasonable request the
12	counsel. The former at least requires me to say	12	experts might make in that meeting was to seek
13	something.	13	permission of the parties to utilise all the time as
14	The question is, not to mince words, whether	14	stated in the Abyei Protocol with a view to arrive at
15	Ambassador Dirdeiry has been dishonest in stating, as	15	a consensus."
16	agent for the Government of Sudan, that the Government	16	I would remind the Tribunal that the Abyei Protocol
17	of Sudan had no notice as to the final presentation of	17	provided for a time limit of as long as two years for
18	the ABC experts' report. The SPLM/A's allegations on	18	the ABC to fulfil its mandate.
19	these issues have been repeated from an early stage of	19	Three additional witnesses, all members of the ABC,
20	the proceedings. The SPLM/A has now requested that the	20	have testified to the fact that they did not know why
21	Tribunal draw negative inferences from the fact that	21	the meeting was taking place. Mr Ahmed Assalih Sallouha
22	Ambassador Dirdeiry has not given evidence in these	22	states that the experts had asked for an extension of
23	proceedings.	23	one month before the final presentation, yet they "never
24	Now, the merits of the legal arguments on the ABC	24	said what they would be doing during this month".
25	consensus claim are for you, and I do not propose to add	25	Further, during that month the Government members of
			·
	Page 41		Page 43
10:43 1	anything to what Ms Malintoppi has said so lucidly on	10:46 1	the ABC:
2	this point. But the suggestion that a decision was	2	" had never spoken about nor anticipated any
			nad never spoken about nor anticipated any
3	taken that the agent not give evidence so as to shield	3	experts' decision on the boundary. They never told us
3 4	taken that the agent not give evidence so as to shield him from cross-examination on a point on which he is not	3 4	
			experts' decision on the boundary. They never told us
4	him from cross-examination on a point on which he is not	4	experts' decision on the boundary. They never told us that this final report was ready the way they told
4 5	him from cross-examination on a point on which he is not telling the truth impugns my credit as well as his. The	4 5	experts' decision on the boundary. They never told us that this final report was ready the way they told General Sumbeiywo three days later."
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	him from cross-examination on a point on which he is not telling the truth impugns my credit as well as his. The issue concerns me and not Ms Malintoppi, whose name counsel for the SPLM/A apparently cannot pronounce; he didn't mention it once yesterday. Mr President, prudently it is not the practice for the agent of a state to give written or oral evidence. This is for good reason, given the Nuclear Tests principle and the agent's authority to speak for the state in the matter of the dispute. Not having given a witness statement, it would have been entirely inappropriate for the agent to speak as a witness other than from the dossier on these issues. As an alternative, the Government, acting on advice, submitted testimony from one of the three members of the presidency, the Vice President of Sudan, Mr Ali Osman Mohamed Taha. If anyone should have been aware of when the final presentation of the ABC report was to take place, it would have been one of the three individuals to whom that presentation was to be made. I note that although we made the vice president	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	experts' decision on the boundary. They never told us that this final report was ready the way they told General Sumbeiywo three days later." Mr Zakaria Atem reveals that none of the Government of Sudan ABC members were "informed of the ABC experts' conclusions, or of the fact that they were going to present a final report to the presidency." Mr Abdul Rasul El-Nour Ismail clearly states that: "This meeting was not agreed to before by the ABC as an ABC meeting. They never briefed nor consulted the ABC members on what they wanted to say to the presidency." All these witnesses have been presented by the Government in this arbitration. The [SPLM/A] has indicated that they will question only Mr Zakaria, and only in the delimitation phase. His witness statement contains material relevant to delimitation. They called no one for cross-examination on excess of mandate. Finally I should note that from the private correspondence between the ABC experts and IGAD personnel, which is now in the record, correspondence to which the SPLM/A has apparently had access, it is

10:48 1	show that she told Ambassador Dirdeiry of the purposes	10:51 1	have not been examined or cross-examined or even called.
2	of the meeting.	2	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much. Professor Reisman
3	There are two points to make about this: first,	3	has a question.
4	Ambassador Dirdeiry was not a recipient of the email;	4	PROFESSOR REISMAN: Thank you, Mr President. This is
5	secondly, Ms Keiru is not a witness.	5	a question for Professor Pellet, and I will pose the
6	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, all of the	6	same question to counsel for SPLM/A after their
7	Government's witnesses are clear in this respect: the	7	rebuttal.
8	Government was never informed of the reason for the	8	With respect to the standard that is to be applied
9	meeting. The Government rejects counsel for the	9	to the question posed in the first paragraph of
10	SPLM/A's allegations of bad faith against its agent and	10	Article 2, is the standard with respect to substantive
11	those witnesses. As for counsel, we have broad backs.	11	excess of mandate whether ABC rendered a plausible or
12	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, this	12	reasonable interpretation, or whether it rendered
13	concludes the Government's response on excess of	13	a correct interpretation of its mandate?
14	mandate.	14	PROFESSOR PELLET: Sir, I would think that prima facie my
15	THE CHAIRMAN: Professor Crawford, I thank you.	15	answer would be neither one nor the other.
16	I understand that there is a question on the part of	16	If I understand your question, I understand it as
17	Professor Gerhard Hafner.	17	meaning that you are asking me: under 2(a) is there any
18 19	(10.49 am) Questions from THE TRIBUNAL	18	possibility for us to discuss the interpretation of the
20	PROFESSOR HAFNER: Thank you very much, counsel. Thank	19 20	answer to the question? I would say that this is not the point, and that precisely under 2(a) the question is
20	you very much for the explanations, but nevertheless	20	not whether the experts erred a little bit or much, but
22	one question remains for me.	22	that they answered or did not answer the question.
23	In your view, what was the status of the members of	23	So my answer would be that in any case this is not
24	the ABC other than the experts? Were their acts	24	the question. For me the question under 2(a) is really:
25	attributable to the parties, or were they independent?	25	have they interpreted their mandate correctly or not?
	Page 45		Page 47
10:49 1	Thank you very much.	10:53 1	If this is the question, I would think that the standard
2	PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Sir, there is a distinction which	2	is very strict and that all the legal niceties, as
3	both parties accept between the ABC, the Commission,	3	I said, are irrelevant. They should have complied in
4	and the expert members. And the rules, speaking	4	all and every detail to the mandate.
5	compendiously, attribute some functions to the ABC and	5	THE CHAIRMAN: Alright, I thank you. We will break until
6	some functions to the experts, and are very careful in	6	11.30.
7	doing so.	7	(10.54 am)
8	Obviously when persons who have multiple capacities	8	(A short break)
9	act in a particular matter, there is a question of the	9	(11.34 am)
10		10	THE CHAIRMAN: It is now for the SPLM/A to make its
11 12		11 12	presentation. MR BORN: Thank you very much, Mr President.
13		13	Submissions by MR BORN
14		14	MR BORN: This may be a little bit ragged, as they say; we
15		15	are responding on the fly to a number of arguments.
16		16	I'd like to start first with some of the things that
17		17	were said this morning.
18		18	The Government, and in particular Professor Pellet,
19		19	spent some time discussing the general principles of
20	indeed of the SPLM/A would be attributable to the	20	finality and res judicata the essential argument again
21	Government in relation to that situation.	21	was that by agreeing to arbitrate before you, before
	T I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	22	this Tribunal, the parties had waived or nullified or
22			
23	I didn't make, which I might have made, is that these	23	somehow set aside all the general principles of finality
23 24	I didn't make, which I might have made, is that these cases are difficult enough without unproven allegations	24	and res judicata which we spent so much time going
23	I didn't make, which I might have made, is that these cases are difficult enough without unproven allegations		
23 24	I didn't make, which I might have made, is that these cases are difficult enough without unproven allegations	24	and res judicata which we spent so much time going
23 24	I didn't make, which I might have made, is that these cases are difficult enough without unproven allegations of bad faith in circumstances where relevant witnesses	24	and res judicata which we spent so much time going through yesterday and in our written submissions.

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11:34 1	I would suggest to you that the Government's	11:37 1	an authority on international commercial arbitration
2	position on that is not only wrong as a matter of	2	having to do with reasoned awards. If this were
3	principle you've seen the authorities that we've	3	a classroom I would tell my student to read the title of
4	cited, how important the principles of finality are, the	4	the book; it is called International Commercial
5	important standards of proof that they give rise to and	5	Arbitration. I would also tell the student to read more
6	the important policies that underlie those rules, none	6	carefully the book, because the book more carefully sets
7	of which is set aside by an agreement to arbitrate.	7	out the very limited circumstances in which annulment or
8	In addition, though, and if you look on the current	8	non-recognition of an award can be denied on grounds of
9	screen, you can see the Government's position on this is	9	reasoning.
10	intellectually incoherent.	10	When you look carefully at the authorities which we
11	The Government concedes repeatedly that particularly	11	set out in detail yesterday, it is indeed almost
12	onerous and elevated standards of review, standard of	12	universally recognised, while there may be rules in some
13	proof, apply to it in its effort to demonstrate its	13	regimes for there to be reasoned awards, the
14	various claims. We say many of those claims are	14	consequences of a tribunal not providing a reasoned
15	inadmissible here, but irrespective of that, the	15	international commercial arbitration award is not
16	Government acknowledges on multiple occasions that	16	annulment, is not setting aside, is not non-recognition.
17	elevated standards of proof apply in these proceedings	17	That's I think very clear from all the authorities, as
18	for its claims.	18	any student would know if they read them.
19	The reason for that is obvious. The reason for that	19	Third, turning to the question of substantive
20	is that the principles of finality that we have	20	mandate, we made lengthy submissions yesterday as to how
21	discussed continue to apply notwithstanding the	21	the substantive definition in Article 1.1.2 of the
22	agreement to arbitrate.	22	Abyei Protocol is a question of the merits of the
23	Where to these standards that the Government refers	23	parties' dispute. Professor Crawford referred this
24	to come from? They don't come from the Government's	24	morning to the substantive formula, the substantive
25	good graces, they don't come from a voluntary concession	25	formula in Article 1.1.2 which defines the Abyei Area.
	Page 49		Page 51
11:36 1	that they need to make particular elevated showings;	11:39 1	It is essential to understand and
2	they rather come from the law. They come from generally	2	Professor Pellet conceded this in fact in his answer to
3	recognised principles of law, general principles of law,	3	Professor Reisman's question that an error in the
4	which article 3 of the Arbitration Agreement refers to	4	interpretation of that substantive formula, the
5	and which are extremely well settled, which in turn	5	definition of Abyei Area in Article 1.1.2 as "the area
6	dictate, mandate, rules of elevated proof, standards of	6	of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan
7	proof.	7	in 1905", is not the basis for an excess of mandate.
8	The reason the Government refers to these particular	8	Professor Pellet, in answer to Professor Reisman's
9	standards, which it itself says it must meet, is because	9	question, said: neither of those two propositions is
10	of these principles which remain fully applicable in	10	right, it's neither a little bit of a mistake or a big
11	these proceedings.	11	bit of a mistake; but rather, if there is an error in
12	The Government on the substance of these principles	12	the substantive interpretation of the definition of the
13	gets them wrong, they dilute them, they understate their	13	Abyei Area, that is a matter of substance, that is
14	true onerous character, but the conceptual point that	14	a matter that is not a question of excess of mandate for
15	the Government acknowledges in recognising these	15	this Tribunal to review.
16	standards is that the standards of presumptive finality	16	That's important because then when you look at
17	and res judicata, which are always applicable, apply in	17	Article 5.1 of the Abyei Protocol, which defines the
18	these muceed dines as yield and that is the messen that	18	experts' mandate, that mandate is to define and
10	these proceedings as well, and that is the reason that		-
19	it has made all these concessions.	19	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the
20	it has made all these concessions. So the suggestion that by agreeing to arbitrate	19 20	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the mandate is to define and demarcate that.
20 21	it has made all these concessions. So the suggestion that by agreeing to arbitrate before you the parties have changed the legal regime	19 20 21	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the mandate is to define and demarcate that. Included in that mandate as Professor Pellet
20 21 22	it has made all these concessions. So the suggestion that by agreeing to arbitrate before you the parties have changed the legal regime applicable to finality and res judicata is not only	19 20 21 22	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the mandate is to define and demarcate that. Included in that mandate as Professor Pellet expressly conceded this morning when you follow through
20 21 22 23	it has made all these concessions. So the suggestion that by agreeing to arbitrate before you the parties have changed the legal regime applicable to finality and res judicata is not only completely wrong but contradicted by Government's own	19 20 21 22 23	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the mandate is to define and demarcate that. Included in that mandate as Professor Pellet expressly conceded this morning when you follow through his logic, and as Professor Crawford in his reference to
20 21 22 23 24	it has made all these concessions. So the suggestion that by agreeing to arbitrate before you the parties have changed the legal regime applicable to finality and res judicata is not only completely wrong but contradicted by Government's own concessions.	19 20 21 22 23 24	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the mandate is to define and demarcate that. Included in that mandate as Professor Pellet expressly conceded this morning when you follow through his logic, and as Professor Crawford in his reference to a substantive formula implicitly conceded is the
20 21 22 23	it has made all these concessions. So the suggestion that by agreeing to arbitrate before you the parties have changed the legal regime applicable to finality and res judicata is not only completely wrong but contradicted by Government's own	19 20 21 22 23	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the mandate is to define and demarcate that. Included in that mandate as Professor Pellet expressly conceded this morning when you follow through his logic, and as Professor Crawford in his reference to
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20 21 22 23 24	it has made all these concessions. So the suggestion that by agreeing to arbitrate before you the parties have changed the legal regime applicable to finality and res judicata is not only completely wrong but contradicted by Government's own concessions. Second, and very briefly, the Government referred to	19 20 21 22 23 24	demarcate that substantively defined definition, the mandate is to define and demarcate that. Included in that mandate as Professor Pellet expressly conceded this morning when you follow through his logic, and as Professor Crawford in his reference to a substantive formula implicitly conceded is the inevitable and inescapable fact that the experts, like

13.40 you, will need to interpret that substantive definition of the Apple Area in Article 11.2 is itself 1 an open-reviewable substantive determination. How can we know that, so clearly? We know it by thinking about what you would be able to substantive enterpreting to definition of the Apple and the Companies of the Companie	,			
the Abyel Area in Article 1.1.2 is uself a non-reviewable substantive determination. How can we know that so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it by thinking about what so clearly? We know it be care and the search of the substantive around the search of the substantive around the substantive around the search of the substantive around	11:40 1	you, will need to interpret that substantive definition	11:44 1	headquarters, their home and so forth.
That abstantive interpretation of the definition of the Abpel Area in Arbeyle			2	*
the Abyel Area in Article 1.1.2 is itself a non-reviewable abstantive determination. How can we know that so clearly? We know it by thinking about what your mandate is. I said repeatedly yesterday and in our written submissions that if the Government's logic were correct the grounds of an excess of mandate if you made a substantive mandate area of the enhanced on their interpreting the definition of the Abyel Area, in interpreting the definition of the Abyel Area, in interpreting the definition of the Abyel Area, in interpreting the area of the mine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905. The Government didn't rebut that when they spoke on Sandray. The Government didn't rebut tha		•	3	Messiriya did in fact share rights, what the experts
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11:46 1	indeed the whole sentence itself, namely:	11:49 1	question of the experts' procedural discretion. I spent
2	"The report of the experts shall be final and	2	a good deal of time on that yesterday; I don't want to
3	binding on the parties."	3	spend much more time on that today. But it was
4	By referring to the report of the experts as being	4	suggested that, by the parties agreeing to the Rules of
5	arrived at pursuant to the ABC Rules of Procedure, the	5	Procedure, the experts had somehow constrained their
6	parties in no sense meant to, if you will, undo the	6	discretion to make procedural rulings, to take further
7	final and binding character of their report.	7	procedural steps and so forth. That is as far from the
8	That is rather a descriptive phrase. It describes	8	truth as could be.
9	what report of the experts one is talking about. It's	9	We have all presided in arbitrations, we have all
10	as if one refers to the agreement between parties A and	10	followed the very good and normal practice that, when
11	B dated such-and-such a date. It is descriptive and it	11	the Tribunal commences an arbitration, it will seek to
12	is not meant to put in as a condition on the final and	12	have the parties agree to an initial procedural order.
13	binding status of the report some right to challenge	13	There are authorities that are cited on the current
14	procedurally all the steps that the experts took in	14	slides that address these points. I'm not going to read
15	rising at the report.	15	them out for you. But, among others, Yves Derains and
16	I would also emphasise that the clause refers only	16	Eric Schwartz, former Secretary-Generals of the ICC,
17	to the ABC Rules of Procedure; it does not refer to the	17	have described how it is good practice for the parties
18	procedural provisions of the Abyei Protocol or the Abyei	18	to be asked to agree to the initial procedural rules in
19	Annex or the Terms of Reference. Those Rules of	19	a case. That's a way to put the case on an efficient
20	Procedure, as we saw yesterday and we will see again in	20	and cooperative basis to go forward.
21	a moment, were to be determined by the experts	21	It in no way suggests and when you go through the
22	themselves.	22	authorities that I have cited here on the screen you
23	Those rules and those are the only ones that are	23	will see that it in no way suggests that the Arbitral
24	referred to in this phrase were ones within the power	24	Tribunal or any other decision-maker loses its authority
25	of the experts alone to determine, and therefore by	25	to make procedural decisions or further procedural rules
	Page 57		Page 59
44.40			
11:48 1	referring only to those rules and not to other rules	11:51 1	by virtue of having the parties agree to procedural
2	that had been agreed by the parties, this phrase, far	2	rules.
2 3	that had been agreed by the parties, this phrase, far from suggesting some sort of procedural second-guessing	2 3	rules. I would note that the Government has not cited any
2 3 4	that had been agreed by the parties, this phrase, far from suggesting some sort of procedural second-guessing of what the experts did or some sort of opportunity to	2 3 4	rules. I would note that the Government has not cited any contrary authority that would support that suggestion,
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11:52 1	That obviously makes no sense. They are people.	11:55 1	The Government has also not responded in any
2	Some of them are sitting here. They were interviewed.	2	meaningful way to the very detailed witness evidence
3	They were interviewed as fact witnesses by the ABC, who	3	that was given by the SPLM/A witnesses regarding the
4	attached their fact witness interviews to the ABC	4	discussions in Muglad and Abyei at dinner about the
5	report. They were put in as fact witnesses; not quite	5	experts' plans to interview additional witnesses in
6	independent in the sense that Ms Malintoppi would	6	Khartoum. That witness testimony is detailed, and
7	suggest, because they were put in by the parties here on	7	describes the circumstances and the people that were
8	their respective sides of the cases in support of their	8	involved in the discussions.
9	case; Professor Cunnison on the Government's side	9	You can see on the current slide: what the
10	we'll see in fact in the coming days that his testimony	10	Government said in its oral closings [on Saturday] was:
11	supports the SPLM/A decisively, and not the Government,	11	"The [SPLM/A] witnesses in question testified as to
12	but nonetheless a fact witness for the Government and	12	their personal belief."
13	the same for Mr Tibbs on the side of the SPLM/A.	13	No, not belief, knowledge:
14	The fact that the Tibbses and the Cunnisons could be	14	"But, as stated in the Government's rejoinder, their
15	interviewed pursuant to Article 4 as part of the	15	statements are framed in very general terms"
16	experts' broad investigatory authority simply	16	No, not general terms, identifying people, place and
17	demonstrates the breadth of that authority, to make it	17	what was said:
18	completely clear, and there was tellingly no response at	18	" and provide no direct evidence that the experts
19	all to this by the Government, by Ms Malintoppi, this	19	ever formally notified both parties or the other ABC
20	morning.	20	members."
21	Ambassador Dirdeiry gave an explication of what	21	Consider that formulation carefully. I would
22	Article 4 of the Abyei Annex meant in his discussions	22	suggest it is artful. It says there's "no direct
23	before the ABC experts. I went through that discussion	23	evidence that the experts ever formally notified both
24	in detail yesterday, and saw how he talked about exactly	24	parties." That is very similar, I would suggest, to the
25	what Article 4 meant. That was a contemporaneous	25	Government's statement in its memorial that there was
	Page 61		Page 63
11:53 1	interpretation by the experts in front of the parties	11:56 1	"no official notice"
11:53 1	interpretation by the experts in front of the parties. There can be no doubt as to what the broad investigatory	11:56 1	"no official notice". The fact of the matter is: this amounts to
2	There can be no doubt as to what the broad investigatory	2	The fact of the matter is: this amounts to
2 3	There can be no doubt as to what the broad investigatory authority of the experts was at the time.	2 3	The fact of the matter is: this amounts to a concession that, as the SPLM/A witnesses say, there
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11:57				
11.57	1	and it is not a note about interviews in Khartoum.	12:00 1	because they looked at the Sudan Intelligence Report
	2	Those interviews took place after 14th-20th April; they	2	No. 128 which referred to 1905. The suggestion that
	3	took place on 8th May, they took place later in May, the	3	there's some kind of mistake here is completely absurd.
	4	first of them took place the day after the report of	4	Then, when we look, we can also see that Dr Johnson
	5	this, 21st April.	5	and the other experts made exactly the same sorts of
	6	The suggestion that the experts somehow tried to	6	formulations in all of their other descriptions.
	7	leave out what they were doing is absurd. They told	7	I showed you some of these yesterday, I'm going to show
	8	people what they were doing. There was no surprise	8	them to you again today.
	9	about it, as we saw. There was a telling silence about	9	The witness repeatedly used this same formulation.
	10	this this morning: Mr Bona Malwal himself arranged one	10	The Government disagrees with it substantively, but the
	11	of those at the behest of the Government.	11	idea that Dr Johnson say something different in secret
	12	There's also been some criticism of Dr Johnson's	12	to the Ngok Dinka or somebody else is simply absurd. He
	13	formulation at one of those meetings, the May 6th	13	consistently, like the other experts, used the same
	14	meeting, his formulation of the definition of the Abyei	14	description of a transfer of the Ngok Dinka chiefdoms in
	15	Area. There's been some suggestion that he used	15	1905, and that the issue was what was the area of the
	16	a different formulation at that meeting, and that	16	Ngok Dinka at that point.
	17	somehow caused the Government prejudice; had it heard	17	I'd like to move on very quickly to the question of
	18	this formulation it would have protested; and that his	18	the failure to act through, in the Government's eyes,
	19	formulation was completely wrong: it didn't use the word	19	Article 14 of the Rules of Procedure. I'm not going to
	20	"transferred", they say, and it doesn't even refer to	20	spend much time on this. The question isn't bad faith
	21	1905. I think we need to catch the slides up.	21	of the Government or the Government's counsel much less.
	22	You can see here, in the yellow highlighted area,	22	I certainly don't want to accuse Professor Crawford of
	23	the reference to Dr Johnson's supposedly offending	23	bad faith in the slightest, and I don't.
	24	remark. He said:	24 25	What I do, though, want to do is to emphasise what
•	25	"The area to be transferred is described in the	25	the evidence says and what it doesn't say. The
		Page 65		Page 67
11:59	1	Protocol as the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms,	12:01 1	Government had a choice who to name as its agent, the
11.39	2	no one else. And we were supposed to discover what area	2	Government had a choice who to hame as its agent, the
	_			
	3	Was being lised and claimed by these nine chiefdoms when		·
	3	was being used and claimed by these nine chiefdoms when the administrative decision was made to place them in	3	it made deliberate decisions there. There is evidence
	4	the administrative decision was made to place them in	3 4	it made deliberate decisions there. There is evidence in the record and there is evidence not in the record,
	4 5	the administrative decision was made to place them in Kordofan."	3 4 5	it made deliberate decisions there. There is evidence in the record and there is evidence not in the record, and one may very properly draw inferences, and I would
	4 5 6	the administrative decision was made to place them in Kordofan." It's instructive to look at this. The Government	3 4 5 6	it made deliberate decisions there. There is evidence in the record and there is evidence not in the record, and one may very properly draw inferences, and I would suggest very powerful negative inferences, from that.
	4 5	the administrative decision was made to place them in Kordofan." It's instructive to look at this. The Government says, "Oh my goodness, it didn't refer to 1905", and,	3 4 5 6 7	it made deliberate decisions there. There is evidence in the record and there is evidence not in the record, and one may very properly draw inferences, and I would suggest very powerful negative inferences, from that. I'd like to move on. Without spending a lot of time
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12:03 1	him and say, "Why am I going to the presidential	12:06 1	chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905". As a plain
2	palace?" Of course you are. But you don't need to	2	English language reading of that phrase makes clear,
3	because he's told you and other people have told you why	3	Article 1.1.2 refers to the area of the nine Ngok Dinka
4	you're going.	4	chiefdoms which were collectively transferred to
5	The suggestion that nobody knew why they were going	5	Kordofan in 1905; it does not refer to the transfer of
6	to the presidential palace is, I would suggest,	6	some sub-part of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka
7	completely incredible. One doesn't need to talk about	7	chiefdoms.
8	good faith or bad faith; one simply needs to talk about	8	The Government claims that Article 1.1.2 should be
9	what makes sense.	9	interpreted as referring to, and this is a quote from
10	I'd like to move on to the question of substantive	10	its submissions, "the area of the nine Ngok Dinka
11	mandate, which I've already touched on briefly, and in	11	chiefdoms which was transferred to Kordofan in 1905",
12	fact jump very quickly to the definition of the Abyei	12	and in particular that:
13	Area.	13	"The area transferred cannot have already been part
14	The Government made much, Professor Crawford made	14	of Kordofan prior to the transfer."
15	much of how the experts erred in their interpretation of	15	Put differently, if some portion of the Ngok Dinka
16	Article 1.1.2 of the Abyei Protocol, the definition of	16	chiefdoms was located north of the Kordofan/Bahr
17	the Abyei Area.	17	el Ghazal boundary in 1905, the Government claims that
18	It's interesting that Professor Crawford and the	18	Article 1.1.2 excludes that part of the Ngok Dinka
19	Government began their presentation on excess of mandate	19	territory from the Abyei Area.
20	with this point because you will recall that the	20	Indeed the Government's interpretation and it's
21	Government's memorial treated this in its delimitation	21	important to appreciate this is even if 66% or 88% or
22	discussion, as it should have this is a part of the	22	98% of the historical ancestral Ngok Dinka territory was
23	question of substance and the Government now, wanting	23	located north of the Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal boundary,
24	to again recharacterise its case in various ways, has	24	wherever that might have been in 1905, all of that
25	moved it to excess of mandate. I will therefore address	25	territory would be excluded from the definition of the
	P 60		D. 51
	Page 69		Page 71
12:04 1	it now, although it really belongs in the delimitation	12:07 1	Abyei Area.
2	discussion.	2	Let's start with rules of the English language. The
3	When one comes to look at Article 1.1.2 it is,	3	English language is different from some other languages,
4	I would suggest, completely clear why the ABC experts	4	like German, where you can pile words on top of each
5	consistently arrived at the conclusion that they did as	5	other. We've all tried to read Kant and other things
6	to the definition of the Abyei Area. The natural,	6	and recognised what sentences can be like. The English
7	grammatically correct meaning of Article 1.1.2 in the	7	language has rules. It's simpler and at least to
8	English language refers to the entire territory of the	8	an English speaker who tries in German occasionally
9	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms that were collectively	9	clearer, with the greatest of respect.
10	transferred to Kordofan in 1905.	10	This is made clear by the experts' report of
11	That meaning is clearly required by the language of	11	Dr David Crystal OBE. He received his OBE for his
12	the Abyei Protocol as well as by the parties' purposes	12	contributions to the English language and he is a very
13	in entering into those agreements. That meaning is also	13	distinguished expert on the English language. His
14	confirmed by the testimony of those involved in drafting	14	report, which is worth reading, describes the text of
15	the parties' agreements and, as we've just seen, the	15	Article 1.1.2 as:
16	interpretation that the ABC experts repeatedly expressed	16	" a noun phrase consisting of a head noun (the
17	without objection from the parties during the ABC	17	area) which is then post-modified by a prepositional
18	proceedings.	18	phrase (of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms), and this is
19	Preliminarily, as I've already mentioned, this is	19	then followed by a non-finite clause (transferred to
20	a question of substance, not excess of mandate. In any	20	Kordofan in 1905)."
21	event, the experts correctly interpreted the	21	Professor Crystal then goes on to say:
22	Abyei Protocol.	22	"The question is how the non-finite clause relates
23	The definition in Article 1.1.2 has a clear and	23	to the two preceding constructions."
24	straightforward meaning. Article 1.1.2, as we've heard	24	And he says the natural and grammatically correct
25	before, refers to "the area of the nine Ngok Dinka	25	way to interpret a post-modifying construction in a noun
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	Page 70		Page 72

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ensure that all nine chiefdoms not seven, not six, 24 already been in Kordofan prior to the transfer". What 25 not three were included in the definition of the 26 Article 1.1.2 requires is determining the area of the	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	As Professor Crystal explains, applying the rule of proximity to the language of Article 1.1.2, the natural and grammatically correct reading of the provision is to relate the post-modifying construction of "transferred to Kordofan" back to the immediately preceding noun of "chiefdoms". It would disregard the rule of proximity and disregard the syntax of the sentence to interpret it in any other way. Applying that analysis, Article 1.1.2 refers to the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms which have been transferred to Kordofan in 1905. It does not refer to an area within the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms, which area was transferred to Kordofan in 1905. That conclusion is not just dictated by rules of English grammar, but it also makes sense when you look at the rest of the sentence. If you look at the	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	purposes of the parties. The fundamental point is the SPLM/A definition gives full effect to the proposition "to" and "transferred to Kordofan". It simply says that "the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms" was the thing that was transferred to Kordofan. The Government also repeatedly says that "it was an area that was transferred from Bahr el Ghazal to Kordofan", and that "the area transferred cannot already have been in Kordofan prior to the transfer". For the reasons that I've just explained and I hope this isn't repetitive that interpretation contradicts the language in the English grammatical structure in Article 1.1.2. Article 1.1.2 does not refer to an area within the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms that was transferred; it refers to the entire area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms.
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12:14 1	nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms that were collectively	12:17 1	way. Both parties in fact advance territorial
2	transferred to Kordofan in 1905.	2	interpretations of Article 1.1.2. Both parties seek to
3	The Government's reply memorial argues that:	3	interpret what area, what territory is referred to by
4	"On either interpretation of Article 1.1.2 it would	4	Article 1.1.2.
5	still be necessary to determine what the area of those	5	The real difference, which Professor Crawford wanted
6	chiefdoms was that the Sudanese Government officials	6	to direct you away from, is that the Government's
7	decided to transfer to Kordofan in 1905."	7	interpretation assumes that Article 1.1.2 refers to the
8	Again, this is in a sense a variation on the same	8	transfer of a specific area; while the SPLM/A's
9	theme: that is confused and wrong. Article 1.1.2 refers	9	interpretation relies on Article 1.1.2's reference to
10	to the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms as it stood	10	a tribal transfer. Both interpretations are
11	in 1905. It was these nine chiefdoms, and not some	11	territorial; both look to an area. The real question
12	specified area, that the Government and the SPLM/A	12	is: what is the definition of that area?
13	agreed that "the Sudanese Government officials decided	13	In the SPLM/A's case it's clear: it is the area of
14	to transfer to Kordofan in 1905". The area that must be	14	the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms. The Government's case
15	defined and delimited under Article 1.1.2 is the total	15	is: there's some area that one can identify from what
16	area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms as it stood in	16	some colonial administrator did a century ago in
17	1905.	17	circumstances where they had no idea where the
18	Conversely, the parties did not agree in	18	Ngok Dinka were.
19	Article 1.1.2 that the Abyei Area was a territory that	19	It is essential to consider the purposes of the
20	had been delimited in 1905 as a sub-part of the historic	20	Government and the SPLM/A when they entered into the
21	Ngok Dinka territory. The parties' intended meaning in	21	Abyei Protocol. Those purposes confirm, I would suggest
22	Article 1.1.2 paralleled what the Condominium officials	22	very clearly, that the Abyei Area includes all of the
23	intended in 1905.	23	territory of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms as they stood
24	As we'll see shortly, the Condominium officials, in	24	in 1905. It would contradict the objectives of the
25	the particular document that the parties paid attention	25	Abyei Protocol and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to
	Page 77		Page 79
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12:16 1	to, clearly intended to transfer the Ngok Dinka tribe in	12:19 1	limit the Abyei Area to only a truncated portion of the
2	1905, without knowing or caring or even being able to	2	Ngok's historic territory, or to only some of the nine
3	ascertain what specific territory that tribe occupied.	3	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms.
4	That is precisely consistent with the fact that no	4	According to the Government:
5	such area was defined by the Condominium	5	"The task of the Tribunal does not require recourse
6	administrators or on Condominium maps, as we'll see	6	to supplementary sources of interpretation, and only
7	in the coming days for another decade. That is	7	a simple reading of the mandate is necessary."
8	because, contrary to the Government's claims, the	8	Professor Crystal has already told us what the
9	Sudanese Government officials that it's referred to did	9	simple reading of the mandate is. We can also see from
10	not decide to transfer any specific area, but instead	10	just reading it ourselves what the simple reading is.
11	decided to transfer a tribe, carrying with it whatever	11	But it is nonetheless I think important to have regard
12	area it might turn out in the future that tribe	12	to what the parties intended.
13	occupied.	13	From the Government's perspective you simply treat
14	The Government argued on Saturday this was	14	this as some verbal puzzle that has fallen into your
15	Professor Crawford that one does not "demarcate or	15	laps that you should give effect to without paying any
16	delimit a tribe or a chief". That argument is confused.	16	attention to what the parties were seeking to accomplish
17	The proper interpretation of Article 1.1.2 does not, of	17	here. Under Article 31(1) of the Vienna Convention,
18	course, require delimiting a chief or a tribe. Instead,	18	that's wrong. It has to make sense. You have to pay
19	as the language of the provision provides, it calls for	19	attention and you should pay attention to what the
20	delimiting the area of a tribe, and more specifically	20	parties' objectives here were.
	d (d ' M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		a a real correspondent the tundencented manages of the
21	the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms which were	21	As we saw yesterday, the fundamental purpose of the
22	transferred to Kordofan in 1905.	22	parties' agreements here on the definition of the Abyei
22 23	transferred to Kordofan in 1905. Likewise, the Government's efforts on Saturday to	22 23	parties' agreements here on the definition of the Abyei Area was to specify that region whose residents would be
22 23 24	transferred to Kordofan in 1905. Likewise, the Government's efforts on Saturday to contrast a territorial interpretation of Article 1.1.2	22 23 24	parties' agreements here on the definition of the Abyei Area was to specify that region whose residents would be entitled to participate in the Abyei referendum. We saw
22 23	transferred to Kordofan in 1905. Likewise, the Government's efforts on Saturday to	22 23	parties' agreements here on the definition of the Abyei Area was to specify that region whose residents would be
22 23 24	transferred to Kordofan in 1905. Likewise, the Government's efforts on Saturday to contrast a territorial interpretation of Article 1.1.2	22 23 24	parties' agreements here on the definition of the Abyei Area was to specify that region whose residents would be entitled to participate in the Abyei referendum. We saw

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12:20 1	Abyei Protocol:	12:23 1	of the Abyei Area for the last century. We will have
2	"Only residents of the Abyei Area will be entitled	2	a dispute in the coming days about when exactly
3	to participate in the Abyei referendum, which will be	3	Abyei Town was founded, where exactly it was, whether it
4	conducted simultaneously with the main Sudanese	4	was Burakol or Mathiang or some other place.
5	referendum in 2011."	5	The fundamental point that the Government tries to
6	It's undisputed that the entire reason for the Abyei	6	obscure is that the area immediately around what is
7	referendum was to permit the Ngok Dinka to vote on	7	today Abyei Town has for a century been the centre of
8	whether or not they would be included in the south.	8	Ngok Dinka political, commercial and cultural life, and
9	That is precisely why Article 1.1.2 defined the Abyei	9	the suggestion that by agreeing that the Abyei Area only
10	Area by reference to the Ngok Dinka people and their	10	meant the area south of the Kiir and therefore, in the
11	territory, by reference to the area of the nine Ngok	11	Government's case, could not include the Abyei Town is,
12	Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905.	12	I would suggest, highly anomalous.
13	In those circumstances, thinking about what the	13	The Government suggests that there is nothing
14	purpose of that definition was, it makes no sense at all	14	anomalous at all about that because Abyei Town didn't
15	to say that it was to include some but not all of the	15	necessarily exist in 1905. Again, that misses the
16	Ngok Dinka. On the contrary, dividing the Ngok Dinka in	16	point. We are focusing on what the parties meant in
17	half, or only permitting 2% or 12% or 38% of the	17	2005 when they picked this formulation.
18	Ngok Dinka to vote in that referendum, is completely	18	The question is: when the parties agreed upon this
19	contrary to the basic purpose of the basic purpose of	19	formulation in Article 1.1.2, would they reasonably have
20	the Abyei referendum.	20	intended what they call the Abyei Area in the
21	Professor Crawford said on Saturday that it was	21	Abyei Protocol, which was going to provide for the Abyei
22	illegitimate to rely on one party's subjective purpose	22	referendum, to not include Abyei Town, to not include
23	in interpreting Article 1.1.2. Article 8 of the	23	the centre of Ngok Dinka life, when they made that
24	Abyei Protocol does not express one party's subjective	24	agreement in 2005? It is absurd to suggest that they
25	purpose; it expresses both parties' objective and	25	did.
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12:21 1	expressly agreed purpose, namely to permit the	12:24 1	Moving on, the Government makes no serious effort to
2	Ngok Dinka and other residents of the Abyei Area to vote	2	defend the inevitable consequence of its position. The
3	in a free and democratic referendum.	3	inevitable consequence of its position would be that the
4	That is not a subjective purpose; it's an objective,	4	Ngok Dinka would be limited to what is essentially
5	mutually agreed and fundamentally important purpose. It	5	a 14-mile narrow I wouldn't say wide strip of
6	was one of the fundamental points of the Comprehensive	6	swamp along the southern bank of the Kiir/Bahr el Arab
7	Peace Agreement to permit that free democratic	7	river.
8	referendum to occur. It's not only legitimate but	8	That, as we will see in the coming days, is
9	necessary to have regard to that purpose.	9	peculiarly bizarre for two reasons. The first reason is
10	The reason that Professor Crawford doesn't want you	10	that it necessarily includes, as Professor Crawford
11	to have regard to that purpose, the reason that the	11	conceded with his map on Saturday, 88% of what the
12	Government wants to focus simply on word games and its	12	experts found was the territory of the Ngok Dinka people
13	view of historic transfers, is because when you look at	13	historically and ancestrally. So the Abyei Area would
14	what the parties meant to accomplish in 2005, it is	14	have been defined to exclude most, the bulk, of the area
15	crystal-clear that the Government's case is absurd.	15	of the Ngok Dinka people.
16	It makes no sense to say that the Abyei referendum	16	Even more bizarrely, it would have put the
17	was not to include the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms and the	17	Ngok Dinka into a place, as we will see tomorrow and the
18	historic lands and the historic people of the Ngok Dinka	18	coming days, where there were very few Ngok Dinka at
19	tribes. It was exactly to permit them to vote that the	19	all. In fact, the Ngok Dinka weren't really south of
20	parties agreed on Article 8 of the Abyei Protocol and	20	the Kiir/Bahr el Arab, and the Government's
21	defined the Abyei Area in the way that they did.	21	interpretation would therefore not only take the Ngok
22	Further, the Government's interpretation would	22	out of where they were, but put them in a place that
23	produce what I would suggest is the at least highly	23	they weren't, which I would suggest is highly anomalous.
24	anomalous result that the Abyei Area by definition could	24	A further result that is equally anomalous is and
25	not include Abyei Town. Abyei Town has been the capital	25	this goes back to the language that I referred to
	Page 82		Page 84
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12:26 1	previously that the Government's interpretation would	12:29 1	passage, in the Government's words.
2	necessarily exclude at least three of the Ngok Dinka	2	As we will discuss tomorrow and it's worth
3	chiefdoms from the area of the Abyei Area. Those are	3	looking at this passage in some detail because I think
4	the chiefdoms of the Alei, the Agok and the Bongo, who	4	to be sheds some light on what the parties were
5	are located to the north historically, and we will see	5	thinking there were complaints during 1902 and 1904
6	that in the evidence.	6	about cattle raids on the Ngok. That led to a decision
7	The definition of the Abyei Area referred	7	by the Condominium officials in March 1905. That
8	specifically to the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms, all of	8	decision was reported in the Sudan Intelligence Report
9	them, and it would contradict that language and the	9	No. 128, which is in front of you.
10	purposes of the parties' agreements very clearly to	10	The decision was that and I will read it out
11	exclude some of the nine chiefdoms from the definition.	11	Sultan Rob, who was the paramount chief of the nine
12	I'd also refer very briefly to the witness testimony	12	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms, and his people would be placed
13	that was put in by Lieutenant-General Lazaro Sumbeiywo	13	under the administration of the province of Kordofan,
14	from the IGAD. He discussed the drafting process and	14	the governor of Kordofan, in order to reduce the risk of
15	rejected the Government's interpretation.	15	further raids.
16	Jeffrey Millington, who actually took a different	16	The decision and it is precisely this passage, in
17	view in his email, which I will refer to briefly at the	17	Professor Crawford's words, that the parties had in
18	very end of my presentation, in his witness statement	18	mind was as follows:
19	also rejected the Government's interpretation of the	19	"It has been decided that Sultan Rob, whose country
20	definition of the Abyei Area in Article 1.1.2.	20	is on the Kiir River and Sheikh Rihan of Toj are to
21	Of course, in cases of ambiguity that is not this	21	belong to Kordofan province. These people have on
22	case one can have regard to the drafting history of	22	certain occasions complained of raids made on them by
23	the Abyei Protocol. That issue has not been addressed	23	southern Kordofan Arabs and it has therefore been
24	at all by the Government, save for one point which I'm	24	considered advisable to place them under the same
25	going to come on to which is important. It has,	25	governor as the Arabs of whose conduct they complain."
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	Page 85		Page 87
12:27 1	however, been addressed in great detail in our	12:30 1	It is worth looking at both the purpose of this
2	submissions, and I would refer the Tribunal in	2	transfer and the language of the transfer, and it is
3	particular to the drafting history discussion in our	3	worth keeping in mind, as the Government says, that it
4	memorial.	4	was precisely this passage that the parties had in mind.
5	The one point about the drafting history that	5	The Government does not dispute what the purpose of
6	I would like to discuss with you was referred to by	6	the transfer was the purpose of the transfer was what
7	Professor Crawford on Saturday. He referred you to the	7	this report called "the necessity of closer supervision
8	Sudan Intelligence Report No. 128, which you can see on	8	of local tribes by Condominium officials" nor could
9	the current slide. He told you that during the parties'	9	this be disputed.
10	negotiations of the Abyei Protocol:	10	The Condominium did not decide to straighten out
11	" reference was specifically made to the Sudan	11	provincial boundaries in some housekeeping exercise or
12	Intelligence Report of March 1905, one of the transfer	12	to correct geographic anomalies. Instead the
13	documents."	13	Condominium decided to place the Ngok Dinka people under
14	That's Day 1, page 36, lines 15-17.	14	the administration of the same provincial governor as
15	That's also what Government said in its memorial.	15	the Homr Arabs in order to ensure peace and security.
16	In its memorial the Government said:	16	The purpose of the transfer was to ensure that the
17	"It was precisely this passage which led to the	17	Ngok and the Messiriya were both administered by the
18	formulation of the ABC's mandate."	18	same officials. It's equally clear when we look at the
19	By reference to this passage, and as	19	language of it. So the purpose was focused on the
20	Professor Crawford described, the parties were referring	20	people. It was the people who were being transferred in
21	specifically to Sudan Intelligence Report No. 128 from	21	order to protect them. It was not a focus on an area at
22	1905. They were not referring to some cover note by	22	all.
23	Wingate, they were not referring to some subsequent map	23	It's equally clear when you look at the language of
24	by Whittingham or Hallam or whoever; they were referring	24	the transfer decision what the object of the transfer
25	to Sudan Intelligence Report No. 128, precisely that	25	was, the thing or the object that was transferred in
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12:31 1	1905. The thing or the object that was transferred was	12:34 1	Sudan Intelligence Report No. 128. It is that report,
2	the Ngok Dinka, not a defined territorial area.	2	in Government's language, that was precisely the passage
3	That's plain from the description if we can go	3	that motivated the transfer, the reference in
4	back and look at the slide, we can still see it here in	4	Article 1.1.2.
5	PowerPoint that's clear from the description:	5	As we have seen, that makes perfect sense, because
6	"These people have on certain occasions complained	6	when you go and look at the language of Article 1.1.2,
7	of raids made on them by southern Kordofan Arabs, and it	7	it refers to exactly the same thing; it refers to
8	has therefore been considered advisable to place them	8	a transfer of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms, and that at
9	under the same governor as the Arabs of whose conduct	9	the end of the day provides the clearest explanation of
10	they complain."	10	what it is that Article 1.1.2 means.
11	Beyond any conceivable doubt it was Sultan Rob and	11	I would suggest all the Government's subsequent
12	his people who were the object of the transfer. That is	12	efforts to address this are simply an effort to rewrite
13	what one sees when one reads the precise passage that	13	the plain language of the parties' agreement and ignore
14	was referred to here. It was a transfer of the	14	the purposes of the parties in entering into that
15	Ngok Dinka, not a transfer of some piece of territory.	15	agreement.
16	Indeed, when you go back before the Government began	16	I think with that I have while not exhausting my
17	to construct its most elaborate version of its	17	time exhausted my script and my slides. I would be
18	interpretation, the Government said exactly this. If we	18	happy, since I went over yesterday, to stop at this
19	can go to the next slide, I would like to show you	19	point and entertain questions from the Tribunal.
20	excerpts from the Government's own memorial, and I will	20	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Born. I understand
21	read them out for you because they are powerful and	21	that there is a question on the part of
22	because they are in some contrast to what	22	Professor Hafner.
23	Professor Crawford would now try to rewrite history to	23	(12.35 pm)
24	say:	24	Questions from THE TRIBUNAL
25	"It was decided in early 1905 to transfer the latter	25	PROFESSOR HAFNER: Thank you very much.
	Page 89		Page 91
12:33 1	groups [that is the Ngok and the Twic] to Kordofan."	12:35 1	Counsel, the procedure which has to be complied with
2	The Government was referring here to a transfer of	2	by ABC has very often been referred to in the
3	tribal groups, not people. Professor Crawford said	3	argumentation. The ABC drew up the documents called the
	yesterday it would be odd to talk about delimiting		
4	337 11 12 111 111 1 1 1	4	Rules of Procedure that is attached to its report. One
5	an area. Well, it would be odd to talk about a group	5	Rules of Procedure that is attached to its report. One part of these Rules of Procedure raised some difficulty
5 6	when you really meant a territory, and I think the	5 6	Rules of Procedure that is attached to its report. One part of these Rules of Procedure raised some difficulty to me to understand, and I hope you can help me
5 6 7	when you really meant a territory, and I think the government here was interpreting the precise passage in	5 6 7	Rules of Procedure that is attached to its report. One part of these Rules of Procedure raised some difficulty to me to understand, and I hope you can help me understand it. I will read it out.
5 6 7 8	when you really meant a territory, and I think the government here was interpreting the precise passage in question very clearly.	5 6 7 8	Rules of Procedure that is attached to its report. One part of these Rules of Procedure raised some difficulty to me to understand, and I hope you can help me understand it. I will read it out. Point 3 of these Rules of Procedure for the
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12:37	1	I think it is, if I may say so, an extremely apt	12:40 1	Professor Reisman's question from previously.
	2	example of the informal style of the experts' and the	2	I wasn't sure whose time that should come out of.
	3	Commission's work. I think this is a reference to these	3	I think Judge Schwebel's observation is, as with
	4	Rules of Procedure themselves.	4	Professor Hafner's, an extremely apt one. As
	5	I think Article 3 had in fact been drafted by the	5	a practical matter, it's completely obvious what would
	6	experts, if I can say this, in a forward-looking way.	6	have happened had the experts presented their report to
	7	It was anticipating that this draft would then be shown	7	the parties. That's true whatever the contents of that
	8	to the parties, as happened and they agreed. The	8	report might have been. Had the experts presented their
	9	reference here to the Rules of Procedure for the	9	report to the ten party-nominated members of the
	10	Commission I think reflects and so there is not, in	10	Committee, each party would have sought to argue and
	11	short answer to your question, another document that is	11	resist the experts' conclusions, and that was not what
	12	the Rules of Procedure for the Commission.	12	was contemplated by any of the parties at the time.
	13	The reason of course is because the focus of the	13	As we saw from the transcripts of the final
	14	work was overwhelmingly on the experts. The two sets of	14	presentations, the parties believed that they had and
	15	party-appointed representatives were, as	15	said that they had made their final presentations to
	16	Professor Crawford I think rightly acknowledged this	16	the experts. When I say "the parties", I mean in fact
	17	morning, not impartial members of the Commission; they	17	the very same individuals who were the party-nominated
	18	were in fact active litigants. The head of the	18	members of the full Commission.
	19	Government's delegation was also on the ABC; the same	19	Ambassador Dirdeiry for the Government said, "We now
	20	was true on the SPLM/A side.	20	await your judgment and your assessment"; we saw that
	21	So there was in a sense no other set of procedural	21	language yesterday. It was not conceived, it was not
	22	rules for the Commission itself. There was only this	22	intended that, having heard the parties make their
	23	set of rules, which focused on, appropriately, the	23	presentations, the ABC experts would then go back and
	24	central role of the experts. It was, of course, for the	24	tell them in advance, "Here's what we've decided. Let's
	25	experts, as they did, to draft these, and in accordance	25	argue about it some more". That's not what the ABC
		D 02		D 05
		Page 93		Page 95
12:38	1		10 10 1	
	- 1	with good practice they had the parties agree to them.	12:42 1	Rules of Procedure meant when they referred to "the
		with good practice they had the parties agree to them. Does that clarify?	12:42 1	Rules of Procedure meant when they referred to "the experts will have the final say."
	2 3	Does that clarify?	12:42 1 2 3	experts will have the final say."
	2		2	experts will have the final say." I would emphasise in this regard that this
	2 3	Does that clarify? PROFESSOR HAFNER: Thank you. MR BORN: You're welcome.	2 3	experts will have the final say." I would emphasise in this regard that this Article 14 that we're discussing was a rule that the ABC
	2 3 4	Does that clarify? PROFESSOR HAFNER: Thank you. MR BORN: You're welcome. THE CHAIRMAN: A question will be asked by Judge Schwebel.	2 3 4	experts will have the final say." I would emphasise in this regard that this Article 14 that we're discussing was a rule that the ABC experts themselves drafted. They knew what was intended
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12:44 1	experts have the final say.	12:47 1	Article 2(a) of the Arbitration Agreement.
2	You will be aware of the Government's position that	2	1
3	that step after the final submissions, the consensus	3	1
4	step, in our submission was the missing gap. But to	4	
5	speculate what would have happened if our position is	5	1 1 1
6	accepted, and there had been a discussion of the report,	6	1
7	no longer as parties acting as advocates or presenting	7	mandate by the experts?
8	their submissions, but now acting on a draft report to	8	In particular Professor Reisman said: is it
9	see whether there was any scope for consensus, to	9	evidenced that the experts made a slight
10	speculate what would have happened when that didn't	10	misinterpretation of their mandate, or did they make
11	happen, I think, in the Government's view, is	11	a very grave misinterpretation of their mandate? To
12	inappropriate.	12	that Professor Pellet this morning gave a two-part
13	Thank you.	13	
14	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I would like to limit the hurt	14	
15	between the two parties and would like to give	15	3
16	a possibility to Professor Reisman to ask his	16	•
17	question.	17	1
18	PROFESSOR REISMAN: Thank you, Mr President.	18	That was his answer, and we agree with that.
19	Mr Born, you're aware of the question that I posed	19	1
20	to your opposing counsel in the previous presentation.	20	
21	I would like you to have an opportunity to address it as	21	
22	well.	22	
23	I would also like to pose an additional question to	23	
24	you, and it's a matter of clarification for me. I have	24	
25	followed very carefully Ms Malintoppi's presentation of	25	delimit or demarcate the Abyei Area but to do something
	Page 97		Page 99
	0.11		
12:45 1	the Government's allegations of procedural violations,	12:48 1	else.
2	and the SPLM responses contending that they were not.	2	On that issue we emphatically as said many times
3	I had understood that there was, above the individual	3	yesterday take the position that the well-established
4	responses, a principle objection, and that was that the	4	rules are that one must demonstrate a flagrant,
5	concept of excess of mandate did not include procedural	5	a glaring, a manifest excess of mandate. It's not
6	violations.	6	enough that the experts made a small mistake or
7	Did I misunderstand that?	7	a medium-sized mistake, that they misinterpreted
8	MR BORN: Not at all. Let me answer the two questions, if	8	ambiguous language, that they reached a conclusion about
9	I can, in reverse order.	9	which reasonable minds could differ; instead that they
10	The SPLM/A's position is that all of the alleged	10	glaringly and flagrantly overstepped their authority.
11	procedural violations, whether they're called	11	Only in that case would there be an excess of
12	"procedural violations" and by that I mean the	12	mandate, and that is the answer to the second part of
13	Khartoum interviews, the Millington email, the	13	the question as identified by Professor Pellet.
14	Article 14 procedure or whether they're called	14	Thank you.
15	"mandatory criteria" that means ex aequo et bono,	15	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank the members of the Tribunal for
16	reasoned award, unspecified legal principles and	16	their questions, and the parties for their answers.
17	allocating oil resources all of those are subject to	17	If there are no other questions, I declare the hearing
18	a principle objection.	18	suspended until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.
19	That principle objection is that they are	19	(12.50 pm)
20	inadmissible because they do not, any of them,	20	(Adjourned until 3.00 pm)
21	constitute potential excesses of mandate. None of	21	(2.59 pm) THE CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon masdamas centlemen. Today.
22	those be they procedural violations or alleged	22 23	THE CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon, mesdames, gentlemen. Today we commence the second round of these oral
23	violations of mandatory criteria, or however they may be	23	
24 25	referred to constitute an excess of mandate or a potential excess of mandate within the definition of	25	proceedings, where the parties will present their witnesses, experts and further arguments concerning
23	a potential excess of mandate within the definition of	23	withcoses, experts and further arguments concerning
	Page 98		Page 100

14:59	1 the delimitation of the Abyei Area. This round will	15:02 1	indications, in Arabic, using the Arabic translator.
	2 continue until 1.00 pm on Wednesday, April 22nd.	2	The three other witnesses, Mr Ayom Matit Ayom,
	3 In keeping with paragraph 4.2(1) of Procedural Order	3	Mr Majak Matet Ayom and Mr Majid Yak Kur, will be made
	4 No. 1, each party has been allotted a maximum of 5 hours	4	available at the request of the Tribunal, but have not
	5 and 45 minutes for this round. Cross-examination by	5	been selected for cross-examination by the SPLM/A.
	6 each party of the other party's witnesses shall be	6	Following these witnesses presentations I will
	7 deducted from the former's time. 30 minutes of time has	7	conclude with a close examination of the documentary and
	8 been allotted for questions from the Tribunal and other	8	map evidence for the location of the Ngok Dinka in and
	9 contingencies.	9	after 1905. In the course of this I will discuss
1	To maintain the efficiency of this round of	10	various SPLM/A arguments seeking to sustain their
1	11 pleading, may I request that each party be mindful of	11	claimed line based on the tribal interpretation of the
1	the time limitations I have mentioned and manage their	12	formula.
1	13 presentation and cross-examination times judiciously.	13	I turn then to my first preliminary remark. Under
1	Once more, Professor Crawford, the floor is yours.	14	Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement it becomes your
1	15 Submissions by MR CRAWFORD	15	task on the assumption of an excess of mandate:
1	16 PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Mr President, members of the	16	" to define (i.e. delimit) on map the boundaries
1	17 Tribunal, as you have said, the next two and a half	17	of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred
	days are devoted to the second part of your task, as	18	to Kordofan in 1905, based on the submissions of the
	19 defined in Article 2(c) of the Arbitration Agreement.	19	parties."
	20 On the basis and assumption that the ABC experts	20	I stress those words. This is not a strict appeal
	21 exceeded their mandate, it is for this Tribunal:	21	limited to the dossier before the ABC; it is a de novo
	" to define (i.e. delimit) on map the boundaries	22	rehearing leading to a new decision by you in the
	of the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred	23	fulfilment of a mandate which is your own. Both parties
	to Kordofan in 1905, based on the submissions of the	24	recognise this, and both have put a great deal of new
2	25 parties."	25	material before you: new maps, new documents, new
	Page 101		Page 103
15.01		15.04 1	
15:01		15:04 1	witnesses, new expert reports.
	2 follows. I will make some brief preliminary remarks,	2	No doubt you are entitled to take into account what
	 first on the character of your task under Article 2(c) and secondly on the characteristics of the SPLM/A's 	3	the ABC experts wrote in their report, because the
	 and secondly on the characteristics of the SPLM/A's claimed boundaries. 	4	report and the associated material are part of the
	6 I will then ask you, Mr President, to call on our	5 6	dossier before you, but once the report has been set aside for excess of mandate, it has no authority or
	7 cartographic expert Mr Alastair MacDonald, who, as	7	status other than the intrinsic merits of the arguments
	8 agreed, will make a presentation of the mapping issues	8	as you see them.
	9 in his capacity as expert before responding to questions	9	From this point on, you have to decide the case for
	from the opposite party and from the Tribunal.	10	yourself, based on the much more extensive dossier
	He will be followed by Mr Bundy, who will present	11	before you. Indeed I say this with some
	12 argument on the limits of the transferred area as	12	hesitation I don't think this is in dispute.
	-		
1	a geographical matter, focusing on the transfer	13	Further, this is true whatever the ground or grounds
	 a geographical matter, focusing on the transfer documents and the recorded location of the provincial 	13 14	Further, this is true whatever the ground or grounds on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the
1		14	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the
1 1	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time.	14 15	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this
1 1 1	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time.	14	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have
1 1 1 1	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will	14 15 16	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate,
1 1 1 1	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present	14 15 16 17	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have
1 1 1 1 1	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for	14 15 16 17 18	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is
1 1 1 1 1 2	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for cross-examination, Mr Zakaria Atem Diyin Thibek Deng	14 15 16 17 18 19	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is triggered and the excess of mandate phase is over and
1 1 1 1 1 2 2	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for cross-examination, Mr Zakaria Atem Diyin Thibek Deng Kiir and Mr Mukhtar Babu Mamir. These are presented at	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is triggered and the excess of mandate phase is over and done with.
1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for cross-examination, Mr Zakaria Atem Diyin Thibek Deng Kiir and Mr Mukhtar Babu Mamir. These are presented at the request of the SPLM/A for cross-examination.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is triggered and the excess of mandate phase is over and done with. This is true whether the excess was procedural or
1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for cross-examination, Mr Zakaria Atem Diyin Thibek Deng Kiir and Mr Mukhtar Babu Mamir. These are presented at the request of the SPLM/A for cross-examination. As we've said, we do not intend to conduct any	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is triggered and the excess of mandate phase is over and done with. This is true whether the excess was procedural or substantive or involved matters infra or ultra petita;
1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for cross-examination, Mr Zakaria Atem Diyin Thibek Deng Kiir and Mr Mukhtar Babu Mamir. These are presented at the request of the SPLM/A for cross-examination. As we've said, we do not intend to conduct any examination-in-chief of the witnesses we have tendered;	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is triggered and the excess of mandate phase is over and done with. This is true whether the excess was procedural or substantive or involved matters infra or ultra petita; that is to say, once you have decided on one ground of
1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for cross-examination, Mr Zakaria Atem Diyin Thibek Deng Kiir and Mr Mukhtar Babu Mamir. These are presented at the request of the SPLM/A for cross-examination. As we've said, we do not intend to conduct any examination-in-chief of the witnesses we have tendered; we simply leave their witness statements on the record. They will give evidence, contrary to earlier	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is triggered and the excess of mandate phase is over and done with. This is true whether the excess was procedural or substantive or involved matters infra or ultra petita; that is to say, once you have decided on one ground of excess of mandate then Article 2(c)is triggered, and the whole case is re-opened.
1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	documents and the recorded location of the provincial boundaries at the relevant time. Tomorrow morning, following Mr Bundy, who will probably still be going this evening, we will present our fact witnesses as follows: first for cross-examination, Mr Zakaria Atem Diyin Thibek Deng Kiir and Mr Mukhtar Babu Mamir. These are presented at the request of the SPLM/A for cross-examination. As we've said, we do not intend to conduct any examination-in-chief of the witnesses we have tendered; we simply leave their witness statements on the record.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	on which you find excess of mandate. Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement makes no distinction in this regard. As soon as the experts' report is held to have been vitiated in any respect as an excess of mandate, then Article 2(c)of the Arbitration Agreement is triggered and the excess of mandate phase is over and done with. This is true whether the excess was procedural or substantive or involved matters infra or ultra petita; that is to say, once you have decided on one ground of excess of mandate then Article 2(c)is triggered, and the

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15:06 1	In that event it is, with the greatest respect, not	15:09 1	here. It's worthwhile tracing their claimed boundary on
2	your function simply to edit the experts' report; rather	2	a map; something their pleadings neglect to do, but
3	it is your function to do for yourselves what the ABC	3	which we've done in the graphic on the screen.
4	experts should have done but ex hypothesi did not in	4	You can see that the claimed area is incomplete. It
5	some respect.	5	does not include the section of the Kordofan/Upper Nile
6	At this point the distinction between appeal and	6	boundary between the Bahr el Ghazal/Kordofan/Upper Nile
7	review for excess of mandate which Professor Pellet took	7	tripoint and 29°32'15" east. For a final submission in
8	such care to make on Saturday disappears. Of course, at	8	a case of this importance, that's pretty shoddy.
9	the excess of mandate stage you are not a Court of	9	The second point is, however, of much greater
10	Appeal, but at the Article 2(c) stage you are a de novo	10	significance. The SPLM/A's claimed boundaries are
11	decisional Tribunal.	11	mostly not tribal boundaries at all. The only exception
12	Once you are acting under Article 2(c), the experts'	12	is the northern boundary, which has never even remotely
13	report is not more than a mere opinion. At that stage	13	corresponded to any arguable provincial boundary, and
14	you have to be satisfied of each issue that is	14	which purports to be a tribal boundary.
15	a necessary component of your decision on the	15	I will return to that northern boundary tomorrow.
16	transferred area, whatever position the ABC experts may	16 17	For the moment the point to note is that the remaining boundaries of the claimed area are not tribal boundaries
17	or may not have taken on that point.	18	
18	Of course we accept this if on some points you	19	at all; they are provincial boundaries, or in one case a constructed line extending a provincial boundary.
19 20	agree with the ABC experts' report, you can incorporate what they said in your decision, but the necessary	20	Take, for example, the western boundary between
20	prerequisite for doing so is that you do agree. You	20	Kordofan and Darfur. It was defined perhaps it's
22	have to form your own view on the matter based on the	22	more accurate to say "redefined" by
23	submissions of the parties before you.	23	Sir Rudolf Slatin, that redoubtable Austrian, in 1903,
24	I turn to my second preliminary remark, which	24	down to the tripoint with Bahr el Ghazal province on the
25	concerns the SPLM/A's claimed boundaries of the Abyei	25	Bahr el Arab. Slatin knew his way around. He'd been
23	•	23	·
	Page 105		Page 107
15:07 1	Area. I will have more to say about this later this	15:10 1	Governor of Darfur and was now Inspector-General of the
13.07 1	week.	2	Sudan, second only to Wingate. He was not confused
3	Here there are two problems. The first problem is	3	about the Bahr el Arab.
4	a perhaps minor technical problem, but it is indicative.	4	The Darfur boundary was modified on several
5	It's to work out what their claimed boundaries actually	5	subsequent occasions, most notably pursuant to the
6	are and why.	6	Monroe-Wheatley Agreement of 1924. At no stage in the
7	In their memorial the SPLM/A claimed a northern	7	history of the Darfur boundary, before or after 1905,
8	boundary extending to 32°15' east, which is	8	was there the slightest indication that the Ngok Dinka
9	300 kilometres to the east of the ABC experts' turning	9	had any interest or rights as far west as the Darfur
10	point. This was a claim to a boundary more or less on	10	boundary. I'll show you this in more detail tomorrow.
	the Nile. It was of course a typographical error,		
11	the Time. It was of course a typographical error,	11	Indeed, in their first submission before the ABC,
11 12	though it remains unacknowledged. Mr Born is not as	11 12	
	** * *		Indeed, in their first submission before the ABC,
12	though it remains unacknowledged. Mr Born is not as	12	Indeed, in their first submission before the ABC, the SPLM/A did not even claim a connection with the
12 13	though it remains unacknowledged. Mr Born is not as good at acknowledging his own faults as he is at acknowledging those of others. But then the SPLM/A reply memorial and rejoinder	12 13	Indeed, in their first submission before the ABC, the SPLM/A did not even claim a connection with the Darfur boundary.
12 13 14 15 16	though it remains unacknowledged. Mr Born is not as good at acknowledging his own faults as he is at acknowledging those of others. But then the SPLM/A reply memorial and rejoinder expressed the SPLM/A's claim as follows:	12 13 14 15 16	Indeed, in their first submission before the ABC, the SPLM/A did not even claim a connection with the Darfur boundary. I'll return to the issue of tribal boundaries in more detail tomorrow. The present point is a simple one: the SPLM/A claimed area is a mishmash of provincial
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12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	though it remains unacknowledged. Mr Born is not as good at acknowledging his own faults as he is at acknowledging those of others. But then the SPLM/A reply memorial and rejoinder expressed the SPLM/A's claim as follows: "The current boundary of Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal to the south extending to 10°35' north latitude to the north and the current boundary of Kordofan and Darfur to the west extending to 29°32"15' east." The minutes and seconds were the wrong way round. It should have been 29°32'15" east. Based on these consecutive typographical errors, it seems fair to describe the SPLM/A as "cartographically	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Indeed, in their first submission before the ABC, the SPLM/A did not even claim a connection with the Darfur boundary. I'll return to the issue of tribal boundaries in more detail tomorrow. The present point is a simple one: the SPLM/A claimed area is a mishmash of provincial and alleged straight-line tribal boundaries. They adopt a tribal interpretation when it suits them, in the north and the top of the east; and a territorial interpretation when it suits them, in the south and in the west. Their Abyei Area is a complete hybrid, not based on any coherent interpretation of the formula at all. Mr President, with that it would be convenient to

15:12	1	(3.13 pm)	15:15 1	quotations that I intend to refer to in the course of my
	2	MR ALASTAIR MACDONALD (called)	2	speech are contained in sequential order in tabs 2 to 4
	3	THE CHAIRMAN: Mr MacDonald, can I ask you to read out the	3	in the arbitrators' folder. Tab 2 contains the first 12
	4	affirmation which is in front of you.	4	items; tab 3 contains a printed map, which I will not
	5	THE WITNESS: I solemnly declare upon my honour and	5	display on screen but which I will invite you to look at
	6	conscience that my statement will be in accordance	6	in your folder at the appropriate time; tab 4 contains
	7	with my sincere belief.	7	the remaining 14 items.
	8	Mr President, as I am not well known in this	8	Mr President, I hope that you will find that
	9	Tribunal, may I just introduce myself before I start.	9	acceptable.
1	10	Mr President, maps have been a passion all my life,	10	I begin with a depiction of the Bahr el Arab. It is
1	11	and I decided to be a land surveyor at the age of nine.	11	one of three rivers which have featured prominently in
1	12	I qualified 54 years ago, at the age of 22, and went to	12	this case, the others being the Ragaba ez Zarga and the
1	13	work as a bush surveyor in Africa. Over the next	13	Lol. It is worth pointing out here that the Lol is
1	14	16 years I worked for significant periods in eight	14	sometimes named throughout on early maps as the Boro,
1	15	African territories, and for short periods in six	15	the name of one of its headwaters.
1	16	others, one of which was Sudan.	16	During the latter part of the 19th century and the
1	17	I returned to the UK in 1971, and in 1983 I became	17	early years of the 20th century there was some
1	18	a director, and for a short time acting director-general	18	uncertainty over the exact courses of the Bahr el Arab
1	19	at Ordnance Survey, the national mapping agency.	19	and Lol. The existence of the Ragaba ez Zarga remained
2	20	I have sat on the governing council of the	20	unknown to map-makers during the 19th century, and was
2	21	Royal Geographical Society. I was president of	21	not acknowledged on the official mapping of Sudan until
2	22	a working commission of the International Society for	22	1907, and then only in a crude and shortened form.
2	23	Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, and chairman of the	23	A more detailed and extensive outline of its course
2	24	Association of Geographic Information in the UK.	24	appeared in 1909.
2	25	I retired in 1992, and rather to my surprise became	25	It has been claimed by the SPLM/A that there was so
		Page 109		Page 111
		1 100 107		1 mgc 111
15:14	1	involved in international boundaries. I acted as	15:17 1	much confusion over which river was which that it was
	2	advocate for Nigeria in the Cameroon-Nigeria case, as	2	not possible to define a boundary using the
	3	an advisor to the Ethiopian legal team in	3	Bahr el Arab. I believe that in spite of some
	4	Eritrea v Ethiopia, and I've done some work for the	4	uncertainty it was possible to identify this river.
	5	Palestinian Authority.	5	In this context, it is useful to establish first of
	6	With your permission, Mr President, I will now turn	6	all those features that are exhibited by the
	7	to my presentation.	7	Bahr el Arab which can be used to distinguish it from
	8	Presentation by MR ALASTAIR MACDONALD	8	other rivers. We can then test early maps against these
	9	THE WITNESS: Mr President, members of the Tribunal, it is	9	features to determine how well a particular map depicts
	10	a great honour for me, as a land surveyor of rather	10	them.
	11	advanced years, to appear before your distinguished	11	On your screen now is a modern map of the area
	12	Tribunal in such august surroundings.	12	prepared by the Government for this case. It is derived
	13	My task today is threefold. First, I would like to	13	from satellite imagery, and shows the courses of the
	14	explain to the Tribunal the development of the depiction	14	three rivers, and that of the Bahr el Ghazal into which
	15	of the Bahr el Arab on contemporary maps of the period.	15	their waters flow. The upper tributaries which form the
	16	Secondly, I shall take the Tribunal through some	16	river have their sources close to the watershed between
	17	examples of serious misinterpretation of the mapping	17	the Nile and Shari basins.
	18	evidence by the SPLM/A, to show that the confusion that	18	But the first point of reference that I want to
	19	it claims to exist is largely self-generated.	19	emphasise is the ancient copper mine of Hofrat en Nahas,
	20	Finally, I would like to show the Tribunal how the	20	now circled, which lies close to one of those
	21	error made by Wilkinson in 1902 resulted in a deviation	21 22	tributaries.
	22 23	of the Bahr el Arab on the 1904 Intelligence Office map, rather than a misnaming of the Ragaba ez Zarga as	22 23	After the tributaries combine, the main river flows in a large loop to the north as far as 10°20', and
	23 24	a whole, as claimed by the SPLM/A.	23	roughly follows that parallel for 80 kilometres. The
	24 25	Mr President, printed copies of all the maps and	25	river then flows in a generally southeast direction,
_		Prosecut, printed copies of all the maps and	23	and no no ma generally southeast direction,
		Page 110		Page 112
I				

15:18 1	through the area with which this case is concerned,	15:22 1	necessary to know its every twist and turn.
2	receives the Lol as a tributary, and finally enters the	2	By contrast, the SPLM/A has sought to discredit
3	Bahr el Ghazal at a place known as Ghabat el Arab.	3	every historical map by comparing it with a modern
4	This confluence is at this readily identifiable	4	satellite image and consigning it to the scrapheap,
5	point on the Ghazal, namely where it changes direction	5	often only on the basis of longitude error, but also
6	from flowing due north to northeast. After this	6	through a clear inability to interpret its contents.
7	northeast section, the river turns to the east and flows	7	There has clearly been no understanding of the
8	on to Lake No.	8	serious problem that longitude presented before the
9	So, in summary, we should look for the following	9	arrival of the telegraph, and I will deal with this
10	features when assessing maps of the period for the	10	topic in more detail later. Neither has there been any
11	depiction of the Bahr el Arab: a tributary passing close	11	consideration of what might be expected of maps of that
12	to Hofrat en Nahas; a loop to the north as far as	12	era, and on top of that, some comments simply cannot be
13	10°20'; from there, a southeast course, picking up the	13	related to the maps they apparently refer to.
14	Lol at approximately 9°12'; a junction with the	14	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, I now return
15	Bahr el Ghazal at the turning point in its channel from	15	to the development of the depiction of the Bahr el Arab.
16	north to northeast.	16	I will start with Ravenstein's map of 1883, an extract
17	Mr President, before leaving this modern display	17	of which is now on screen.
18	I would like to point out to you two other features.	18	Taking into account the constraints of the period,
19	Firstly, Lake Ambady, some 40 kilometres south of the	19	we can see that, though going no further north than 10°,
20	Ghabat el Arab, at the confluence with the Jur; and	20	this map does place the mouth of the Bahr el Arab at the
21	secondly, the double channel of the Bahr el Ghazal as it	21	Ghazal's change of direction and does take the river
22	approaches Ghabat el Arab, a feature that I think has	22	north of 10°. However, the Boro, as mentioned
23	been confused with Lake Ambady by the SPLM/A. I will	23	earlier the name is more usually applied to the head
24	address this point later.	24	water of the Lol joins the river too far upstream.
25	Using these tests it is possible to analyse the maps	25	But there is no trace of the Ragaba ez Zarga to the
23	Osting these tests it is possible to analyse the maps	23	But there is no trace of the Ragada ez Zarga to the
	Page 113		Page 115
15:20 1	of the period and track the development of	15:24 1	north of the Bahr el Arab.
2	an understanding of the course of the Bahr el Arab. But	2	An extract of Lupton's map of 1884 is now on the
2 3	an understanding of the course of the Bahr el Arab. But before I show you some examples, it is necessary to	2 3	An extract of Lupton's map of 1884 is now on the screen. It meets three of the four criteria which are
2 3 4	an understanding of the course of the Bahr el Arab. But before I show you some examples, it is necessary to spend some time on the philosophy of my approach	2 3 4	An extract of Lupton's map of 1884 is now on the screen. It meets three of the four criteria which are now highlighted. The one that is lacking is the Lol
2 3 4 5	an understanding of the course of the Bahr el Arab. But before I show you some examples, it is necessary to spend some time on the philosophy of my approach compared with that of the SPLM/A.	2 3 4 5	An extract of Lupton's map of 1884 is now on the screen. It meets three of the four criteria which are now highlighted. The one that is lacking is the Lol coming in as a tributary in the lower reaches. The map
2 3 4 5 6	an understanding of the course of the Bahr el Arab. But before I show you some examples, it is necessary to spend some time on the philosophy of my approach compared with that of the SPLM/A. I have considered the body of maps that are	2 3 4 5 6	An extract of Lupton's map of 1884 is now on the screen. It meets three of the four criteria which are now highlighted. The one that is lacking is the Lol coming in as a tributary in the lower reaches. The map shows this river flowing into the Jur and thus joining
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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	an understanding of the course of the Bahr el Arab. But before I show you some examples, it is necessary to spend some time on the philosophy of my approach compared with that of the SPLM/A. I have considered the body of maps that are available to me as forming a continuum which displays a gradually increasing awareness of the detail of the course of the Bahr el Arab. To assess the level of increasing awareness I have looked at how well each depiction fits within the overarching framework that I have just described. I have also taken into account the limitations of the era. For example, I do not concern myself too much with longitude error, as it was simply not possible to determine longitude with any precision in the area at that time. Neither am I concerned by the lack of detail of the meandering of the river in its middle reaches. Until the arrival of aerial photography it would not have been feasible to depict such intricate detail. For the purposes of boundary making it would be sufficient to know that the river which formed the boundary between Darfur and Bahr el Ghazal and ran down to the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	An extract of Lupton's map of 1884 is now on the screen. It meets three of the four criteria which are now highlighted. The one that is lacking is the Lol coming in as a tributary in the lower reaches. The map shows this river flowing into the Jur and thus joining the Bahr el Ghazal too far south. Again, there is no trace of the Ragaba ez Zarga. An extract of the general map of the Nile Valley of 1898 is now on screen. It introduces a more convoluted drainage around Ghabat el Arab, but the northernmost connection of Bahr el Arab and Bahr el Ghazal is at the turning point of the latter. The Lol is named the Bahr el Homr, and whether it joins the Bahr el Arab or not depends on which channel might be followed by the river from the point now circled. The loop to the north above 10° and the connection with Hofrat en Nahas are both there. Once again, there is no trace of the Ragaba ez Zarga. I now turn to the skeleton map of the Sudan of 1901. It has significant similarities with the 1898 map, as I would expect. The mouth, the loop and Hofrat en Nahas are all there and are now highlighted. The Lol, again named Bahr el Homr, connects with the Bahr el Ghazal in

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15:26 1	Next we have Mardon's map of 1903. It has been	15:29 1	correct additional adjustment when it compared a map
2	mocked by the SPLM/A as the doodlings of a schoolmaster.	2	drawn on a longitude system based on the Paris
3	However, I would like to draw the attention of the	3	Observatory with the modern map, which is based on
4	Tribunal to the prefatory note to his book A Geography	4	Greenwich.
5	of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, published in	5	The result of the comparison, as it appears on
6	1906, where Mardon writes:	6	map 61, looks rather like a bowl of multicoloured
7	"The writer is very greatly indebted for information	7	spaghetti. The SPLM/A suggests that this shows that
8	and invaluable help to Lieutenant-Colonel Count	8	there was no coherent understanding of the position of
9	Gleichen, late Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent,	9	the Bahr el Arab. However, the issue of comparison is
10	War Office;; to Captain RCR. Owen and Captain Amery,	10	more complicated than it appears to believe.
11	Intelligence Department, War Office; to Colonel the	11	As Dava Sobel says in her bestselling book
12	Honourable MG Talbot RE, late Director General of	12	Longitude:
13	Surveys in the Sudan"	13	"The zero-degree parallel of latitude"
14	This suggests that he had some rather more	14	By that, of course, she means the Equator:
15	knowledgeable assistance in his compilation than your	15	" is fixed by the laws of nature, while the
16	average schoolmaster might expect.	16	zero-degree meridian of longitude shifts like the sands
17	However that may be, it cannot be denied that the	17	of time. This difference makes the determination of
18	map meets the criteria that have been set for the	18	latitude child's play, and turns the determination of
19	Bahr el Arab. The river's connection with	19	longitude, especially at sea"
20	Hofrat en Nahas, the loop to the north and the junction	20	And we might also adhere "and in the Bahr":
21	at Ghabat el Arab are all there. A river named the	21	" into an adult dilemma, one that stumped the
22	Bahr el Homr, which looks convincingly like the Lol,	22	wisest minds of the world for the better part of human
23	avoids joining the Jur and is correctly shown as	23	history."
24	a tributary of the Bahr el Arab. Once again, there is	24	Now, the usual method of fixing position in remote
25	no trace of the Ragaba ez Zarga.	25	areas in 1905 was by observation to the sun and/or
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15:27 1	Mr President, in summary, there is a continuous and	15:31 1	stars. The problem lay in the determination of the time
2	similar pattern of depiction of the Bahr el Arab through	2	of the observations. Time can, of course, also be
3	all these maps up to Mardon's map of 1903. This	3	determined by observation to the stars, but it would
4	depiction shows that there was a continuous	4	need an experienced surveyor and advanced instruments to
5	understanding of the important features of the course of	5	get acceptable results.
6	the Bahr el Arab from the vicinity of Hofrat en Nahas	6	A much simpler method is to observe the transit of
7	down to Ghabat el Arab. By contrast, there is no	7	the sun at midday. Some of the officials on trek and
8	depiction of the whole length of the Ragaba ez Zarga	8	many of the early explorers who travelled up the Nile
9	south of 10° north that is, in our area of	9	would quite likely have had some means of measuring the
10	interest until 1909.	10	altitude of the sun at midday, primarily for latitude,
11	In 1904 the Intelligence Office in Khartoum produced	11	for which they would get quite good results.
12	a map at 1:4,000,000 which did depart to some extent	12	Longitude was a different matter. The reliability
13 14	from this continuous pattern, and this will be dealt	13 14	of their watches on their long treks would not be good. Just 1 minutes of time error produces a distance error
14	with later in my talk. Mr President, members of the Tribunal, I now want to	14 15	of 27 kilometres in longitude. So until the advent of
16	turn to the manner in which the SPLM/A has sought to	16	the telegraph line, or of wireless time signals,
17	show that these early maps are unreliable. It compared	17	longitude was bound to be unreliable and a comparison of
18	them with a map of the area taken from satellite	18	mapping through latitude and longitude is meaningless.
19	imagery, and its comparison is now on screen.	19	A far better, and very normal, method of map
20	The course of the Bahr el Arab taken from each early	20	comparison is to identify reliable common points of
21	map has been overlain on the modern base map by using	21	detail and then to apply a block shift to one map so
22	the latitude and longitude grid as if both early and	22	that the common points coincide.
23	modern maps were constructed on the same reference	23	In this case the confluence at Ghabat el Arab
24	system.	24	provides a useful common point.
25	To be fair, the SPLM/A did make one perfectly	25	The next two slides will show the SPLM/A comparison
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15:32	1 and my comparison using block shifts. If we look at	15:36 1	"Additional confusion is introduced in the 1898
	three of the earlier maps and then apply a block shift	2	Stanford map at the junction between the
	3 to each of them, the pecked lines show that only a small	3	Kiir/Bahr el Arab and Bahr el Ghazal, with a triangular
	4 improvement is achieved in the lower reaches.	4	pattern that appears for the first time (and is repeated
	5 I have excluded the 1863 map from the SPLM/A set as	5	in later maps). Judging by the 15 minute south
	6 it seems to me to be so seriously in error. However, if	6	discrepancy in the location [of] the juncture of the
	7 we look at the remaining three maps and then apply	7	Kiir/Bahr el Arab and Bahr el Ghazal, the more northern
	8 individual block shifts in the same way, the agreement	8	dotted line in fact appears to be the Ngol/Ragaba ez
	9 for the pecked lines against the modern course of the	9	Zarga, where it has its junction with the Bahr el Arab.
1	0 Bahr el Arab is really very good indeed. If scale is	10	If so, it is erroneously marked as rejoining the
	1 taken into account, the agreement would look even	11	Kiir/Bahr el Arab upstream. Moreover, the more southern
	better, as we shall see.	12	Lol appears (again erroneously) to reconnect with the
	One can also criticise the SPLM/A method because it	13	Bahr el Ghazal south of Lake Ambady, creating a further,
	4 often does not compare like with like. Scale is	14	and mistaken, depiction that is repeated in later maps."
	important in these comparisons. If the map under test	15	This additional confusion suggested by the author
	is significantly enlarged, the visual impact of the	16	would seem to be self-induced. The 15 minute south
	error that it might display is greatly enhanced. The	17	discrepancy is an exaggeration, although the SPLM/A do
	8 scale of the SPLM/A's map 61, as printed in its reply	18	not tell us against what criterion the discrepancy is to
	atlas, is just under 1:1,100,000, several times larger	19	be measured. On the man in question the letitude of the
	than the scale of most of the early maps under	20 21	On the map in question the latitude of the confluence is 8°56'. This is only 9 minutes further
	comparison. Mr President, if I could now invite the members of	22	south than the latitude of the same point on the modern
	the Tribunal to turn to tab 3 in their folders, you will	23	satellite base map of the SPLM/A. Whatever the
	see an extract from the intelligence map of 1904 printed	24	discrepancy is, it does not justify in any way the claim
	at the correct scale of 1:4,000,000. This is the map.	25	that the Ragaba ez Zarga is shown.
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15:34	1 You may well wonder why I have abandoned our	15:38 1	The confluence of the Ragaba with the Bahr el Ghazal
	2 marvellous technology at this point. Well, I would like	2	as we know it today is about halfway along the
	3 the members of the Tribunal to appreciate the point	3	northeastern section of the Ghazal. This point is now
4	4 I wish to make about visual impact of the actual scale	4	being shown on your screen. There is no sign of
:	of the map. When using a computer screen, one can never	5	a waterway anywhere near this position. The more
(6 be sure of the skill of the presentation. One only has	6	northern dotted line to which the SPLM/A refers is
,	7 to look at the three different sizes of screens that we	7	simply a continuation of the main course of the
:	8 have in the room today to understand this point.	8	Bahr el Arab to Ghabat el Arab.
9	9 Returning to the printed map, I have as an example	9	The SPLM/A makes no acknowledgment that the southern
1	0 reduced the size of map 61 so that its scale is	10	Lol appears to be named Bahr el Homr on this map. It is
1		11	very difficult to understand why the writer thinks that
1		12	it joins the Bahr el Ghazal south of Lake Ambady, when
1	**	13	the lake is not shown on the map. I have already
	4 impact of the discrepancies is considerably reduced. By	14	pointed out in the first part of my speech that whether
1.		15	it joins the Bahr el Arab or not depends on which
1		16	channel is followed by the river from the point now
1		17	circled.
1		18	In summary, none of what is written about this map
1 2		19 20	makes any sense at all. At paragraph 30 of the same appendix this comment
2 2		20 21	appears:
2		22	"The [Government] memorial relies on a 1901 Skeleton
2		23	map of Sudan from the Intelligence Division of the War
2		24	Office which depicts railways, telegraphs and routes.
2		25	As expected given that this is a skeleton map 'to
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15:40 1	illustrate railways, telegraphs and routes', no	15:43 1	as the 'Bahr el Arab'. It also appears that the
2	provincial boundaries are depicted on the map."	2	Kiir/Bahr el Arab is erroneously described as the 'Lol'
3	From the displayed title box of the map in question,	3	for at least part of its middle course."
4	we can quite clearly see that this was not a map "to	4	Turning to the map extract, it is quite a simple
5	illustrate railways, telegraphs and routes"; these	5	depiction. The Ragaba ez Zarga is indeed labelled the
6	features appear in the title box simply as items in the	6	Bahr el Homr. The map also shows the Bahr el Arab
7	map legend. It was an all-purpose base map designed to	7	coming down from 10°, flowing past Sultan Rob's and
8	be overprinted with a title and the details of whatever	8	joining the Bahr el Ghazal at Ghabat el Arab. The Lol
9	features a government department might want to display.	9	joins it below Sultan Rob's, but perhaps too far north.
10	Mr President, to clarify this, I have supposed that	10	The Lol in turn has a tributary which an experienced
11	the government might wish, for instance, to issue a map	11	observer might easily identify as the Amadgora. No
12	of the post office network, and this is how the legend	12	other rivers are shown.
13	might then appear.	13	It is obvious that the Ragaba Umm Biero, which is
14	The SPLM/A comments that no provincial boundaries	14	a tributary of the Bahr el Arab coming in on its left
15	are depicted, but the map was presented in the	15	bank above Sultan Rob's, is simply not depicted, nor is
16	Government memorial for its depiction of the	16	the Bahr el Arab erroneously described as the Lol.
17	Bahr el Arab, and not as evidence for or against any	17	In its memorial atlas the SPLM/A presented this map
18	provincial boundaries.	18	to show that the 1913 map was inaccurate when compared
19	Further on, in more critical comments on this map	19	to modern satellite imagery. This is, of course, true
20	which are now on your screen, the SPLM/A states:	20	if one is looking for 2009 accuracy in a 1913 map.
21	" the river's juncture with the Bahr el Ghazal is	21	But the Tribunal should be aware that the 1913 map
22	much too close to Lake Ambady The Lol (labelled	22	is drawn at a scale of 1:2,000,000 and prepared 95 years
23	Bahr el Homr) connects correctly with the Bahr el Arab	23	ago, without the benefit of accurate longitude
24	but incorrectly connects with Lake Ambady. The	24	determination. Its depiction of the Bahr el Arab is not
25	connection of the Lol/Bahr al Homr with Lake Ambady	25	going to match the modern map, produced at a larger
23	connection of the Loi/Ban at Horn with Lake Amoady	23	going to materiale modern map, produced at a ranger
	Page 125		Page 127
15:41 1	appears to be a consistent error in these maps, often	15:45 1	scale and based on satellite imagery.
2	resulting in a circular pattern of rivers at the	2	
			Its purpose was to show the whole province of
3	juncture of the Bahr el Arab, Lol and Bahr el Ghazal	3	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single
4	near Lake Ambady."	3 4	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some
4 5	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the	3 4 5	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of
4 5 6	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract	3 4 5 6	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in
4 5 6 7	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that	3 4 5 6 7	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it.
4 5 6 7 8	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that Lake No carries traces of a coloured infill which is	3 4 5 6 7 8	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it. So here again confusion is being introduced not so
4 5 6 7 8 9	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that Lake No carries traces of a coloured infill which is more obvious on Lake Rudolf much further to the south.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it. So here again confusion is being introduced not so much by the mapping as by the poor analysis of that
4 5 6 7 8 9	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that Lake No carries traces of a coloured infill which is more obvious on Lake Rudolf much further to the south. On the second, larger-scale extract, the infill for	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it. So here again confusion is being introduced not so much by the mapping as by the poor analysis of that mapping by the SPLM/A.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that Lake No carries traces of a coloured infill which is more obvious on Lake Rudolf much further to the south. On the second, larger-scale extract, the infill for Lake No is more easily seen.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it. So here again confusion is being introduced not so much by the mapping as by the poor analysis of that mapping by the SPLM/A. In paragraph 63 of the appendix there is yet further
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that Lake No carries traces of a coloured infill which is more obvious on Lake Rudolf much further to the south. On the second, larger-scale extract, the infill for Lake No is more easily seen. By contrast, the double channels south of the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it. So here again confusion is being introduced not so much by the mapping as by the poor analysis of that mapping by the SPLM/A. In paragraph 63 of the appendix there is yet further evidence of an unfamiliarity with the subject. The text
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that Lake No carries traces of a coloured infill which is more obvious on Lake Rudolf much further to the south. On the second, larger-scale extract, the infill for Lake No is more easily seen. By contrast, the double channels south of the Bahr el Arab confluence can be seen to have no such	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it. So here again confusion is being introduced not so much by the mapping as by the poor analysis of that mapping by the SPLM/A. In paragraph 63 of the appendix there is yet further evidence of an unfamiliarity with the subject. The text is now on screen:
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	near Lake Ambady." There has been a complete misinterpretation of the map in respect of Lake Ambady. If we look at an extract of the actual map in more detail, we can see that Lake No carries traces of a coloured infill which is more obvious on Lake Rudolf much further to the south. On the second, larger-scale extract, the infill for Lake No is more easily seen. By contrast, the double channels south of the Bahr el Arab confluence can be seen to have no such infill. They are merely the double channels close to Ghabat el Arab referred to in my opening remarks. One can only assume that the SPLM/A has taken these channels to be the outline of Lake Ambady, a careless and inexperienced interpretation. At paragraph 58 of the appendix there is another example of confused analysis. The relevant text is now on your screens: "The 1913 Kordofan map contains multiple inaccuracies. It labels the Ngol/Ragaba ez Zarga as the 'Bahr el Homr'. The Nyamora/Ragaba Umm Biairo appears	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Kordofan, a province the size of France, on a single convenient sheet of paper. While this map may have some inaccuracy in position, it does not contain the sins of omission and misnaming that the SPLM/A claim to see in it. So here again confusion is being introduced not so much by the mapping as by the poor analysis of that mapping by the SPLM/A. In paragraph 63 of the appendix there is yet further evidence of an unfamiliarity with the subject. The text is now on screen: "The [Government] relies on a 1916 map of Darfur prepared by the Geographical Section of the War Office. The Government fails to mention, however, that this map also shows the boundary between Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal as running north of the Kiir/Bahr el Arab until approximately 24°30' east longitude, then swinging south to run beneath the Bahr el Arab and then arch northwest to the Darfur frontier." An extract from the map is now also on screen, and here we have a similar error to the type that Professor Crawford referred to earlier this afternoon.

15:47	1	quoted by the SPLM/A.	15:50 1	comparing maps accurately. Further confusion of its own
	2	24°30' is in the vicinity of Hofrat en Nahas, well	2	making is thus introduced.
	3	outside our area of immediate interest. But even	3	Mr President, I'm sure the Tribunal will be very
	4	allowing for this, it's very difficult to follow the	4	pleased we have come to the end of those map examples,
	5	description of the boundary as running north of the	5	because I know that lawyers in general are not quite so
	6	Bahr el Arab until approximately 24°30' longitude, then	6	interested in maps as I am. But there is an important
	7	swinging south to run beneath the Bahr el Arab.	7	point that comes out of all this.
	8	Sections of four boundaries are shown on the map	8	From all these misinterpretations and errors, one
	9	with conventional symbols: Nuba Mountains/White Nile;	9	can only assume that the SPLM/A lacked expert
1	10	Nuba Mountains/Kordofan; Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal; and	10	cartographic advice. This might not be important if it
1	11	Kordofan/Darfur. What the writer appears to be	11	was not part of its strategy to suggest that the maps
1	12	completely unaware of is the common cartographic	12	used by the Government in this case are unreliable and
1	13	convention that the symbols for those boundaries which	13	confusing, and thus significantly add to the uncertainty
1	14	sit on a topographic feature are often omitted for the	14	and confusion that the SPLM/A claims to surround the
1	15	sake of clarity.	15	definition of the Bahr el Arab and the boundary between
1	16	The river boundaries now complete the picture.	16	Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal. In fact that confusion and
1	17	Nowhere can a boundary be described as running north of	17	uncertainty is entirely of its own making.
1	18	the Bahr el Arab until approximately 24°30' longitude,	18	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, perhaps the
1	19	or indeed whatever the longitude was really meant to be.	19	most prominent example of SPLM/A confusion is the case
2	20	So here we have a further case of weak map analysis.	20	of the 1904 Intelligence Office map. This was a general
2	21	Paragraph 64 of the appendix provides yet another	21	map at a small scale covering the whole country.
2	22	example of misunderstanding. The relevant text and map	22	The SPLM/A has consistently claimed that Wilkinson's
2	23	are now on the screen:	23	mistaken naming of a section of waterway in the vicinity
2	24	"The 1918 Nyamell map is likely a misnamed map in	24	of Mellum as the Bahr el Arab means that he and the
2	25	the Achwang Sheet 65-K series The approximate	25	other administrators gave that name to the whole of the
		D 100		D 101
		Page 129		Page 131
15:48	1	provincial boundary depicted in the 1918 Nyamell Map is	15:52 1	Ragaba ez Zarga as we know it today. I believe this to
	2	identical to that in the 1916 Achwang map, apparently	2	be quite mistaken. The best evidence available to us
	3	undoing the variation introduced by the 1916 Darfur	3	today on the impact of Wilkinson's mistake is the effect
	4	map."	4	that it had on the mapping of the Bahr el Arab on the
	5	On a minor point, this sheet is not misnamed; it	5	1904 map.
	6	takes it name from a settlement in the southwest corner	6	First, however, I want to establish the extent of
	7	of the sheet, as can now be seen in the enlarged	7	Wilkinson's mistake. As the map on your screen now
	8	extract.	8	shows, he only followed the Ragaba for two very short
	9	The boundary depicted on the 1918 map is not	9	sections, about 3% of its whole length. While he did
1	10	"identical to that in the 1916 Achwang map". All three	10	name this part of the river the Bahr el Arab, and the
1	11	maps are displayed on screen now.	11	river that flowed past Sultan Rob's village the Kiir,
1	12	On the 1918 map the boundary has been moved further	12	there is no evidence that he believed that he had found
1	13	to the west, reaching the tripoint with Darfur on the	13	a river entirely separate from that which formed the
1	14	Bahr el Arab at 26°43' east. On the 1916 edition of the	14	boundary between Darfur and Bahr el Ghazal provinces to
1	15	map, the boundary reaches the tripoint at around 27°54'.	15	the northwest, nor that his Bahr el Arab flowed into the
1	16	The tripoint on the 1916 Darfur map is also close to	16	Bahr el Ghazal at some point other than Ghabat el Arab.
1	17	27°54'.	17	The cartographic evidence provided by the 1904 map
	18	Although care must be taken in comparing the two	18	supports the view that Wilkinson simply thought he had
1	19	1916 maps the Achwang map is at a scale of 1:250,000	19	supports the view that Wilkinson simply thought he had come across a part of the course of the Bahr el Arab on
1		1916 maps the Achwang map is at a scale of 1:250,000 and the Darfur map is a scale of 1:3,00,000 million	19 20	
1 2	19	1916 maps the Achwang map is at a scale of 1:250,000 and the Darfur map is a scale of 1:3,00,000 million the two maps do show roughly the same boundary alignment	19	come across a part of the course of the Bahr el Arab on
1 2 2	19 20	1916 maps the Achwang map is at a scale of 1:250,000 and the Darfur map is a scale of 1:3,00,000 million the two maps do show roughly the same boundary alignment north of the Amadgora River. So the 1916 Darfur map did	19 20	come across a part of the course of the Bahr el Arab on its way from Hofrat en Nahas to Ghabat el Arab. The cartographers at the Intelligence Office interpreted his report in two ways. The first was to
1 2 2 2	19 20 21	1916 maps the Achwang map is at a scale of 1:250,000 and the Darfur map is a scale of 1:3,00,000 million the two maps do show roughly the same boundary alignment north of the Amadgora River. So the 1916 Darfur map did not introduce a variation from the 1916 Achwang map. It	19 20 21	come across a part of the course of the Bahr el Arab on its way from Hofrat en Nahas to Ghabat el Arab. The cartographers at the Intelligence Office
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1 2 2 2 2 2 2	19 20 21 22 23 24	1916 maps the Achwang map is at a scale of 1:250,000 and the Darfur map is a scale of 1:3,00,000 million the two maps do show roughly the same boundary alignment north of the Amadgora River. So the 1916 Darfur map did not introduce a variation from the 1916 Achwang map. It was the 1918 Nyamell map which introduced change.	19 20 21 22 23 24	come across a part of the course of the Bahr el Arab on its way from Hofrat en Nahas to Ghabat el Arab. The cartographers at the Intelligence Office interpreted his report in two ways. The first was to divert the Bahr el Arab, which came down from Hofrat en Nahas, around the loop north of 10°, from

15:54 1	flow north to Mellum. From here it followed the course	15:57 1	to the idea that the Bahr el Arab was a quite different
2	of the Ragaba ez Zarga for about 12 kilometres, before	2	river that did not rise in the vicinity of
3	turning south-southeast to reach the Ghazal at its known	3	Hofrat en Nahas and did not loop up to the parallel of
4	mouth at Ghabat el Arab.	4	10°20'.
5	It was not a case of misnaming the Ragaba ez Zarga	5	The mistake was corrected in the 1907 1:1,000,000
6	as the Bahr el Arab, because they simply did not know	6	map, and from this point on the position of the
7	anything about the course of such a river, or even its	7	Bahr el Arab remained essentially the same on all the
8	existence. It was simply a case of routing the	8	subsequent mapping produced by the survey department.
9	Bahr el Arab to the north, and then back to its known	9	The amount of detail of the actual course of the river
10	mouth at Ghabat el Arab.	10	changed, and the latitude and longitude changed as more
11	This then had a consequential effect on the	11	accurate measurements could be made.
12	depiction of the river which flowed past Sultan Rob's	12	Not every piece of information proved reliable. For
13	village, known locally as the Kiir. If it was not the	13	instance, the location of Abyei and the Bahr el Arab in
14	Bahr el Arab, there had to be another confluence with	14	its immediate vicinity moved significantly west on the
15	the Bahr el Ghazal. It was a significant river and it	15	1922 edition of the 1:250,000 series, but was moved back
16	needed a significant head water to justify its size. So	16	again in 1925. But the general course of the river was
17	the cartographers had to create a new river, with	17	well known, and there was no confusion with any other
18	a source in the hills of Dar Fartit to the west, flowing	18	river.
19	past Sultan Rob's and emptying into the Bahr el Ghazal	19	Mr President, members of the Tribunal, the
20	some way to the south of Ghabat el Arab. Much of this	20	development of an understanding of the course of the
21	proved later to have no foundation in fact.	21	Bahr el Arab up to 1905 followed a natural course,
22	It should be remembered that these changes were	22	a course that could be expected for the era under
23	carried out on a map at the small scale of 1:4,000,000;	23	consideration. The depiction lacked intricate detail
24	that is to say 1 centimetre represents 40 kilometres.	24	and showed errors in position. Mistakes such as
25	The depiction was very generalised, and commensurate	25	Wilkinson's, though none quite so significant, occurred
	Page 133		Page 135
15:55 1	with the scale.	15:59 1	from time to time.
2	The direction of travel of the 1904 map's alignment	2	But throughout the period leading up to 1905 there
2 3	The direction of travel of the 1904 map's alignment of the Bahr el Arab after Mellum must have rung alarm	2 3	But throughout the period leading up to 1905 there was a clear understanding that there was a substantial
2 3 4	The direction of travel of the 1904 map's alignment of the Bahr el Arab after Mellum must have rung alarm bells with those who knew something of its lower course,	2 3 4	But throughout the period leading up to 1905 there was a clear understanding that there was a substantial river rising in the vicinity of Hofrat en Nahas, and
2 3 4 5	The direction of travel of the 1904 map's alignment of the Bahr el Arab after Mellum must have rung alarm bells with those who knew something of its lower course, for its general bearing was much too close to south	2 3 4 5	But throughout the period leading up to 1905 there was a clear understanding that there was a substantial river rising in the vicinity of Hofrat en Nahas, and flowing some 750 kilometres southeastwards to join the
2 3 4 5 6	The direction of travel of the 1904 map's alignment of the Bahr el Arab after Mellum must have rung alarm bells with those who knew something of its lower course, for its general bearing was much too close to south instead of east. This depiction was soon attacked by	2 3 4 5 6	But throughout the period leading up to 1905 there was a clear understanding that there was a substantial river rising in the vicinity of Hofrat en Nahas, and flowing some 750 kilometres southeastwards to join the Bahr el Ghazal at a well-determined location.
2 3 4 5 6 7	The direction of travel of the 1904 map's alignment of the Bahr el Arab after Mellum must have rung alarm bells with those who knew something of its lower course, for its general bearing was much too close to south instead of east. This depiction was soon attacked by Bayldon in 1905, and by Comyn in 1905/1906.	2 3 4 5 6 7	But throughout the period leading up to 1905 there was a clear understanding that there was a substantial river rising in the vicinity of Hofrat en Nahas, and flowing some 750 kilometres southeastwards to join the Bahr el Ghazal at a well-determined location. I do not find the arguments advanced by the SPLM/A
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16:00 1	the presentation, but really and truly it should have	16:04 1	a longitudinal adjustment?
2	done. Thank you.	2	A. That's correct.
3	Mr President, I am grateful for your advice as to	3	Q. Okay.
4	where I go now, what happens next.	4	Mr MacDonald, I'd like to ask you some questions now
5	THE CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you very much, you can go back	5	about your report, if I may. We know you submitted
6	to your chair.	6	three
7	We will now proceed to the cross-examination.	7	A. Yes.
8	(4.01 pm)	8	Q separate reports, one in early December and two in
9	Examination-in-chief by MS MILES	9	February of this year.
10	Q. Good afternoon, Mr MacDonald. My name is Wendy Miles	10	A. Yes.
11	and I'm going to ask you a few questions about your	11	Q. Do you have your reports in front of you? Could you
12	evidence. Can we start, please, just a question about	12	please turn to appendix 2 of your second report, it's
13	your presentation. Going back, do you have your bundle	13	the penultimate page in that report.
14	of maps in front of you?	14	A. Yes.
15	A. I don't, but I'm sure Mr Pratt can put it on screen and	15	Q. At appendix 2, if I may read out, you have said:
16	I can see it here.	16	
17	Q. Alright. Could you please put on screen the map	17	•
18	entitled "The Bahr el Arab as depicted on maps	18	
19	pre-1905". It's the last map before tab 4, divider 4.	19	-
20	No, the last map before divider 4. It has the	20	
21	adjustment, the longitude adjustment.	21	
22	A. I'm sorry.	22	
23	Q. Sorry, I wasn't saying "no" to you, I was saying "no" to	23	•
24	the screen.	24	
25	A. I've got it.	25	
			·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Page 137		Page 139
	Page 137		Page 139
16:02 1		16:06 1	<u>-</u>
16:02 1	Q. That is correct.	16:06 1	you to it. It's in your third report at page 5,
2	Q. That is correct. You spoke in your presentation about adjusting the	2	you to it. It's in your third report at page 5, paragraph 19. It's the penultimate sentence in that
2 3	Q. That is correct. You spoke in your presentation about adjusting the rivers to take into account longitudinal error; correct?	2 3	you to it. It's in your third report at page 5, paragraph 19. It's the penultimate sentence in that paragraph.
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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	 Q. That is correct. You spoke in your presentation about adjusting the rivers to take into account longitudinal error; correct? A. Yes. Q. You mentioned also latitude. Describing it using the quotation from the book Longitude, you described latitude as "child's play"? A. Yes. Q. You said that and I think I've written it down correctly from the transcript: " early explorers who travelled up the Nile would quite likely have had some means of measuring the [position] of the sun at midday, ie for latitude, primarily for latitude, for which they would get quite good results." Is that correct? A. Yes. Q. So as I understand longitude, to make a longitudinal adjustment on this map you would need to move the rivers in a west-east adjustment? A. Yes. Q. But it is correct, isn't it, that you have also moved 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	you to it. It's in your third report at page 5, paragraph 19. It's the penultimate sentence in that paragraph. A. Sorry, the paragraph number? Q. Paragraph 19 on page 5. My question is a simple one, Mr MacDonald: did you personally visit the Sudan Survey Department archive to carry out the research for your reports? A. I visited the Sudan Survey Department. Q. For the purpose of carrying out research for your reports? A. Yes. Q. How many times did you visit the Survey Department for that purpose? A. Once. Q. Can you remember when that was? A. That was on the if I've got my dates it was a Monday to Friday, and I suspect it was 15th-20th January. Q. So it was after your first report but before your second and third reports? A. Yes.
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25 A. The procedure -- I sat in a room. I'd asked for any

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25 Q. So you have made a latitudinal adjustment as well as

16:07 1 records that might refer to the boundaries of Kordofan

- and Bahr el Ghazal. These records were brought to me
- and nothing particularly useful was found as far as
- 4 Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal go. In fact, nothing was
- 5 found.

Day 3

- 6 Q. Okay. In your second report you refer to a Cunningham
- 7 route sketch -- there's no need to go to it -- which you
- 8 reproduce at figures 1 and 2 of your second report.
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Did you see any of the other route sketch maps that are
- relied on by the Government in its submissions in these
- 12 proceedings?
- 13 A. Not during my visit.
- 14 Q. Did you see the Wilkinson map in particular subsequent
- 15 to your visit?
- 16 A. Did I see -- which Wilkinson map?
- 17 Q. The 1902 Wilkinson sketch map.
- 18 A. The route map?
- 19 Q. Yes.
- 20 A. Did I see it subsequent to my visit?
- 21 Q. Yes?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Did you ever ask to see the complete Wilkinson route
- sketch map?
- 25 A. I personally did not.

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- 16:10 1 Percival -- I believe I have seen the Percival complete
 - 2 sketch map, but I've not used it in my report.
 - 3 Q. The complete Percival sketch map that you believe you
 - 4 have seen, is that in the same form as the first
 - 5 Percival sketch map that you saw that related to the
 - 6 segment of his trek from Wau to Kiir?
 - 7 A. Kiir to Wau.
 - 8 Q. Kiir to Wau, you are quite right.
 - 9 A. Is it in the same form? In what -- how --
 - 10 Q. Is it produced with the same pen, the same writing, the
 - 11 same format, or is it a rough sketch?
 - 12 A. I have to say that there are a lot of Percival sketches.
 - 13 I can recall a version of Percival's sketch south of the
 - 14 Kiir which in my view was a fair drawn copy, though by
 - whom I don't know.
 - 16 Q. Did you see what would be in your view a fair drawn copy
 - of a sketch map by Percival for the section of his trek
 - 18 from Keilak to the Kiir?
 - 19 A. I think I ought to make clear, Mr President, what I mean
 - 20 by a "fair drawn copy".
 - 21 I imagine that Percival on his day-to-day journey
 - $\,$ 22 $\,$ $\,$ drew a rough sketch and then, perhaps when he got to Wau
 - or perhaps when he stopped for a few days on the route,
 - 24 he would draw up a neater version. That you could say
 - was fair drawn.

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- 16:09 1 Q. Okay. Did you see the Percival route sketch map
 - 2 relating to his route from the Kiir to Wau?
 - 3 A. Yes.
 - 4 Q. Excuse me. Did you see his sketch map for the route
 - 5 from Lake Keilak to Wau?
 - 6 PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Sorry, one point of clarification.
 - 7 Are you saying did he subsequent to his visit or did
 - 8 he during his visit?
 - 9 MS MILES: He's already said he didn't see any sketch maps
 - 10 during his visit, so subsequent. Thank you for
 - 11 clarifying.
 - 12 A. In writing my reports I only saw the Percival sketch
 - maps running south of the Bahr el Arab, or Kiir, as
 - 14 Percival referred to it.
 - 15 Q. Did you ever ask to see the complete Percival sketch
 - 16 map?
 - 17 A. I very much wanted to see that part of the route between
 - 18 the Ragaba ez Zarga and what we now take to be the
 - 19 Bahr el Arab.
 - 20 Q. So did you ever ask to see the complete Percival sketch
 - 21 map?
 - 22 A. I asked members of our team in England, and I believe
 - 23 that request was conveyed to Ambassador Dirdeiry.
 - 24 Q. But you never did see the complete Percival sketch map?
 - 25 A. I have -- since completing my reports I have seen the

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- 16:12 1 But when I say that I've seen a fair drawn map
 - 2 running south from the Kiir, I'm thinking more -- it
 - 3 looked to me to be a more professionally drawn map, and
 - 4 I had the feeling that maybe a cartographer had done
 - 5 that, though I can't in any way prove that.
 - 6 To turn now to the Keilak maps, I believe that
 - 7 I have seen rough maps of the Keilak to Ragaba ez Zarga
 - 8 and also a fair drawn map probably by Percival.
 - 9 Q. So just to be clear, you believe you have seen from the
 - 10 Government a fair drawn map for the segment from Kiir to
 - 11 Lake Keilak, probably drawn by Percival?
 - 12 A. No, I'm not saying that.
 - 13 Q. You have not seen?
 - 14 A. You are confusing me by changing direction --
 - 15 Q. I'm sorry.
 - 16 A. -- and also changing segments. I don't want you to get
 - the impression that I've seen anything other than
 - a route from Keilak to the vicinity of the
 - 19 Ragaba ez Zarga. I believe -- I cannot be absolutely
 - sure, but I believe I have seen a rough sketch of that
 - 21 route, and a fair drawn section of that route by
 - 22 Percival.
 - I have not seen, to my knowledge -- certainly not
 - 24 before I wrote my reports -- any sketch between the
 - 25 Ragaba ez Zarga and Burakol close to the Bahr el Arab.

Monday, 20th April 2009

Day 3

- 16:14 1 South of Burakol I believe I may have seen Percival's sketch, I believe I may have seen a rough sketch, and
 - 3 I have certainly seen a sketch I took to be fair drawn
 - 4 by a cartographer, in preparation presumably for
 - 5 transfer to the next edition of the 1:250,000 map.
 - 6 It's a very complicated set of sketches, and
 - 7 I apologise if I'm being a little bit confused, but it's
 - 8 requiring quite an effort of memory to sort it all out
 - 9 without any documents in front of me.
 - 10 Q. I think you were very clear, thank you, Mr MacDonald.
 - 11 Just one question about your answer. You said:
 - 12 "I have not seen to my knowledge, certainly not
 - 13 before I wrote the report, the sketch between the
 - 14 Ragaba ez Zarga and Burakol."
 - Now, have you seen one since you wrote your report,
 - or indeed your reports?
 - 17 A. I'm sorry, Mr President, but I really can't answer that
 - question, not because I'm trying to avoid it, but
 - 19 because quite honestly I was not involved with the
 - sketches after writing my report because they were then
 - 21 being used for another purpose which was not my role in
 - the case.
 - And so, while I may have seen them, I have not
 - 24 particularly registered them because I had nothing --
 - 25 I had no reason to look at them with care and put them

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- 16:18 1 Q. And you did not review any Bahr el Ghazal boundary file
 - 2 at that time, did you?
 - 3 A. No. No.
 - 4 Q. Did you ask for a Kordofan boundary file to review?
 - 5 A. Yes
 - 6 Q. Did you ask for a Bahr el Ghazal boundary file to
 - 7 review?
 - 8 A. Yes.
 - 9 Q. Okay. We can move on to the content of your reports
 - 10 now, if we may. Can I please have back my pages in case
 - 11 I need them?
 - 12 A. Yes. (Handed)
 - 13 Q. Thank you.
 - 14 If we start with your most recent, third, report,
 - 15 you accept there that the area we're concerned about in
 - the era under consideration was a remote part of Africa.
 - 17 You describe it that way at paragraph 61 of your third
 - 18 report, but you probably don't need to go to it to agree
 - 19 with me that this was a remote part of Africa?
 - 20 A. I would have thought so.
 - Q. And that indeed there were -- and again you probably
 - don't need to go to the quote to agree with me -- but
 - 23 there were difficulties facing any mapping of that area
 - 24 in Africa?
 - 25 A. I do agree with that.

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- 16:16 1 in my memory.
 - 2 I hope -- I'm not trying to avoid the question, but
 - 3 really it is quite difficult. There were a flood of
 - 4 reports coming in, and these really did not concern me
 - 5 in the later stages.
 - 6 Q. We can move on, Mr MacDonald.
 - Also at your second report, appendix 2, on the very
 - 8 last page of your second report.
 - 9 A. I need another copy because --
 - 10 Q. That's okay, I can pass you my copy. Here you are.
 - 11 (Handed)
 - 12 A. Yes.
 - 13 Q. At appendix 2 you refer to three sources. This is back
 - 14 at your visit to the Survey Department archives. You
 - refer to three sources: the Kasala boundary file, the
 - Sinnar boundary file, and the Funj boundary file, and
 - 17 you speak in appendix 2 about having reviewed some
 - 18 correspondence -- would you like the other page of
 - 19 appendix 2?
 - 20 A. No, I've got the other page.
 - 21 Q. Oh, you've got it now -- about having reviewed some
 - 22 correspondence from those files.
 - 23 My question is: you did not review any Kordofan
 - boundary file at that time, did you?
 - 25 A. No.

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- 16:19 1 Q. And also that many of the early administrative
 - 2 officers -- and you referred to this in your
 - 3 presentation -- carrying out exploration were not
 - 4 experienced surveyors? You put it this way:
 - 5 "At the time it would have been possible to
 - 6 determine astronomically [this is coordinates], but this
 - 7 would be beyond the expertise of most of the
 - 8 administrative officers concerned."
 - That's true, isn't it?
 - 10 A. Yes. I have to say that of course this is all
 - speculation. I'm attributing to these officers a level
 - of ability, and of course that is on the best grounds of
 - 13 probability.
 - 14 Q. That's fine. You say that:
 - 15 "Any travel in the country between the
 - Bahr el Ghazal and the watershed was difficult."
 - By "the Bahr el Ghazal", you mean the Bahr el Ghazal
 - 18 River, don't you?
 - 19 A. Yes, I do.
 - 20 Q. And by "the watershed" you're referring to the
 - 21 Lake Chad/Nile watershed?
 - 22 A. Yes, I do. Yes, I am.
 - 23 Q. So the whole area that you talk about when you refer to
 - the country between the Bahr el Ghazal and the watershed
 - is in fact that whole area to the -- without a map, it's

16:20 1 difficult.

- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. Could we go to your Comyn map, which is reproduced at
- 4 page 182 of your first report.
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. It's cut off at the side, which makes this a little bit
- 7 difficult, but I think you'll follow. At the locator
- 8 inset we see Lake Chad to the northwest; correct?
- 9 A Yes
- 10 Q. And the area enlarged is essentially to the area of the
- 11 east and southeast of that Lake Chad/Nile watershed
- 12 therefore?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. So that's the area that you're discussing when you're
- 15 talking about where travel was difficult: essentially
- the area on the Comyn map?
- 17 A. Well, I'll just make the comment that it's really part
- of that area, because you can see with the lines, for
- 19 instance, from Meshra el Rek to Wau, Wau to Daim Zubeir,
- these are all, if you look at the legend, country
- 21 traversing maps by British officers.
- It's a fairly dense little network of routes there,
- and it's probably the area to the north of the vignetted
- line that runs through the centre of Bahr el Ghazal.
- 25 Q. And "the area to the north of the vignetted line", by

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- 16:24 1 A. Yes. Well, I wrote it, so obviously I believe it to be
 - 2 true
 - 3 Q. I'm sure. You recognise that the task of sorting out
 - 4 the course of the waterways in the area proved very
 - 5 challenging in what you describe as "very difficult flat
 - 6 country"; that's 5.2 of your first report, if you want
 - 7 to check that.
 - 8 A. Yes.
 - 9 Q. In your third report you elaborate on the relevance of
 - 10 the problem that you describe as the "flatlands of the
 - 11 Bahr", and you elaborate by saying:
 - 12 "The traveller was unable to get any view of the
 - ground to trace the twists and turns of the rivers and
 - the way they were interwoven."
 - 15 Is that correct?
 - 16 A. Yes.
 - 17 Q. You agree, moreover, that it is unreasonable to expect
 - a detailed depiction of these river courses until the
 - 19 arrival of aerial photography?
 - 20 A. Yes, I said that this morning.
 - Q. And this, in the Sudan at least, would not have been
 - 22 until the Second World War?
 - 23 A. Yes.
 - 24 Q. In these proceedings we are fortunate enough to have the
 - 25 benefit of modern satellite imagery of the area, and

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- 16:22 1 that you mean the area to the north --
 - 2 A. Perhaps "shaded line" would be --
 - 3 Q. -- of the shaded line, so that would encompass the area
 - 4 above the Ngol and above the Bahr el Arab?
 - 5 A. Again, that's a fairly general statement. I think
 - 6 coming down to that place, Shakka, and moving into the
 - 7 watershed area I think was a fairly general route
 - 8 followed by traders and slavers.
 - 9 Q. But the area north of the Bahr el Arab as depicted on
 - 10 this map?
 - 11 A. Immediately north of the Bahr el Arab, yes.
 - 12 Q. Okay. So you accept that the fairly dense network of
 - 13 routes that you describe are not in the area north of
 - the Bahr el Arab?
 - 15 A. No, but of course Comyn was based in the south, and he
 - shows the ones he knows about. There are clearly other
 - 17 routes coming down from the north that he doesn't show.
 - 18 Q. Okay, and we'll come to those.
 - 19 You say of this area, in your first report, that by
 - the end of the 19th century it had not been possible to
 - 21 connect the rivers on the watershed with the known
 - 22 mouths of tributaries on the Bahr el Ghazal with any
 - 23 certainty.
 - 24 A. Can you give me the reference?
 - 25 Q. Yes, certainly: paragraph 5.1 of your first report.

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- 16:25 1 I think you agree that the actual satellite imagery
 - 2 shows that this is an area where there is a multitude of
 - 3 channels, old and new?
 - 4 A. Yes.
 - 5 Q. Now, if we could look at the 1904 War Office map,
 - 6 please, Mr MacDonald.
 - 7 If it doesn't raise any objection, could I ask
 - 8 Mr MacDonald to turn to that map in the Gleichen
 - 9 handbook?
 - 10 Mr MacDonald, do you recognise the book I just
 - 11 handed to you? (Pause). I can assist you: it's the
 - 12 Gleichen handbook --
 - 13 A. Yes. I hadn't seen it in its original edition.
 - 14 Q. If you turn to the back please, Mr MacDonald, I'd like
 - you, just if you can, by looking at the reference
 - number, confirm that that is the map that's on the
 - 17 screen?
 - 18 A. Yes, yes, it is.
 - 19 Q. You refer to this map in your first report, describing
 - it as having been produced by the Intelligence Office in
 - 21 Khartoum in May 1904.
 - 22 A. I certainly accept the 1904. I'd have to take your word
 - for May without looking up the reference.
 - 24 Q. It's the first report at paragraph 3.9. You can check
 - it, I'm happy for you to go to it. You'll find that at

16:27	1	page 172.
10.47		Dage 172.

- 2 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 3 Q. And you agree, and you've said in your presentation,
- 4 that this map reflects Wilkinson's assumption that the
- 5 river he reached just south of Falwal was what he called
- 6 the Bahr el Arab?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. In your second report at paragraph 10 you say that:
- 9 "There was a short-lived period of confusion after
- Wilkinson's journey in 1902 which resulted in one map
- being issued with a distortion in the course of the
- 12 Bahr el Arab to the north of Sultan Rob's village."
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. That map you're referring to is the map on the screen
- and the map that you just found in the back of the
- 16 handbook?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. And you say that this confusion had been corrected, to
- 19 be fair, by 1907?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. So Wilkinson's mistake was at least initially accepted
- by the Condominium administration?
- 23 A. I only know that Wilkinson's mistake resulted in the
- depiction on the 1904 map.
- 25 Q. Okay. If you go to paragraph 3.9 of your first report,

- 16:31 1 What you're looking at here is the last page of the
 - 2 bibliography and cartography for the 1905 Sudan
 - 3 handbook; right?
 - 4 A. Yes
 - 5 Q. If we look at part C of the cartography, that's entitled
 - 6 "Maps", obviously. Can you see under the words "For
 - 7 general maps the following are recommended", the first
 - 8 map listed there, would you agree with me that that is
 - 9 the map that you've just refolded in the back of the
 - 10 handbook?
 - 11 A. Yes, I would.
 - 12 Q. Could you read out for me, please, the words after the
 - 13 name of that map, the words in parentheses?
 - 14 A. It says "latest and most up-to-date general map", which
 - of course refers to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
 - 16 Q. Thank you.
 - 17 If we could move to a different topic now please,
 - 18 Mr MacDonald: the broader subject of what you describe
 - in your first report as "Intense Exploration, 1900 to
 - 20 1910". You open that section of your report at page 168
 - 21 with a quote from 1898, the first year of the
 - 22 Condominium. The quote says -- these are not your
 - 23 words:
 - "Almost a century has passed since Browne first
 - 25 marked the Bahr el Arab on the map, and our knowledge of

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- 16:29 1 Mr MacDonald, the third sentence of that report, you
 - 2 sav:
 - 3 "Initially it was accepted by the Condominium
 - 4 administration that he ['he' being Wilkinson] was right
 - 5 in calling this stream the Bahr el Arab."
 - 6~ A. Yes, I have written that, and perhaps I should more --
 - 7 I should have written what I've just said.
 - 8 Q. Looking at the map, Mr MacDonald, and you can look at
 - 9 it, it has a close-up on the screen, can you see
 - 10 Sultan Rob's marked on that map?
 - 11 A. I can.
 - 12 Q. Can you tell me on this map the name of the river that
 - 13 Sultan Rob's is located on?
 - 14 A. It says River Kiir or el Gurf.
 - 15 Q. Can you describe for me whether on this map Sultan Rob's
 - is depicted on the north or the south of that river?
 - 17 A. I'd need a greater enlargement for my old eyes, I'm
 - 18 afraid.
 - 19 Q. It may help to look at the map in the back of the book.
 - We do have a magnifying glass. I'm not being cheeky;
 - 21 I can't see it either.
 - 22 A. Yes, it appears here to be on the northern side.
 - 23 Q. Could you fold up that map but keep open Gleichen, the
 - 24 handbook, for a moment. Turn from the back to page 349,
 - 25 please, of that handbook. Do you have it?

Page 154

- 16:32 1 it is even now scarcely more definite. No European has 2 explored the whole course of the stream."
 - 3 You've reproduced that quote in your report.
 - 4 A. Yes
 - 5 Q. Now, in that section of your report entitled "Intense
 - 6 Exploration, 1900 to 1910", the first pre-1905 explorer
 - 7 that you refer to is Saunders; right?
 - 8 A. Yes
 - 9 Q. However, you would accept that Saunders made little
 - 10 contribution to the understanding of the course of the
 - Bahr el Arab, other than defining the location of its
 - mouth?
 - 13 A. Yes
 - 14 Q. The next pre-1905 explorer that you refer to in your
 - 15 "Intense Exploration" section is Wilkinson?
 - 16 A. Yes.

19

- 17 Q. We've spoken about Wilkinson briefly.
- The third and final pre-1905 explorer to the region
 - that you discuss in your first report, albeit briefly,
- 20 is Percival. (Pause)
- 21 A. I'm just pausing because I'm not sure that it was the
- 22 final. I would have thought I mentioned Comyn and
- 23 Bayldon.
- 24 Q. Sorry, Mr MacDonald, pre-1905. I'm cutting your
- "Intense Exploration" section down the middle.

16:34 1	A.	Sorry, 1	missed that.	Yes, I	think that's correct,
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- 2 provided you mean, by "1905", January 1905?
- 3 Q. Yes. Other than Percival and Wilkinson, in your section
- 4 in your first report on intense exploration you don't
- 5 discuss any other pre-1905 sketch maps or trek reports
- 6 from any other explorers in the region?
- 7 A. No.
- 8 Q. So the extent of intense exploration pre-1905 discussed
- 9 in your first report is limited to Wilkinson and
- 10 Percival?
- 11 A. And Saunders.
- 12 Q. But you've said that Saunders made little contribution
- to the understanding of the course of the Bahr el Arab,
- 14 other than defining the location of its mouth.
- 15 A. That was a contribution.
- 16 Q. Alright, that's fine. Could we turn to another topic.
- 17 THE CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, how long do you think you have
- 18 to go on?
- 19 MS MILES: 10 minutes.
- 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, keep going.
- 21 MS MILES: Ngok presence, Mr MacDonald. Let's turn to the
- 22 historic and cartographic evidence dealing with the
- presence of Ngok in and around 1905.
- Now, apart from passing reference to Wilkinson and
- 25 others having seen Sultan Rob's village, later his old

- 16:37 1 A. Yes, I do.
 - 2 Q. And indeed, settlements of Sultan Rob were at that time
 - 3 located to the north of the River Kiir?
 - 4 A. That is what Wilkinson said.
 - 5 Q. If we could look at the Wilkinson sketch map, those
 - 6 marked settlements, the Mareig district is marked north
 - 7 of the Kiir. You accept that these are likely
 - 8 settlements of Sultan Rob that Wilkinson came to before
 - 9 he crossed the Kiir?
 - 10 A. I think I should make it clear, Mr President, that my
 - job was to identify or to chronicle the development of
 - the depiction of the Bahr el Arab. I was not
 - particularly concerned with where the Dinka were living.
 - $14\,$ $\,$ Q. But you did deal with where the Dinka were living in
 - 15 your second report, albeit briefly, at least in relation
 - 16 to this area and in relation to where Sultan Rob was
 - 17 living?
 - 18 A. I did deal -- yes, I dealt with the issue of whether
 - 19 Sultan Rob lived on the north or south bank, because
 - I felt that Sultan Rob is a major feature on the maps of
 - 21 the era, and I wanted to be quite clear where he was.
 - 22 Q. On that subject, at paragraph 25 of your second report,
 - you say that:
 - "There is no evidence that Sultan Rob had moved from
 - 25 his original village in 1903."

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- 16:35 1 village and Burakol, you did not discuss the presence of
 - 2 Ngok prior to the 1905 transfer in your first report?
 - 3 A. No.
 - 4 Q. Also in your third report you do not consider Ngok
 - 5 presence in any detail, and to be fair, that was
 - 6 a responsive report to the response to your first
 - 7 report.
 - 8 A. Yes.

12

- 9 Q. So for the questions on your discussion of Ngok
- 10 presence, could we turn to your second report, as this
- is the report in which you deal with any of the evidence
 - on this subject.
- Now, first at paragraph 23 of your second report,
- 14 you deal with paragraph 924 of the SPLM/A memorial. And
- 15 that paragraph of the SPLM/A memorial says -- and
- 16 I quote from the SPLM/A memorial:
- 17 "Wilkinson next records that, at a point 28 miles
- 18 from Ngol, he reached what he termed 'the Kiir River, or
- 19 Bahr el Jange', and the 'settlements of Sultan Rob',
- which were located on both sides of the river."
- Now, your comment about that report is that the
- 22 citation is not true to its source. You would agree
- with me though that the extracted quote, ie "settlements
- of Sultan Rob", comes from, verbatim, Wilkinson's
- 25 report?

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- 16:39 1 By "his original village" you mean Mathiang, the
 - 2 site where he met Wilkinson?
 - 3 A. Yes.
 - 4 Q. You do accept, though, that there is evidence that
 - 5 Sultan Rob in fact lived in Burakol at least by 1904?
 - 6 A. I'm not sure, Mr President, if I'm allowed to say this,
 - but my own personal opinion is that he might well have
 - 8 been operating two villages, and moved back and forwards
 - 9 between them. That's how I interpret the various
 - 10 reports on his location during this period.
 - 11 Q. You qualified that as your own personal opinion. Is
 - there any evidence in the record that that was indeed
 - 13 the case?
 - 14 A. The evidence in the record is the difficulty in
 - 15 reconciling all of these reports without making that
 - 16 assumption.
 - 17 Q. You say in your report that Sultan Rob lived in Mathiang
 - up to his death in 1906, but you would accept that the
 - 19 evidence in the record does not support that conclusion?
 - 20 A. Can you give me a reference?
 - 21 Q. Sorry, paragraph [19] of your second report, I believe.
 - 22 A. In paragraph 19, Mr President, I explain that -- and
 - 23 again perhaps this is supposition -- but that
 - 24 Huntley-Walsh reported seeing him on 8th March, and
 - 25 I believe that was in his old village. He was, of

- 16:41 1 course, also buried very near to the site of his old
 - 2 village.
 - 3 Q. In your [second] report at paragraph 31 you say that:
 - 4 "The paramount chief's settlement in 1905 was at the
 - 5 site of his old village near present-day Mathiang, and
 - 6 that is about 30 kilometres southeast of the present
 - 7 location of Abyei."
 - 8 That's correct, isn't it?
 - 9 A. Which paragraph are you asking me to look at?
 - 10 Q. Sorry, I was asking you to look at paragraph 31.
 - 11 A. Yes. I've lost the question, I'm sorry. I clearly said
 - that Sultan Rob lived in Mathiang up to his death in
 - 13 1906.
 - 14 Q. Okay. That was the question, so you've confirmed --
 - 15 A. I base that on the Huntley-Walsh --
 - 16 Q. You've confirmed the point, that's fine.
 - 17 Could we please just -- and I'll try to do this very
 - 18 quickly -- look at the cartographic record for the
 - 19 location of the paramount chief of the Ngok Dinka for
 - the period from 1904 at least to 1925.
 - Now, in your second report you describe Burakol --
 - let me ask a first question. Do you accept that Burakol
 - 23 was described by Percival as the place where Sultan Rob
 - was living when he met with him?
 - 25 A. Yes, I do.

- 16:45 1 A. Yes.
 - 2 Q. The next map I'd like you to look at -- you referred to
 - 3 it in your presentation -- is the 1907 northern
 - 4 Bahr el Ghazal map. If we zoom in on this map, do you
 - 5 see Burakol again marked in the fork between the
 - 6 Nyamora, or the Yamoi it's called again, and the Kiir?
 - 7 A. Yes, I do.
 - 8 Q. Do you see written below that, "Sultan Rob's new
 - 9 village"?
 - 10 A. Yes.
 - 11 Q. I'd like to take you now to the Whittingham sketch map
 - of 1910. Have you seen this before. We'll zoom in on
 - 3 the area, it might be more helpful.
 - 14 A. Yes, I have seen it.
 - 15 Q. Do you see Abyia at the bottom of the map?
 - 16 A. I do.
 - 17 Q. And do you see the "ferry" marked at Abyia, or do you
 - see the word "ferry" written below Abyia?
 - 19 A. I do.
 - 20 Q. Would that map suggest to you that the ferry is located
 - as having its crossing over the Nyamora or the
 - 22 Umm Biero?
 - 23 A. That map would suggest that there is a ferry three and
 - a half miles upriver from the Kiir junction across the
 - 25 Umm Biero.

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- 16:44 1 Q. And in your second report you describe Burakol as "on
 - the west side of the Ragaba Umm Biero"?
 - 3 A. Yes, I do.
 - 4 Q. And you say "whereas Abyei Town is on the east side of
 - 5 the Ragaba"?
 - 6 A. That's correct.
 - 7 Q. I'd like to look at the cartographic record on that. If
 - 8 we start with Percival's sketch map itself, can you see
 - 9 on the enlargement Burakol?
 - 10 A. I can.
 - 11 Q. Is it located in the fork between the Nyamora or
 - 12 Umm Biero and the River Kiir?
 - 13 A. Yes. In the enlargement on screen, of course, it does
 - say Yamoi, but I accept what you say.
 - 15 Q. You accept that the Yamoi is in fact the Umm Biero or
 - the Nyamora, the Ngok name for it?
 - 17 A. Yes, I do.
 - 18 Q. Do you see a number of markings suggesting scattered
 - 19 settlements or houses in that area?
 - 20 A. I see a number of markings; I don't think I can say that
 - they would necessarily mark scattered settlements.
 - There's no legend to check that.
 - 23 Q. It is a sketch map, to be fair. Do you see Bongo?
 - 24 A. I do, yes.
 - 25 Q. And that's marked close to the river?

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- 16:46 1 Q. Thank you. The 1914 Ghabat el Arab map, if we zoom in
 - 2 here, do you see again the fork between the Nyamora and
 - 3 the Kiir?
 - 4 A. I do.
 - 5 Q. Do you see "Abyia" written as an area label across the
 - 6 Nyamora?
 - 7 A. Abyia? Yes.
 - 8 Q. Yes. And do you see the ferry a little bit above the
 - 9 word "Abyia"?
 - 10 A. I see a ferry".
 - 11 Q. And that ferry would suggest to you again that it
 - 12 crosses the Nyamora?
 - 13 A. It would suggest it crosses the Umm Biero, yes.
 - 14 Q. If we look at the 1918 Nyamell map which was part of
 - 15 your presentation [earlier], can you see the Abyia again
 - in the zoom-in on that map?
 - 17 A. Yes, I can.
 - 18 Q. It says in full, "Abyei (Sultan Kwol)"; correct?
 - 19 A. Yes
 - 20 Q. Do you see an "RH" just above Abyei on that map?
 - 21 A. Yes.
 - 22 Q. Would you agree with me that that likely represents --
 - I can take you to the key, but can we agree that that
 - represents "rest house"?
 - 25 A. It does indeed.

16:48 1	Q.	So the final map is the 1925 Ghabat el Arab map; do you
---------	----	---

- 2 see that?
- 3 A. Yes, I do.
- 4 Q. Do you see Abyei on that map?
- 5 A. Yes, I do.
- 6 Q. Is it again described as "Abyei", this time,
- 7 "Chief Kwol"?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Mr MacDonald, I have one more topic and I will try to be
- 10 very quick with it. It's on the subject of boundaries
- 11 and I would like to take you to --
- 12 THE CHAIRMAN: It is perhaps a good opportunity for
- 13 breaking.
- 14 MS MILES: Okay.
- 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Should I recall, Mr MacDonald, that you are
- not allowed to have contact with counsels of the
- 17 Government during the break?
- 18 THE WITNESS: I understand. I'd be quite happy to stay
- 19 here if someone would bring me a drink.
- 20 (4.49 pm)
- 21 (A short break)
- 22 (5.14 pm)
- 23 MS MILES: Mr MacDonald, just a couple more questions
- 24 concerning boundaries.
- 25 In your conclusion at paragraph 76 of your final

- 17:16 1 position that the red lines represent provincial
 - 2 boundaries in Sudan? Looking at the map as a whole?
 - 3 A. I think the red lines are primarily intended to show the
 - 4 chapters into which the compendium is divided, and
 - 5 I would need to look at the chapter list to see whether
 - 6 one could identify the boundaries in that way -- sorry,
 - 7 the provinces in that way.
 - 8 Q. Do you know how many provinces existed in Sudan in 1905?
 - 9 A. No, I don't.
 - 10 Q. Would you accept from me that there were eight
 - 11 first-class and four second-class provinces, so twelve
 - in total?
 - 13 A. I'm not sure if you're including Darfur, which of course
 - was a tributary state, but given that possibility,
 - 15 I will accept your list.
 - 16 Q. Okay. And one of those first-class provinces was
 - 17 Kasala?
 - 18 A. If you say so.
 - 19 Q. Can you see Kasala on the --
 - 20 A. Yes, I can. I've actually been there.
 - 21 Q. Right. And Kasala is in fact crossing two chapters in
 - the diagram of chapters?
 - 23 A. Yes, it is.
 - 24 Q. So I put it to you again: is it your position that the
 - red lines on this map as a whole represent the

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17:14 1 report you say that:

- 2 "MENAS's claim [the claim being that no provincial
- 3 boundary existed in 1905] has not been proved on
- 4 cartographic grounds."
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Now, do you accept that there's not a single Sudan
- 7 Government map in the record in these proceedings that
- 8 marks any provincial boundary between Kordofan and
- 9 Bahr el Ghazal prior to 1905?
- 10 A. I accept that there's no map, yes.
- 11~ Q. Okay. You refer at paragraph 3.11~ of your first report
- to the compendium index map at figure 7.
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. You say of this map:
- "... [this map] clearly showed a pre-1905 border."
- 16 It's at paragraph 3.11 of your first report. It's
- 17 highlighted on the screen if that helps.
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And you have produced an extract of that map in your
- 20 report in order to illustrate that point?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. If you turn to this map in the Sudan handbook, which is
- 23 still in front of you -- it's in the front, or
- 24 alternatively we can put it up on the screen, or as
- 25 well -- looking at this map as a whole, is it your

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- 17:18 1 provincial boundaries of Sudan?
 - 2 A. I would not suggest that as a whole these lines show the
 - 3 provincial boundaries.
 - 4 Q. What's the scale of this map, Mr MacDonald?
 - 5 A. I can't read it. Something inches to 192 miles. One
 - 5 in ...
 - 7 Q. It's 1:12,000,000; do you accept that? That's a small
 - 8 scale; correct?
 - 9 A. It is a small scale.
 - 10 Q. The small-scale diagram of chapters map was produced by
 - 11 the War Office; is that correct?
 - 12 A. Yes.
 - 13 Q. Okay. The other War Office map that we find in the
 - handbook is the one that we looked at earlier, the
 - folding-out map at the back of volume 1, and that's at
 - 16 a scale of 1:4,000,000; correct?
 - 17 A. Yes.
 - 18 Q. So that means it's three times the scale of the diagram
 - 19 of chapters map?
 - 20 A. Yes.
 - 21 Q. Finally, the Mardon map is mentioned very briefly at
 - 22 paragraph 3.12 of your first report, and you say this is
 - 23 also from what you call the compendium, the Sudan
 - 24 handbook?
 - 25 A. Yes.

17:20 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	 Q. You won't find it in volume 1, Mr MacDonald. Can IA. I was just checking it is indeed called a compendium. Q. Can I pass you volume 2 of the handbook. The map is at the back of volume 2 and it's also up on the screen. This map was not produced by the War Office, was it? A. No. Q. It was produced by HW Mardon? A. Yes. Q. Is this in any way referred to as an official map, on the face of the map? A. No. Q. The scale of that map is 1:8,000,000. A. Yes. Q. So that map is half the scale of the War Office map in volume 1 of the handbook? A. Yes. Q. If you turn to the bibliography cartography back to where we started at page 349 of the handbookA. Volume 2? Q. Yes. Sorry, volume 1, page 349 at the back, the maps cartography. Can you find any reference to the Mardon map in that cartography? A. You want me to read theQ. It's quite short. A. No, I don't see a reference there. I'm not quite sure 	17:23 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	to Dar el Jange, which is common bundle volume 2, tab 20, [page 151], for future reference. I just want to pass you the last entry, which is the description of the Bahr el Arab and Sultan Rob's. Could you just read the last sentence aloud? A. "The district on the north bank is called Mareig, the district on the south bank is called Mathiang, and Sultan Rob lives in the latter. Much dura is cultivated." Q. Dura is a crop? A. I believe it's a wheat, yes. Q. That was in 1902. So the report stands for the proposition that Sultan Rob lives south of the Kiir in 1902? A. I believe that it what it is saying. PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Thank you. No further questions. (5.24 pm) THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I give now the floor to Mr Bundy. (5.26 pm) Submissions by MR BUNDY MR BUNDY: My task in the time that remains this afternoon, and I think undoubtedly spilling over into tomorrow morning, is to address one of the central issues in the case, which is: what was the area of the
17:22 1	what section C is purporting to represent.	17:26 1	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to Kordofan in 1905?
2	Q. This is the very last question Mr MacDonald. If I could	2	The issue is obviously clearly set out in
3	pass you a copy have you seen this book before? Let me pass it to you. (Handed)	3 4	Article 2(c) of the Arbitration Agreement, in the event that the Tribunal finds that there has been an excess of
5	This is sorry, I'll let you answer the question.	5	mandate. It's been referred to many times; I won't read
6	Have you seen this book before?	6	it again.
7	A. Not in this form.	7	Now, there's no dispute between the parties that as
8	Q. This is Mardon's book, A Geography of Egypt and the	8	a matter of fact there was an administrative transfer in
9	Sudan of which you cited the preface in your	9	ε
10	presentation.	10	* *
11	A. Yes.	11	*
12 13	Q. And you have opened on the map of Sudan A. Yes.	12 13	
13	Q in that book. Does that map contain the provincial	13	-
15	boundaries?	15	1 0 1
16	A. No.	16	
17	MS MILES: No further questions, Mr MacDonald.	17	_
18	(5.23 pm)	18	
19	THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much, Mr MacDonald.	19	
20	THE WITNESS: Thank you, Mr President. PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Just one question by year of	20	
21 22	PROFESSOR CRAWFORD: Just one question by way of re-direct.	21 22	
23	(5.24 pm)	23	_
24	Re-examination by MR CRAWFORD	24	•
25	Q. You were taken to Wilkinson's route description El Obeid	25	* '
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Monday, 20th April 2009

Day 3

17:27	the screen. For reference, all of my graphics are under	17:31 1	the area of the Ngok Dinka chiefdoms transferred to
2	· · · ·	2	Kordofan in 1905.
3	Now, the SPLM/A contends that the area transferred	3	Now, the Government of Sudan disagrees. All four of
۷	from Bahr el Ghazal to Kordofan in 1905 included all the	4	the relevant transfer documents refer to the key event
5	areas allegedly occupied and used by the Ngok Dinka at	5	in terms of a transfer from one province to another.
6	that time; and that, based primarily on oral tradition	6	Three of the four so-called "transfer documents"
7	and post-1905 materials, these areas extended from what	7	specifically referring to the transfer the 1905
8	•	8	annual report for Bahr el Ghazal, the 1905 annual report
ò		9	for the province of Kordofan, and the 1905 memorandum
10		10	offered by the governor-general, Major Wingate, that was
1		11	also in the annual reports those three documents,
12	, ,	12	three of the four documents, specifically mention the
13		13	transfer under the heading of "provincial boundaries",
14	•	14	and in connection with those boundaries. The formula
15		15	itself, as explained by my colleagues on Saturday,
10		16	refers also to such a transfer.
17		17	Now, in the Government of Sudan's submission it's
18	·	18	clear that in 1905 Government administrators viewed the
19		19	transfer as involving a change to the provincial
20		20	boundary. Areas belonging to the Ngok Dinka and the
2:		21	Twic that had previously been located in Bahr el Ghazal
22 23	•	22 23	province were transferred to Kordofan in that year. But
24		23	to ignore the relevance of the provincial boundary and the effect that the transfer had on that boundary is to
25		25	disregard the manner in which Government officials of
۷.	o under Suitan Roo.	23	distegate the mainler in which dovernment officials of
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17:29 1		17:33 1	the day treated the transfer.
2	E I	2	Moreover, the logical consequence of the SPLM/A's
3	, c	3	position is that areas south of the 10°35' north
4	, · · · · ·	4	latitude must have been considered to have been part of
5		5	Bahr el Ghazal province before the transfer, otherwise there would have been no need for a transfer of such
6 7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	6 7	areas to Kordofan.
8	•	8	As I shall show, that cannot possibly be correct.
9		9	None of the evidence on the record none of it even
10		10	remotely suggests that prior to the transfer
11		11	Bahr el Ghazal province was considered by Condominium
12		12	officials to extend up to the 10°35' north latitude, or
13		13	even to the 10°22'30" latitude decided by the experts,
14	-	14	or that the transfer concerned areas situated so far to
15		15	the north.
16	•	16	I turn briefly to the Government of Sudan's
17		17	position. We maintain that the area transferred from
18		18	Bahr el Ghazal to Kordofan in 1905 lay along and to the
19	was only a so-called "putative" boundary that was	19	south of the Bahr El Arab River. This position is based
20	provisional, uncertain, indeterminate, because of the	20	on four key elements, all of which are documented in the
21		21	contemporaneous records, and all of which are mutually
22	of the Bahr El Arab River.	22	consistent and reinforcing.
23	Accordingly, the SPLM/A argues that the location of	23	First, the documents referring to the transfer
24	the provincial boundary between Kordofan and	24	attest to the fact that the transferred areas fell along
25	Bahr el Ghazal is irrelevant to the identification of	25	and to the south of the Bahr El Arab River. The
	D 174		Dec. 177
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17:35 1			
17.33 1	senior-most Government official in Sudan at the time,	17:38 1	The change in 1905 to the Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal
2	Governor-General Wingate, provided the clearest	2	provincial boundary, which previously had been described
3	indication of the northern limits of the transferred	3	as the Bahr el Arab, was noted in the annual reports for
4	area.	4	both Bahr el Ghazal and Kordofan in 1905, and in
5	He described the transferred area at page 24 in his	5	Wingate's description of the transfer.
6	memorandum, included in the 1905 reports on the	6	After the transfer, therefore, maps of the relevant
7	finances, administration and condition of the Sudan, in	7	area began to show the Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal
8	the following way. It's in your folders at tab 8, and	8	provincial boundary, the new provincial boundary, the
9	it's in the common bundle at tab 46. This is how	9	post-transfer provincial boundary to the south of the
10	•	10	Bahr El Arab River.
11		11	Now, while the southern limits of the transferred
12	, J	12	area, and hence the new post-transfer Kordofan/Bahr
13	1	13	el Ghazal boundary, were not precisely established in
14		14	1905, post-1905 maps of the relevant area depict the
15	, 1	15	boundary in the same general place, as I will show later
16	•	16	on, and the parties agree that this boundary ultimately
17	*	17	coalesced and became fixed as the Kordofan/Bahr
18	•	18	el Ghazal provincial boundary in place as of 1956. On
19		19 20	that, there's no dispute.
20	had been correctly identified as a result of specific explorations sent to explore it.	20	Thus the transfer area represented the area between the old provincial boundary constituted by the
21 22		22	Bahr el Arab and the new Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal
23	•	23	provincial boundary falling to the south. In other
23	_	23	words, but for the 1905 transfer, areas south of the
25		25	Bahr el Arab down to the 1956 boundary would have
23	the Balli El Alao ili ilis memorandum, and Tormerry part	23	Ball of Arab down to the 1750 boundary would have
	Page 177		Page 179
17:36 1	of the Doby of Charal marrings!" as having hear	17:40 1	remained in Bahr el Ghazal.
17.30 1	of the Bahr el Ghazal province", as having been incorporated into Kordofan, he was referring to the real	17.40 1	Now, I shall address each one of these points in
3	Bahr el Arab, not to the Ragaba ez Zarga or any other	3	this presentation, but before I do so, however, I'd like
4	river.	4	to draw the Tribunal's attention to three general points
5	Third, the information available to Government	5	that the SPLM/A has emphasised in its written pleadings
6	officials at the time of the transfer regarding the	6	that deserve mention here.
7	location of the Ngok Dinka under Sultan Rob and the Twic	_	
	E	7	First, in its memorial the SPLM/A said, and I quote
8	under Sultan Okwai who's also sometimes called	7 8	First, in its memorial the SPLM/A said, and I quote from paragraph 1114:
8 9	under Sultan Okwai who's also sometimes called Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to		First, in its memorial the SPLM/A said, and I quote from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A
8 9 10	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to	8	from paragraph 1114:
9		8 9	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A
9 10	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to Government officials placed Sultan Rob's district along	8 9 10	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A were familiar with the Sudan Government's records
9 10 11	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to Government officials placed Sultan Rob's district along and to the south of the Bahr el Arab, or the Kiir River;	8 9 10 11	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A were familiar with the Sudan Government's records regarding the 1905 decision to transfer Sultan Rob and
9 10 11 12	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to Government officials placed Sultan Rob's district along and to the south of the Bahr el Arab, or the Kiir River; and Sultan Okwai's district between the Bahr el Arab or	8 9 10 11 12	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A were familiar with the Sudan Government's records regarding the 1905 decision to transfer Sultan Rob and the Ngok Dinka. The parties referred to the
9 10 11 12 13	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to Government officials placed Sultan Rob's district along and to the south of the Bahr el Arab, or the Kiir River; and Sultan Okwai's district between the Bahr el Arab or Kiir and the Lol River further to the south. That is	8 9 10 11 12 13	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A were familiar with the Sudan Government's records regarding the 1905 decision to transfer Sultan Rob and the Ngok Dinka. The parties referred to the Government's reports during their negotiation of the
9 10 11 12 13 14	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to Government officials placed Sultan Rob's district along and to the south of the Bahr el Arab, or the Kiir River; and Sultan Okwai's district between the Bahr el Arab or Kiir and the Lol River further to the south. That is entirely consistent with Wingate's description of the	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A were familiar with the Sudan Government's records regarding the 1905 decision to transfer Sultan Rob and the Ngok Dinka. The parties referred to the Government's reports during their negotiation of the Abyei Protocol."
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to Government officials placed Sultan Rob's district along and to the south of the Bahr el Arab, or the Kiir River; and Sultan Okwai's district between the Bahr el Arab or Kiir and the Lol River further to the south. That is entirely consistent with Wingate's description of the transferred area. Fourth, the location of the provincial boundary between Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal prior to the	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A were familiar with the Sudan Government's records regarding the 1905 decision to transfer Sultan Rob and the Ngok Dinka. The parties referred to the Government's reports during their negotiation of the Abyei Protocol." Second, our opponents admonish the Government of
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Sheikh Gorkwei the information available to Government officials placed Sultan Rob's district along and to the south of the Bahr el Arab, or the Kiir River; and Sultan Okwai's district between the Bahr el Arab or Kiir and the Lol River further to the south. That is entirely consistent with Wingate's description of the transferred area. Fourth, the location of the provincial boundary between Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal prior to the transfer, as well as between Darfur and Bahr el Ghazal,	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	from paragraph 1114: "It is clear that the Government of Sudan and SPLM/A were familiar with the Sudan Government's records regarding the 1905 decision to transfer Sultan Rob and the Ngok Dinka. The parties referred to the Government's reports during their negotiation of the Abyei Protocol." Second, our opponents admonish the Government of Sudan not to rewrite or second-guess what the Anglo-Egyptian administrators said and what their decision was in 1905. Don't second-guess what the
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17:42 1	"The more direct, less speculative and reliable	17:45 1	folders and tab 46 of the common bundle.
2	approach is simply to look at what the Condominium	2	Our colleagues on the other side of the bar agree
3	administrators said they transferred to Kordofan in	3	that the first three documents on this list are
4	1905, which was the Ngok Dinka and their territory."	4	relevant, and I believe that even Professor Daly calls
5	Now, on these three points I'm pleased to say,	5	these first three documents "foundation texts". But the
6	Mr President and distinguished members of the Tribunal,	6	SPLM/A has gone out of its way in its memorial and its
7	we have a measure of agreement.	7	counter-memorial to ignore the fourth document,
8	Yes, the negotiators of the Abyei Protocol were	8	Wingate's memorandum, or when it became it impossible to
9	aware of the 1905 transfer documents. That's why the	9	ignore it any longer, to try and explain it away in its
10	formula is drafted the way it is, referring to	10	rejoinder.
11	a recorded administrative transfer of an area in 1905	11	I shall discuss each of these documents in turn, but
12	from one province to another, not to demographic or	12	before doing so I might just note in passing that it is
13	post-1905 events, criteria.	13	absolutely extraordinary in the Government's view that
14	Yes, neither party and nor, with the greatest	14	the ABC experts referred to none of these four documents
15	respect, we would suggest, the Tribunal should	15	in connection with the transfer in their report, despite
16	attempt to rewrite or second-guess what the	16	the fact that all of them had been submitted to the
17	Anglo-Egyptian administrators said about their decision	17	experts by the Government of Sudan.
18	in 1905.	18	The first reference to the transfer was in the Sudan
19	And, yes, the most reliable approach is to look at	19	Intelligence Report for the month of March 1905, and the
20	what the Condominium administrators actually did say	20	relevant passage, which is at page 3 of the report under
21	what did they say they transferred to Kordofan in 1905,	21	tab 9, reads as follows I will put it on the screen.
22	and particularly what the very seniormost Government	22	It's a passage which my learned friend Mr Born referred
23	official, the governor-general said about that	23	to this morning, albeit ostensibly in connection with
24	transfer although we would submit that the question	24	the question of excess of mandate. It reads:
25	of the Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal provincial boundary is	25	"It has been decided that Sultan Rob, whose country
	D 101		D 102
	Page 181		Page 183
17:44 1	still important because it was inextricably linked to	17:47 1	is on the Kiir River, and Sheikh Rihan of Toj, mentioned
2	the transfer at the time.	2	in the last Intelligence Report, are to belong to
3	As I said, three of the four transfer documents	3	Kordofan province. These people have, on certain
4	contemporaneously proposed mention the transfer	4	occasions, complained of raids made on them by southern
5	specifically in connection with the corresponding change	5	Kordofan Arabs, and it has therefore been considered
6	to the provincial boundary.	6	advisable to place them under the same governor as the
7	Now, with that introduction let me turn to the first	7	Arabs of whose conduct they complain."
8	key issue on which the parties remain divided at this	8	Now, the SPLM/A relies on this passage to argue that
9	stage of the proceedings, and this concerns what the	9	what was being transferred was a people in order to
10	contemporaneous documents that refer to the transfer	10	protect them, the Ngok Dinka under Sultan Rob and the
11	actually do say, and what their implications are for	11	Twic under Sheikh Rihan, not a specific area, and that
12	identifying the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms	12	the land occupied by these people and thus transferred
13	transferred to Kordofan in 1905.	13	extended all the way up to the 10°35' north parallel of
14	I noted a few minutes ago that there are four	14	latitude. There's nothing in this passage, Mr President
15	documents dating from the relevant period that	15	and members of the Tribunal, that remotely supports such
16	specifically refer to the transfer, and they're the	16	an expansionist interpretation or theory.
17	following. They're put on the screen now.	17	My colleague this morning put emphasis on the
18	There's the March 1905 Sudan Intelligence Report,	18	reference to people: this was a transfer of people. He
19	which is in tab 9 of your folders and in tab 38 of the	19	referred to the second sentence:
20	common bundle; the 1905 annual report for	20	"These people have on certain occasions complained
21	Bahr el Ghazal, which is in tab 11 of your folders and	21	of raids"
22	tab 46 of the common bundle; the 1905 annual report for	22	Well, since we were discussing grammar this morning,
23	Kordofan, which is in tab 12 of your daily folders and	23	let's discuss grammar this afternoon. What is the
24	at tab 46 of the common bundle; and Governor-General	24	reference to people? The only people mentioned before
25	Wingate's 1905 memorandum, which is at tab 8 of your	25	are two individuals, Sultan Rob and Sheikh Rihan. They
	Page 182		Page 184

17:49 1	are the people that had made the complaints previously	17:52 1	prior to their transfer Kordofan extended down to the
2	of the raids. There's no reference there to all the	2	Kiir, or the Bahr el Arab, as correctly identified by
3	people and all of the areas the Ngok Dinka allegedly	3	Bayldon.
4	occupied or used as of 1905.	4	What's also clear is that the description contained
5	Moreover and this was passed over, I think, in	5	in the intelligence report is fundamentally incompatible
6	silence this morning the first sentence makes it	6	with the SPLM/A's position that the areas transferred
7	clear that, even if there were a people involved, they	7	extended way up to 10°35'. But it is consistent with
8	were under Sultan Rob. And where was Sultan Rob's	8	the Government's position that the transferred area lay
9	country stated to be? It was described as on the	9	along and to the south of the Bahr el Arab, as that
10	Kiir River.	10	river was correctly identified by Bayldon and reported
11	There has never been any confusion as to the	11	in the same March 1905 intelligence report.
12	identity of the Kiir. There may have been confusion,	12	Now, the other three documents referring to the
13	that I'll discuss, in certain places, as to the location	13	transfer appear all in one compendium: it's the 1905
14	of the Bahr el Arab. But the Kiir was never confused.	14	Annual Reports on the Finances, Administration and
15	Moreover, in the very same March 1905 Sudan	15	Conditions of the Sudan. Before taking up these
16	Intelligence Report in which the transfer is first	16	documents individually it may be useful if I say a few
17	recorded, Lieutenant Bayldon, who had been sent to the	17	words about how this report was organised in the light
18	area with specific instructions to investigate the	18	of the SPLM/A's rather belated attempt to denigrate the
19	rivers in question, confirmed that the Kiir and the	19	significance of Governor-General Wingate's memorandum.
20	Bahr el Arab were the same river, based on the	20	The annual report for Sudan was organised into four
21	explorations he had been carrying out. By that time he	21	parts. Part 1 was the report of Great Britain's agent
22	had been on the rivers for three months.	22	and Counsel-General for Egypt and the Sudan, the Earl of
23	There was no suggestion that Sultan Rob's country	23	Cromer. It was his report to his superiors in London.
24	extended further north up to the 10°35' north latitude,	24	Part 2 comprised the memorandum by the
25	or the 10°22'30" north latitude decided by the experts,	25	Governor-General of Sudan, Major-General Sir Reginald
	Page 185		Page 187
17.51 1	on aron to the December of Zones, which Daviden identified	17.54 1	Wingste in which Wingste added his own comments and
17:51 1	or even to the Ragaba ez Zarga, which Bayldon identified	17:54 1	Wingate, in which Wingate added his own comments and notes on the administration of Sudan for the relevant
2	in the same intelligence reports as what he called the Bahr el Homr.	2	
3 4	Sultan Rob's country was said to be on the Kiir.	3 4	year. Part 3 contained individual reports from various
5	And Sultan Rob himself, four months earlier, had told	5	departments within the Sudanese administration.
6	a Government official, Percival, in November 1904, that	6	Part 4 contained annual reports for each of the
7	the Bahr el Homr which was actually the	7	provinces, including for the provinces, for the relevant
8	Ragaba ez Zarga was uninhabited except for wandered	8	years that we're concerned with, of Kordofan and
9	parties of Arabs. Not Dinka; Arabs.	9	Bahr el Ghazal.
10	As for the country of Sheikh Rihan of Toj, or the	10	Now, I mention this because it's important to
11	Twic, also referred to in the intelligence report, that	11	realise that Wingate's memorandum appeared in the same
12	report notes that the Sheikh had been mentioned in the	12	compendium of reports as did the Kordofan and
13	previous intelligence report, the report for February,	13	Bahr el Ghazal annual reports for 1905. Both parties
13	another report which the experts ignored. But be that	13	have filed extracts from Governor-General Wingate's
15	as it may, the February intelligence report had said	15	memorandum, and from the individual annual reports for
16	very clearly that Sheikh Rihan himself had indicated	16	that year for the two provinces, Kordofan and
17	that his country was situated between the Kiir and the	17	Bahr el Ghazal. It's on these documents that I shall
18	Lol River further to the south, which is illustrated on	18	focus my remarks.
19	the map.	19	If I first turn to the annual report for the
20	If you want to have reference to the February	20	province of Bahr el Ghazal, the relevant entry, which
21	intelligence report, you'll find it under tab 37 of the	20	I'll place on the screen it's short reads as
22	common bundle and tab 10 of today's folders.	22	follows:
23	These were the areas that Condominium officials	23	"Province boundaries. In the north the territories
23	reported were transferred from Bahr el Ghazal to	23	of Sultan Rob and Sheikh Gorkwei have been taken from
25	Kordofan province. The implication of that is that	25	this province"
23	1201001un province. The implication of that is that	23	ans province
	Page 186		Page 188
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17:56 1	Remember this is the annual report for	17:59 1	change of the putative provincial boundaries of either
2	Bahr el Ghazal:	2	Kordofan or Bahr el Ghazal. That's a direct quote from
3	" and added to Kordofan."	3	their memorial at paragraph 355. The transfer was not
4	There are a number of important points that emerge	4	accompanied at the time by any recorded change to the
5	from this rather brief reference and description.	5	provincial boundary. That's simply another attempt to
6	First, it's significant that the reference to the	6	do away with the relevance of the provincial boundary.
7	transfer appears under the heading "Province	7	The plain fact is that the transfer was referred to,
8	Boundaries". I would suggest that makes it pretty	8	both in this annual report and in the Bahr el Ghazal
9	clear, members of the Tribunal, that Government	9	annual report, under a section of those reports dealing
10	officials of the day considered that the transfer was	10	with provincial boundaries.
11	directly related to the location of the provincial	11	Moreover, this formula that appears on the screen,
12	boundary, and the change in that boundary that the	12	taken from the 1905 annual report, did change the way in
13	transfer gave rise to.	13	which the provincial boundary was described.
14	I'd also suggest that it follows that the SPLM/A's	14	Just as was the case for the northern boundary of
15	contention that the Kordofan/Bahr el Ghazal boundary is	15	Bahr el Ghazal, previous editions of the annual report
16	irrelevant, and has no bearing on the area of the nine	16	for Kordofan, for example the 1903 edition, had
17	Ngok Dinka chiefdoms that was transferred, is misplaced.	17	described the southern boundary of Kordofan as the
18	That is simply not the way the local administrators	18	Bahr el Arab.
19	viewed the situation.	19	That changed in 1905, and it changed for both
20	Second, this extract from the annual report speaks	20	Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal. No longer did the annual
21	of the territories of Sultan Rob and Sheikh Gorkwei that	21	reports for these two provinces refer to the
22	were taken from Bahr el Ghazal and added to Kordofan.	22	Bahr el Arab as the province boundary; instead the
23	There's no mention here of a transfer of people; it was	23	transfers of Sultans Rob and Gorkwei and their
24	a transfer of an area or areas, the territories of the	24	territories were referred to as now being included in
25	two tribal leaders.	25	Kordofan instead of Bahr el Ghazal.
	Page 189		Page 191
17:57 1	It's true that the annual report does not say	18:01 1	We submit that the necessary implication of this is
2	precisely where the limits of these territories lay.	2	that the transferred areas had to have been situated
3	But we know from the February and March 1905	3	further south of the Bahr el Arab, in areas that before
4	intelligence reports, as well as from sketch maps that	4	the transfer were part of Bahr el Ghazal province;
5	I'll display later on, produced by Wilkinson and	5	otherwise there would have been no need for transfer.
6	Percival, that Sultan Rob's country or territory was	6	It could not have been the intention of Condominium
7	understood by Government officials as being on or to the	7	officials in 1905 to transfer areas already situated in
8	south of the Kiir River, which Bayldon had correctly	8	Kordofan to Kordofan. That makes no sense at all.
9	identified as the Bahr el Arab; and that Sheikh Gorkwei	9	While that inference is clear, we would suggest,
10	of the Twic had said that his territory or district lay	10	based on the references appearing in the 1905 reports
11	between the Kiir/Bahr el Arab and the Lol River further	11	for the two provinces, the proposition is reinforced,
12	south.	12	and we would suggest demonstrated conclusively, by the
13	The third document referring to the transfer is the	13	fourth contemporary document that refers to the
14	1905 annual report for Kordofan, and in a sense it's the	14	transfer, Governor-General Wingate's memorandum also
15	counterpart to the annual report for Bahr el Ghazal,	15	included in the 1905 Sudan annual report.
16	still appearing in this overall 1905 report for the	16	As I pointed out earlier and as I just mentioned,
17	entire Sudan. Once again, the relevant passage appears	17	the memorandum of Wingate was in the same overall annual
18	under the heading "Province Boundaries". It reads as	18	report for the whole Sudan. It was part 2; the Kordofan
19	follows, as you can see:	19	and Bahr el Ghazal province reports were in part 4.
20	"The Dinka Sheikhs, Sultan Rob and	20	Now, it's worth recalling that under the 1899
21	Sultan Rihan Gorkwei, are now included in Kordofan	21	Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement, the supreme
22	instead of the Bahr el Ghazal."	22	military and civil command of the Sudan was vested in
23	The SPLM/A's written pleadings have asserted that	23	Wingate as governor-general. Wingate took up his
24	the transfer of the Ngok Dinka and the Twic Dinka to	24	position in December 1899 and, as the SPLM/A's expert
25	Kordofan was not accompanied at the time by any recorded	25	Professor Daly wrote in one of his reports:
	Kordofan was not accompanied at the time by any recorded	25	
	_	25	Professor Daly wrote in one of his reports: Page 192

18:03 1	"The power of the governor-general was therefore	18:06 1	evening, but because of its importance it merits being
2	absolute so long as he remained in the good graces of	2	cited again. Recall what Wingate said was the fourth
3	the British Government that nominated him."	3	change that had been effected in provincial boundaries
4	That is from Professor Daly's second report at	4	in 1905:
5	page 16.	5	"The districts of Sultans Rob and Okwai to the south
6	The fact that Wingate occupied his position as	6	of the Bahr el Arab and formerly a portion of the
7	governor-general for some 17 years, from December 1899	7	Bahr el Ghazal province have been incorporated into
			Kordofan."
8	up until 1916, attests to the fact that he clearly was	8	
9	in the British Government's good graces in 1905. In	9	Mr Chairman members of the Tribunal, this statement
10	fact Professor Daly even went so far as to describe	10	of a senior Government official at the time we would
11	Wingate as "a virtual dictator".	11	suggest is clear, at least in so far as the northern
12	Now, given his position, surely Wingate's views on	12	limits of the transferred area are concerned.
13	the question of the transferred area are entitled to	13	First, Wingate refers to the districts of the two
14	considerable weight. It's a matter one would have	14	Sultans, not to the Dinka people, not to areas allegedly
15	thought the SPLM/A would agree with, in view of the	15	occupied or used; the districts. It seems evident that
16	stress that they've placed in their written pleadings on	16	the governor-general was thinking in terms of the
17	looking at what Condominium administrators actually said	17	transfer of fairly limited area or areas to Kordofan,
18	that they transferred in 1905.	18	the districts of the two Sultans, not huge swathes of
19	Let's do that. Let's look at the seniormost	19	territory or people extending up to the 10°35' north
20	administrator, Governor-General Wingate, and see what he	20	latitude.
21	said.	21	Second, the districts that were transferred or
22	His memorandum from 1905 covered events in the Sudan	22	incorporated into Kordofan were to the south of the
23	that had transpired during the year. It was a detailed	23	Bahr el Arab. Wingate doesn't say anything north of the
24	account, divided into a number of subject-matters.	24	Bahr el Arab was transferred. Had there been any areas
25	What's noteworthy is that the relevant passages dealing	25	north of the Bahr el Arab that Condominium officials
	D 102		D 105
	Page 193		Page 195
18:04 1	with the transfer are recorded under a section of his	18:08 1	that intended to transfer in 1905 that had previously
18:04 1	with the transfer are recorded under a section of his	18:08 1	that intended to transfer in 1905 that had previously
2	memorandum it's at page 23 of his memorandum, again	2	been part of Bahr el Ghazal but now were going to be
2 3	memorandum it's at page 23 of his memorandum, again under tab 8 of your folders the transfer is referred	2 3	been part of Bahr el Ghazal but now were going to be incorporated into Kordofan, surely Wingate would have
2 3 4	memorandum it's at page 23 of his memorandum, again under tab 8 of your folders the transfer is referred to under a section of his memorandum entitled "Changes	2 3 4	been part of Bahr el Ghazal but now were going to be incorporated into Kordofan, surely Wingate would have said so, and he did not. The transferred districts were
2 3 4 5	memorandum it's at page 23 of his memorandum, again under tab 8 of your folders the transfer is referred to under a section of his memorandum entitled "Changes in Provincial Boundaries and Nomenclature".	2 3 4 5	been part of Bahr el Ghazal but now were going to be incorporated into Kordofan, surely Wingate would have said so, and he did not. The transferred districts were south of that river.
2 3 4 5 6	memorandum it's at page 23 of his memorandum, again under tab 8 of your folders the transfer is referred to under a section of his memorandum entitled "Changes in Provincial Boundaries and Nomenclature". Now, once again, it's pretty evident that senior	2 3 4 5 6	been part of Bahr el Ghazal but now were going to be incorporated into Kordofan, surely Wingate would have said so, and he did not. The transferred districts were south of that river. Third, those districts were noted by Wingate to have
2 3 4 5 6 7	memorandum it's at page 23 of his memorandum, again under tab 8 of your folders the transfer is referred to under a section of his memorandum entitled "Changes in Provincial Boundaries and Nomenclature". Now, once again, it's pretty evident that senior Government officials and Wingate was the most senior	2 3 4 5 6 7	been part of Bahr el Ghazal but now were going to be incorporated into Kordofan, surely Wingate would have said so, and he did not. The transferred districts were south of that river. Third, those districts were noted by Wingate to have "formerly" constituted a portion of the Bahr el Ghazal
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18:09 1	says that:	18:12 1	memorandum in its memorial or its counter-memorial; nor
2	"The districts of Sultans Rob and Okwai to the south	2	did Professor Daly acknowledge its existence in his
3	of Bahr el Arab, and formerly a portion of the	3	first report; nor did my good friends from MENAS mention
4	Bahr el Ghazal province, have been incorporated into	4	it in their report either. None of them referred to it.
5	Kordofan."	5	Equally striking, of course, is the fact that the ABC
6	Thus post-transfer the Bahr el Arab was no longer	6	experts ignored it as well.
7	the provincial boundary, and that's clear from the	7	I think we can understand why the SPLM/A does not
8	annual reports for Kordofan and Bahr el Ghazal for 1905	8	particularly like the document. It does completely
9	that I referred to a minute ago.	9	undermine their theory of the case. But simply ignoring
10	Now, it's quite true that Wingate does not specify	10	what is the most detailed description of the transferred
11	the southern limits of the districts that were	11	area that we have on the record, authored by the most
12	transferred I will come back to that point later	12	senior Government official in Sudan at the time, and
13	but in any event it's important to note that there's no	13	prepared contemporaneously, does not make the document
14	dispute between the parties in this case as to what	14	go away or somehow diminish its relevance.
15	those southern limits are. They are identical in each	15	The SPLM/A's silence on this issue is also
16	of our submissions.	16	surprising [given] the fact that the document was
17	But with respect to the northern limit of the	17	actually annexed to their memorial under tab 213
18	transferred area, we submit that Governor-General	18	although they didn't wish to discuss it and in fact
19	Wingate's memorandum is clear: it was the Bahr el Arab.	19	the SPLM/A had referred to it in their final submission
20	Now let's consider the position if we were to accept	20	to the ABC experts.
21	the SPLM/A thesis that the area transferred in 1905	21	It's perhaps worthwhile to recall what the SPLM/A
22	actually extended up to 10°35' north latitude.	22	had to say about Wingate's memorandum in their
23	Once again, we have the districts of the two sultans	23	submissions to the ABC. The relevant extract now
24	to the south of the Bahr el Arab that Wingate says are	24	appears on the screen, and it's in the common bundle at
25	incorporated into Kordofan. That becomes Kordofan now.	25	tab 114. First they quoted Wingate:
			7 400
	Page 197		Page 199
18:11 1	But if the SPLM/A's position that the transferred area	18:14 1	"The districts of Sultans Rob and Okwai, to the
2	actually extended way up to 10°35' were to be accepted,	2	south of the Bahr el Arab, and formerly a portion of the
3	the obvious question would be: what was the status of	3	Bahr el Ghazal province, have been incorporated into
4	the area between the Bahr el Arab and that latitude?	4	Kordofan."
5	Under the SPLM/A's thesis, prior to the transfer	5	Then they focused on the language "to the south of
6	this area must have been deemed to be part of	6	the Bahr el Arab". What's the explanation?
7	Bahr el Ghazal province; had it not been, it couldn't	7	"It's about the limit of the two districts, and not
8	have been transferred from that province to Kordofan in	8	the actual areas. However, if the preposition 'from'
9	1905.	9	were to be used, the passage would definitely suit the
10	But given that Wingate did not say that anything	10	Government's position."
11	north of the Bahr el Arab had been transferred quite	11	I confess maybe this will be explained by our
12	the contrary, he said it was to the south the	12	colleagues I've never understood that second
13	SPLM/A's theory would leave us in the anomalous and	13	sentence, but then grammar is not my strong suit. It's
14	indeed very peculiar situation that there was somehow	14	about the limits of the two districts, if not the actual
15	still a strip of the Bahr el Ghazal province between the	15	area.
16	transferred districts south of the Bahr el Arab, which	16	So here we have the SPLM/A acknowledging at least
17	were now Kordofan, and the rest of Kordofan above	17	before the experts, if not in front of this Tribunal
18	10°35'.	18	that Wingate's description is about the limit of the two
19	That makes no sense at all, and it's obviously not	19	districts transferred.
20	what the governor-general had in mind at the time, and	20	It's correct it's not about actual areas. Wingate
21	not what Condominium officials intended at the time.	21	did not specify the entire boundary of the area
22	Otherwise there is simply no way of explaining the area	22	transferred. But he did clearly indicate what the
23	between the Bahr el Arab and 10°35'.	23	northern limits were when he said that the transferred
24	The Tribunal will be aware from the parties' written	24	districts lay to the south of the Bahr el Arab.
25	pleadings that the SPLM/A made no mention of Wingate's	25	It was only in the SPLM/A's rejoinder that our
	Page 198		Page 200

18:15 1	opponents finally addressed Wingate's memorandum, albeit	18:19 1	disingenuous. Why rely on documents in the same overall
2	very briefly. Three points are made in that pleading,	2	report and not complain they're ex post facto, but then
3	none of which are accompanied by any serious reasoning.	3	when it comes to Governor-General Wingate's memorandum,
4	Those three points are the following.	4	suddenly that becomes ex post facto and no longer
5	First, the SPLM/A says that the Government pretends	5	pertinent?
6	to have discovered what it says is the crucial document	6	The argument is irrelevant, because even if
7	only in its counter-memorial.	7	Wingate's description was written shortly after the
8	Second, our colleagues say: Wingate's memorandum is	8	transfer was decided, it still reflected his
9	ex post facto, it's a general summary of the earlier	9	contemporary understanding of what the transfer
10	1905 transfer decision, which was not intended to change	10	entailed.
11	the decisions that had been taken in Sudan. It's	11	Wingate had no hidden agenda at the time, no
12	ex post facto and a general summary, not intended to	12	ulterior motives for describing the transferred area in
13	change what had happened.	13	the manner he did. There was no dispute over the issue
14	The third argument is that Wingate's reference to	14	at the time. The memorandum wasn't self-serving in any
15	the Bahr el Arab was merely a geographic description,	15	way.
16	and not the delimitation or definition of a boundary.	16	The probative value of contemporary statements made
17	You'll find these in the rejoinder of the SPLM/A at	17	by senior Government officials has, I would suggest,
18	paragraphs 860 and 861.	18	been recognised by the International Court in its recent
19	As to the first assertion, that the Government	19	decision in the Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh case.
20	pretends to have discovered this document only in its	20	There, as I'm sure the members will recall,
21	counter-memorial is obviously just simply wrong.	21	a question arose as to the weight to be given to
22	Sudan's memorial discussed Wingate's description at	22	a letter written by the acting state secretary of Johor,
23	paragraph 360 and annexed the memorandum to its	23	stating that the Johor Government does not claim
24	memorial. The Government had produced the same	24	ownership of the island of Pedra Branca, in response to
25	memorandum to the ABC experts, and it was the SPLM/A	25	a query from Singapore.
	D 201		D 202
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18:17 1	that chose to ignore this key piece of evidence, in both	18:20 1	The court, calling this document "of central
2	its memorial and its counter-memorial.	2	importance for determining the developing understanding
3	With respect to the argument that Wingate's	3	of the two parties about sovereignty over the island",
4	memorandum was ex post facto, and a general summary of	4	concluded that the acting state secretary's letter had
5	the transfer decision which was not intended to change	5	major significance and that it showed as of 1953, in
6	that decision, that argument I would suggest is both	6	that case, Johor's understanding of the situation,
7	disingenuous and irrelevant.	7	ie that it didn't have sovereignty or claim ownership
8	It's disingenuous to complain that it's	8	over the island in question.
9	ex post facto because the SPLM/A has had absolutely no	9	The same can be said for Wingate's memorandum. It
10	hesitation in referring to two other documents which	10	showed how the seniormost Government official in Sudan
11	appear in the same compendium as does Wingate's	11	at the time understood the position regarding the areas
12	memorandum: the annual reports for Bahr el Ghazal and	12	that had been transferred. As he said, those areas lay
13	•	13	to the south of the Bahr el Arab.
14		14	I might also note that the court in its 1951
15	1 ,	15	judgment in the Fisheries case also had no reservations
16	•	16	about referring to ex post facto descriptions of a prior
17	•	17	act by a government to shed light on the meaning of the
18	_	18	original act.
19		19	In that case it will be recalled that what was at
20		20	issue was the interpretation of a Norwegian royal decree
21		21	of 1812 concerning the extent of Norway's territorial
22		22	sea. In interpreting that 1812 decree, the court relied
23		23	on subsequent Norwegian decrees issued in 1869 and 1889,
24	•	24	and on internal reports from 1912 and even 1929 prepared
25	TEN A 1 A 1: A C A	25	by the Norwegian Government, which provided further
	That's why this ex post facto argument is	23	by the Norwegian Government, which provided further
	Page 202	23	Page 204

18:22 1	explanations as to Norway's perception of what the	18:25 1 hearing will resume tomorrow morning at 9.30.
2	original 1812 decree had provided for.	2 (6.25 pm)
3	I'd suggest that, if anything, Wingate's description	3 (The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am the following day)
4	is even more relevant than what happened in that case in	4
5	clarifying what Condominium officials considered had	5
6	been transferred from Bahr el Ghazal to Kordofan in	6
7	1905. His memorandum was not prepared years later; it	7
8	was written shortly after the transfer decision had been	8
9	taken. It was not simply a general summary of the	9
10	earlier transfer decision; it added clarifications about	10
11	the geographical location of the transferred areas.	11
12	In no way did Wingate purport to change the decision	12
13	that had previously been taken; his memorandum explained	13
14	that decision. Governor-General Wingate had no reason	14
15	to change the decision, it wasn't controversial,	15
16	although it was understandable that he would explain its	16
17	territorial ramifications to his superiors by means of	17
18	the annual report. Those superiors, whether in Cairo or	18
19	in London, never thereafter questioned his description	19
20	of what had happened.	20
21	Thus when the SPLM/A argues that Wingate's	21
22	description was merely geographic, not a delimitation of	22
23	a boundary, this tells only half of the story. Yes,	23
24	Wingate made a geographic description. But that	24
25	description is highly relevant: it tells us that the	25
23	description is highly felevant. It tens us that the	23
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18:23 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Government viewed the transferred areas as situated in a particular location, to the south of the Bahr el Arab. Given the earlier references to the Bahr el Arab as the pre-transfer administrative boundary, Wingate's description thus did place a northern limit on the transferred area, the Bahr el Arab. We agree that his memorandum and his description did not purport to delimit the southern boundary of the transferred areas, but the southern boundaries are not in dispute between the parties. The only genuine question that Wingate's memorandum could give rise to is: what river was he referring to when he wrote that, "The districts of Sultan Rob and Sultan Okwai, to the south of the Bahr el Arab, have been incorporated into Kordofan"? What river was he referring to when he mentioned the Bahr el Arab? Mr President, members of the Tribunal, that leads me	INDEX PAGE Submissions by PROFESSOR PELLET
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	to the next part of my presentation, in which I plan to address the question of the identity of the Bahr el Arab and in which I will show that Wingate knew which river he was referring to by the time he described the transfer area in his 1905 memorandum. But with your permission, Mr President, that story is maybe best held over until tomorrow morning. THE CHAIRMAN: I thank you very much, Mr Bundy. The	
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