



UNAMIS

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Office of the Spokesperson

PRESS BRIEFING

Following is a near-verbatim transcript of today's weekly briefing (12:30PM) by Radhia Achouri, Spokesperson for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sudan:

Good afternoon and welcome to our new Headquarters

North/South Comprehensive peace Agreement:

UN Security Council:

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on 9 January 2005, the members of the United Nations Security Council issued a press statement (copies available) pledging aid, including the deployment of a peace support operation in southern Sudan, after the signing of the formally ending two decades of civil war that has killed at least 2 million people, uprooted 4 million more and sent 600,000 into exile.

They stated that will expeditiously consider appropriate UN support for implementation of the peace agreement, including deployment of a peace support operation, and look to the international community, once implementation begins, to provide assistance for its implementation, as well as for the reconstruction and rehabilitation process. The Council members called on the emerging Government of National Unity to work expeditiously to consolidate peace throughout the country."

The Council also stressed its "continued determination" to monitor the conflict in Darfur region. The Council underscored the obligation of all parties to the Darfur conflict to maintain an already violated ceasefire that was signed in April and to work towards a peaceful settlement.

UN Secretary-General

In his message delivered on his behalf on the occasion of the signing ceremony of the CPA by his Special Representative for the Sudan, Jan Pronk, the UN Secretary Kofi Annan pledged to quickly outline plans for a United Nations operation there but warned that it would face severe challenges. Anticipating that the parties may be tempted to abandon the road to peace, while the international community might "prefer to look elsewhere," the Secretary-General emphasized that the accord marks "the beginning of a process, not an end." The Secretary-General cautioned that Sudan urgently needs a fully representative and democratic Government. He added that the planned all-inclusive National Conference should be open to all segments of Sudanese society.

“The real challenge now is for all the parties to show the same commitment, determination and courage in fully implementing the Agreement, which will entail equally daunting challenges over a very long period,” the Secretary-General said. He added that the CPA could serve as a blueprint for addressing Sudan's separate conflict in Darfur, in the country's west, “where the situation remains horrific and where the vital African Union Mission deserves greater support.” He voiced hope that the parties in Darfur “will be inspired by what has been achieved today, and pursue wide-ranging a political solution to their conflict without any further delay.”

Mr. Annan pledged continued humanitarian and development aid, adding that he would shortly recommend a UN peace support operation in Sudan to the Security Council, but warned that it “will likely face immense logistical difficulties in a country with such inadequate roads, airfields and communication facilities.” Still, he said, “we are determined to field an effective operation.”

Darfur/UNSC

SRSJ Jan Pronk presented yesterday the Secretary-General's monthly report on Darfur. Copies of his oral statement are available. The SRSJ stated that "It is hard to imagine that the peace dividend promised by the Nairobi agreement will be reaped without an end to the suffering in Darfur. International aid will not flow and, more important, in Sudan itself the achievement will turn out to be vulnerable. As long as there is war in some part of the country, resources will be spent on weapons, not welfare”.

The armed groups have been re-arming and the conflict spreading outside Darfur, Mr. Pronk said. "Large quantities of arms have been carried into Darfur in defiance of the Security Council decision taken in July. December saw a build-up of arms, attacks of positions, including air attacks, raids on small towns and villages, increased banditry, more looting." Fighting was affecting humanitarian work more frequently and more directly than bureaucratic restrictions ever did, "with fatal and tragic consequences," he added.

He warned that neither GoS nor the Darfur rebels, fearing that they may be further marginalized should conclude that with the signing of the north-south peace pact, they should seize the opportunity to deal one another decisive blows.” Both perceptions would be false, both reactions dangerous. Both have to be countered by pressure, reason and the offering of an alternative," he said.

Among his recommendations for a comprehensive agreement were requiring the Government and the Darfur rebels to exercise full restraint, both sides withdrawing behind well-defined lines and both sides supplying their combatants with food and other survival needs, so as to diminish the urge to loot and kill, he said. The forces from the African Union (AU) were the third party needed "to be everywhere violence may erupt" and "they need help from the international community to make it happen," Mr. Pronk said. While negotiations were proceeding. "it would be useful to start thinking of including tribal leaders in finding political solutions" - leaders from tribes outside the control of the Government and the rebel movements, he said.” Peace in Darfur requires broad and strong support from all," Mr. Pronk said.

Joint Implementation Mechanism

The Joint Implementation Mechanism held an emergency meeting on 7 January at the request of the GoS. The JIM discussed a number of issues raised by GoS in particular actions to be undertaken by the Sudanese side immediately after the signing of the North/South CPA and the situation in Darfur. GoS announced in this regard that there was a need to resume the "road clearing" operations in North Darfur due to multiple attacks by rebels on humanitarian convoys, particularly Sudanese ones. GoS indicated that it wanted to consult with the JIM members before starting the operations. It reiterated its readiness to have the AU accompany GoS forces during the operations. GoS argued again that since the UNSC made it clear that security was the responsibility of the Government, GoS has no choice but to resume its road clearing operations, since the AU doesn't have as yet the capacity to undertake this task. The SRSG stated that the GoS military offensive of early December proved to be of a negative impact on civilian population and led to further displacement of people as to clashes with rebel groups. SRSG pointed out also that the choice of timing was a matter of concern since engaging in such operations would negatively impact the peace momentum gained in Naivasha. The AU and UN partners voiced the concerns expressed by the SRSG. The Special Representative of the AU Chairman, Minister Kingebe asked GoS for assurances that it would not start any operations until consultations with AU are concluded. GoS reacted positively and agreed to the AU request.

The SRSG raised the issue of the Polio campaign to remind GoS of his request of observance of days of tranquility during the Polio vaccination campaign. GoS declared that it was committed to cooperate fully with the UN and respect the days of tranquility as it requested. The SRSG expressed concern at the increasing harassment of NGO staff, mostly local and national staff by local authorities in Darfur, including arbitrary detention and mistreatment. GoS indicated that this was not its policy and informed that it will instruct local authorities to stop such practices. Foreign Affairs Minister suggested that this issue should be considered in the framework of the sub-JIM on Human Rights and Protection. The Sub -JIM is tentatively scheduled to hold its first meeting sometime during the 3rd week of January.

- During the JIM meeting, GoS admitted that aerial bombing was used on 3 January during the GoS operations in Sayeh (97 km NE of El Fasher). Sayeh area was the scene of a clash between a GoS convoy and SLA elements. Minister Mustafa stated that aerial bombings are not part of GoS policy and indicated that an investigation was ongoing to identify and bring to justice those responsible for the bombing.

-The sub-JIM on Human rights and Protection will hold its first meeting on 16 January 2004

African Union

At the conclusion of its meeting held in Libreville, Gabon, on 10 January, the AU Peace and Security Council issued a Communiqué (copies available). The United Nations participated in the meeting at the invitation of the AU. In its Communiqué, the AUPSC expressed its conviction that the CPA offers a framework upon which other contentious issues in the Sudan, including the conflict in Darfur, could be resolved; demands that the Inter-Sudanese Peace Talks be resumed in Abuja, in early February 2005, and requests the Movements to be represented thereto by their highest leaders; strongly condemns the gross and repeated violations of the Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement of 8 April 2004 and the Abuja Protocols

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of 9 November 2004, Council further condemns the continued attacks against innocent civilians, as well as against humanitarian workers and expresses its deep concern at the prevailing humanitarian situation; Demands that the Parties fully implement the decisions of the 6th Meeting of the Joint Commission held in N'djamena, Chad, on 3-4 January 2005. [The Government of the Sudan should immediately withdraw its forces to the positions they held before the military offensive launched on 8 December 2004 in order to create conditions conducive to the resumption of the political negotiations, disarm the Janjaweed/Armed militias and inform AMIS of the concrete steps taken in this regard. In this respect, the Council welcomes the pledge by the Government of Sudan to withdraw its forces to their pre-8 December position; the Movements should immediately communicate to the Chairman of the Ceasefire Commission the locations of their forces and put an end to attacks against commercial activities and government infrastructures, including police stations]; Asks the Ceasefire Commission to verify the implementation by the Parties of the above-mentioned commitments and to report accordingly to it for appropriate action; Appeals to the international community, in particular the UN Security Council and its Members, to exert constant pressure on all the Parties so that they abide by their commitments and extend full cooperation to AU efforts; Asks the AU Commission to continue and accelerate the deployment of AMIS.

Humanitarian and other issues

Southern Sudan

Following the signing of the CPA, WFP launched on 9 January 2005 an emergency appeal for 302 million Dollars to feed 3.2 million Sudanese. WFP indicated that over the next 12 months, 268,000 metric tones of food will be required for war and drought affected people primarily in South Sudan. Many of the affected population are also from the transitional areas of Abeyi, Nuba Mountains and Blue Nile as well as the chronically food insecure Red Sea and Kassala State in eastern Sudan. (Copies of the press release are available)

Polio Immunization campaign

With 112 confirmed cases of polio by the beginning of 2005, the Government of Sudan, WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International and other partners joined in the global battle against polio launched on 10 January. Ceremonies took place throughout Sudan, including Juba, Port Sudan, Darfur and in Khartoum State. In Nyala, the DSRSG humanitarian affairs and Development, Manuel A randa D a Silva and UNICEF R epresentative for C had and Darfur State, Keith Mackenzie, and also WHO officials took part in the launching of the campaign.

Darfur

Security

-North Darfur: Following up on the security assessment on Saiyah village, 97 km NE of El Fasher, on 8 January, an interagency team conducted a UXO survey on 9 January. The Mellit -- Saiyah-Malha road has been cleared for UN operations, however staff members have been advised to avoid bomb craters and the area south west of the village due to the presence of UXOs.

-On 9 January, it was reported that a group of armed militia attacked Abu Ramlah and UM Sagwada villages, 17 km south of Shangil Tobai. Reportedly, 4 persons were injured and treated in Shangil Tobai.

-South Darfur: On 6 January, unidentified gunmen fired gunshots in the direction of Kalma camp; however initial investigations on 8 January could not confirm reported casualties or injuries as a result of the incident (no further details available).

-Arab militia reportedly attacked Juruf on 5 and 6 January in response to looting of their cattle by SLA forces, reportedly leading to the death of two people, the injury of four persons and the abduction of eight women. The remaining population in Juruf has reportedly fled towards Manawashi.

-A vaccination team, which visited Fugiley, a location 6km east of Feina, found a population of approximately 20 persons remaining out of a previous population of about 4,000. The remaining residents informed the group that Arab militias had recently attacked the village on three different occasions, on 30 December, 3 and 7 January. As a result of these attacks, the persons interviewed reported that approximately 40 people were killed and over 600 cattle were looted. The AU has been informed of these reports and plans to investigate the situation.

-An INGO reports that gunmen hijacked one of its rental vehicles near the village of Dito on 10 January. AU monitors are attempting to locate the vehicle.

- West Darfur: An INGO vehicle traveling from Zalingei to Nertiti was, reportedly, shot at by unidentified perpetrators at a location approximately 35km from Zalingei. No injuries or casualties were reported from the attack.

-An unidentified gunman attacked a six-vehicle empty convoy contracted by WFP returning from Momei to Geneina on 6 January. The perpetrators reportedly killed the driver and wounded two passengers. One of the wounded passengers reportedly later died at the hospital.

-Greater Ekuatoria: The areas close to the borders of Uganda are still unstable. Recent reports indicate that on 29 December 2004, 2 Km from Nimule, LRA elements attacked the village of Arapi where there were casualties and one abduction. The roads from Ikotos to Kitgum, Kitgum to Parajok and Nimule to Ajumani are still inaccessible to humanitarian operations due to fear of attacks by the LRA.

Protection

-South Darfur: Agencies are in discussions with local authorities on the relocation of some of the Kalma IDPs. The camp is currently overstretched with a population of more than 120,000 IDPs. The humanitarian community hopes to identify a couple of nearby locations that would be appropriate for the relocation of more than half of the Kalma IDPs.

-West Darfur: Agencies report continuous tension in Um Kher following reports of possible attacks by Arab militias. Local authorities report that they are working with the militias to prevent the attacks. The AU has been informed on this matter.

- An interagency assessment team visited Asunga, an IDP location on the border with Chad, on 4 January, to determine the reasons behind the large population movement in the area. The team found that most of the population moved to the area in the hope of receiving humanitarian assistance. Part of the population was composed of refugees from Chad who
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stated that they have been moving back and forth to the area as a result of tribal conflicts in their areas. UNHCR plans to further investigate this issue. An interagency assessment team plans to investigate reports of recent population movements towards Kulbus.

- On 7 January in El Geneina, two women reported that an armed man in uniform visited their home, threatened them, fired shots, and looted their livestock. The incident was reported to the police.

-UNDP and IRC in collaboration with the national NGO, PLACE, completed the first phase of human rights workshops in Geneina. The agencies report that a total of 637 individuals participated in the workshops including community groups and leaders, GoS representatives including military and police forces as well as judges and lawyers. Similar workshops are planned to be held in Zalingei in the following weeks.

Food/NFIs

-North Darfur: New IDPs continue to arrive in Abu Shouk camp, continuing a trend persistent over the past few weeks with new arrivals from Tawilla, Sarafiya, Birka, Umbarro and Kornoi. Agencies estimate that between 25,000 and 35,000 people have recently arrived from these locations. These figures, however, are not yet confirmed. Agencies have been actively providing humanitarian assistance to the recent arrivals. Blankets and soap were provided to a first batch of arrivals from Sarafiya amounting to 500 families between 20 and 22 December. Another 4,500 families received similar items over the past few days. After an initial reluctance to providing shelter items to the new arrivals as most of them are expected to relocate to a new site, the new arrivals will receive shelter material over the next two days in Abu Shouk, due to the delays in preparing the new site and the urgent need for protection from the cold. Food has been provided to approximately 15,000 new arrivals since 31 December. An interagency team visited the site on 10 January to make an assessment of the additional needs. Following the visit, WFP plans to continue provision of food assistance and UNICEF in cooperation with OCHA and the Ministry of Education plans to arrange temporary recreational activities for the children.

Q: Could you give us more details about what you were just describing about so many thousands of new arrivals in Abu Shouk for the last few days –why are they coming from these other areas and what have they been saying about, why they have been coming to Abu Shouk?

A: On that issue you would remember the incident that happened in Tawilla and its surrounding areas. And we kept informing you on updates on the whereabouts of these people. The biggest bulk of these people who are arriving to Abu Shouk are those people who fled fighting in the beginning of the second week of December. So they are moving towards camps and the closest to where they actually were at the time is Abu Shouk camp. It took them such a long time maybe because of the fact that they were joining the camps basically walking and because of the fact that they were just hiding for a while in the surrounding areas and they lately started to join, quite massively, Abu Shouk camp. That is the main reason: insecurity that happened in the beginning of December.

Q: Does that mean it is insecure anywhere outside el-Fasher that is why they are all heading towards Abu Shouk rather than staying in the areas like Kebkabiya?

A: No. These people are heading mainly for Abu Shouk because Abu Shouk is closest in terms of IDP camps. If you are looking basically for what they need, these people are definitely hungry, sick and so forth so they are heading towards camps where all this assistance is available. As for fears, yes they are still persistent and people do not feel comfortable going back to the areas where the fighting took place. So they are not considering, at least massively for the time being, going back to their areas of origin and they are heading instead towards IDP camps and since the closest and the biggest is Abu Shouk so that is mainly the reason why they are going to Abu Shouk.

Q: Are there any plans to deploy European or any other non-African police to Darfur? Pronk said that political talks should be separated from the security talks – what does that mean? Are there any incidents or breaches of the days of tranquility during the immunization campaign?

A: To my knowledge there is no police to be brought from the European countries to be deployed with the AU. What I know is that some European countries are going to provide some human resources kind of support to the AU and hence they sent or are sending some of their experts to assist the AU troops deployed on the ground and be deployed further on the ground to complete the deployment of the AU. However, my understanding is that it is not a deployment of police as such but it is a framework of assistance by third parties to the AU – at its request actually and at the request of the UN Security Council and Secretary General.

On what was meant by Jan Pronk, Jan Pronk stated very clearly many times that emphasis should be put on the political talks since the issue of Darfur could only be resolved politically through an agreed political framework. And that the security issues should actually be dealt with within the existing agreed institution and framework that is the AU Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission on Ceasefire established by the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement on 8th April. That has been always his stand so basically the idea is: talk politics, agree on a framework that will deal with the root causes of your problem and settle it comprehensively and sustainably and leave out the security issues to the existing frameworks – particularly of the AU. That is the way to move ahead and that is the way you could accomplish progress.

On the polio campaign, I just referred the lady who has been asking the question to what I said in my briefing that on overall, the polio campaign is going smoothly, no incidents has been reported to us except the one that I reported to you but it did not have really a serious impact on conducting the polio campaign itself. So: so far, so good.

Q: Since IGAD and IGAD partners obviously succeeded in handling the conclusion of the comprehensive peace agreement, would you expect the IGAD to be associated to the AU mediation efforts when it comes to the Darfur issue?

Do you expect the UN Peace Support Mission to play a role in Darfur?

What was meant by the Secretary General when he said that the measures agreed upon or implemented so far when it comes to Darfur have to be reviewed?

A: As far as IGAD association in the process led by the AU we don't have any information of such a move so far and the process remains led by the AU. As for a possible role or deployment of UN forces in Darfur – that is also a non-subject for us and there are no such intentions. The Peace Support Mission is for the north and south and that Peace Support Mission has no role to play in Darfur at least so far.

As for what was meant by the Secretary General, the Secretary General said some days ago when he was asked by reporters what he thinks of the situation he said: well I do believe that the approach implemented so far is not working and hence the Security Council will have to look at this approach and review it in a way that will be more effective to address the vicious circle that is going on in Darfur be it when it comes to the political negotiations or the situation on the ground. Further details on the thinking of the Secretary General are available in the report presented by Jan Pronk yesterday to the Council and also the oral briefing presented by Jan Pronk to the Security Council of which you have a copy.

Q: What is the current situation regarding aid convoys getting into Darfur? We know that a few weeks ago the WFP has stopped its operations, has it started again or what is the situation?

A: As far as I know, the situation has improved in terms of humanitarian access. I will have to look for this information further but what I know is we are having better access compared to the last week or so (I don't remember the date) when the WFP suspended its operations. The situation is better in terms of access. However, the situation in general terms remains really volatile. We don't know when things happen. We still have some roads closed. We cleared some of these roads that were closed at the time when the incident that made the WFP stop its operations -- we re-opened them actually. All in all I would say that the situation now in terms of access and the movement of convoys is getting better but we are still experiencing some attacks on convoys and I reported some of them today. Of course that is a situation we are not happy about at all. DSRSG Da Silva when he spoke to the SLA, when he went to Jebel Mara, made it very clear that the United Nations is definitely very much concerned with the behavior of some of the rebel movements or their elements -- the kidnapping, hijacking, detention -- it went even further: some rebel groups are even using those trucks they stole from the WFP or the companies working for the WFP in their attacks. They are basically mounting weaponry on those trucks and using them in their attacks. Definitely, you would understand that it is a thing that should not happen because we are humanitarian people and our cars should not be used in attacks. And for anybody who is familiar with International Humanitarian Law, would know that that is definitely a serious matter if rebel groups would behave in such a way. Furthermore banditry, as I reported, is still ongoing and this is definitely making our humanitarian work very difficult although now, as I said before, is better than five days ago. But we are not taking it for granted -- we are following and monitoring the situation.

Q: So WFP restarted again after that suspension?

A: I would believe so but I will check it further for you. If you are talking about that area, that road from Kordofan to southern Darfur, I will check it and give you a clear update on what roads are open and what roads are close for operations.

Q: The United Nations announced that it will be deploying troops in Kassala. How many are these troops?

A: I said this before but not really along the lines presented by the lady who asked me. I said something along the lines that the UN Peace Support Mission will eventually deploy some of its troops in Kassala. However we do not have any number so far on the number of the troops to be deployed even in the Peace Support Mission since the Secretary General's report is not ready yet. The Secretary General is still working on the report in which he will recommend the size of the mission, its plan of deployment, phases of deployment and areas of

deployment. What we know is, so far according to our planning, the biggest bulk of the Peace Support Mission troops are going to be deployed in the south. However, some of these troops are going to be deployed in eastern Sudan but also in other areas indicated in the comprehensive peace agreement and known as transitional areas.

Q: Initially the first UN troops were supposed to be deployed in Sudan by the ninth of February that is one month from the date of signing of the peace agreement. But you are just now saying that the UN has not yet issued its program, its plans and such sorts of things. Does this mean that the UN is going to have a delay in terms of deployment of its troops in the peace support mission?

Secondly, Greater Equatoria, as you said, and its roads bordering Uganda, is still unstable due to insecurity caused by the LRA. How is the UN going to cooperate with the new government of Sudan which is supposed to be formed after the six months in order to chase away these LRA movements in southern Sudan?

A: As for deployment, I just read to you excerpts from what the Secretary General said, that we might experience some delays. Now the delays are to be expected because, among other reasons, of the fact of the absence of roads and infrastructure and so on particularly in the south which is going to be the major area of operations of the Peace Support Mission. However let me try and go back to the dates that I indicated to you. The Secretary General will present his report to the Security Council by the 25th of January. We are expecting the Security Council to issue its resolution approving the mandate and the size of the force by mid-February. So mid-February will be the date for the countdown for us. So for the time-being forget, what I would say, forget about the signing of the agreement – that would not be the reference date anymore. The reference date would be the date of the resolution of the Security Council approving the mandate and establishing the Peace Support Mission. And we expect it to be around mid-February. We will then start deploying a month after that – that would be mid-March.

On the issue of Greater Equatoria, the Peace Support Mission when it is going to be deployed and once it is going to be approved, will have a mandate covering the internationally recognized borders of the Sudan. Basically anything that will happen inside the territory of Sudan will be an issue to be considered or overseen by the Peace Support Mission. We do hope that we will not resort to that and we do hope that once we are deployed, the deployment *per se* of our troops will be a deterrent for any of the neighbors of the Sudan not to proceed to such activities within the territory of the Sudan. That is the idea and definitely that is an issue for us to take as part of the issues that we are going to be monitoring and part of our task because our area of operations will be to that extent. I don't know if I have made myself clear because you are looking at me as if you did not understand what I said but to make it simple, my answer to your question is: yes we are going to handle that part of the activities that are ongoing in southern Sudan.

Q: Yesterday, the WFP made an emergency appeal, before that we know that the requirements of the WFP were included in the Work Plan. What in the view of the WFP made it to issue this new appeal?

Secondly: you said that you are referring to Pronk's statement to the Security Council, but we understand from some news reports that the Secretary General has presented a report on Darfur to the Security Council – but you didn't mention anything on this.

Another thing is that if this peace support mission is deployed, especially in southern Sudan, the LRA will be a great risk for them. Will there be any special precautionary measures for that situation?

A: As for the WFP I am sorry I don't have the details. The rationale is obviously there and they made it clear why it is that they are asking for this money. As on how this new appeal relates to the Work Plan, I really don't have any information on that. I recommend that you speak to the WFP who will be in a better position to really answer your question.

On what you said on the report, I did not get it. All reports presented to the Security Council are the Secretary General's reports. These reports are not presented by Koffi Anan himself. They are presented by his high officials. For instance the reports on Sudan are presented by the SRSG Jan Pronk. Those for Liberia are presented by the SR for Liberia. If the Special Representative is not available then these reports are presented by other high officials of the United Nations Secretariat - including the Undersecretary-general for Political Affairs or for Peace Keeping Operations. So Koffi Anan does not present the report himself. They are issued in his name and they are his reports but they are presented by other people. It does not make these reports any less than what they are - Reports of the Secretary General. And I read it to you: I said that the report of the Secretary General was presented to the Council by Jan Pronk yesterday. So I hope that I answered your question.

Again on the issue of Greater Equatoria and the LRA activities, I don't know if all of you recall that in one of its documents, the Security Council made it very clear in one of the provisions that the neighboring countries of Sudan would have to refrain from any activities. The LRA in particular should refrain from any activities inside the territory of the Sudan. And again, what I can say, but still in general terms, we still don't have the mandate, but our mandate as a Peace Support Mission in Sudan will be covering north and south Sudan and that includes all the territory of the Sudan as recognized internationally. So if the LRA, assuming, is going to be tempted to continue its incursions in the territory of the Sudan well obviously that activity is going to be monitored by the Peace Support Mission of Sudan and will be brought to the attention of the Security Council which will follow it up. Obviously the Security Council is very conscious and very aware of the situation. I am just speculating but I would expect the Security Council, in the resolution in which it is going to establish the Peace Support Mission, I am assuming that the Security Council is going to make provisions addressing that particular aspect of the situation and addressing in particular the LRA and the Ugandan side when it comes to our work and what should be done and what should not be done and the obligations of everybody including third parties from neighboring countries of the Sudan. This is what I would expect but, I am just speculating, but I would expect it to be that way.