

RELEASE IN PART
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From: Jiloty, Lauren C <JilotyLC@state.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2011 11:22 AM
To: H
Cc: Abedin, Huma
Subject: FW: Sudan

From Jimmy Carter.

From: Jimmy [mailto:]
Sent: Tuesday, January 11, 2011 12:58 AM
To: Tdonilon ; Jiloty, Lauren C
Cc: Llgay
Subject: Sudan

B6

These are some notes that may be interesting, pending a more complete report when I return home. Best wishes, Jimmy

During our long discussion with Sudanese President Al Bashir, he informed us that:

- a) He will fully support any decision made by South Sudanese, including forming an independent nation.
- b) Southerners living in N. Sudan will continue to have freedom of worship as during long-standing Sharia law, and will enjoy all other rights except voting and holding civil service jobs.
- c) He is eager to have peace in Darfur but not with rebel leaders who continue their publicly announced rebellion against the government. He prefers to deal with public officials who have been elected in April 2010, plus rebel leaders who reject violence.
- d) He opposes dual citizenship but will support "soft borders" between North and South to facilitate easy movement between the two nations.
- e) The debt of about \$38 billion is his nation's, and not of S. Sudan. Debt relief is badly needed.
- f) He is eager for the U.S. to lift the "false" claim that the Sudan government supports terrorism, and believes that sanctions should be lifted.
- g) He is cooperating fully with President Mbeki in implementing all aspects of the CPA. Borders should follow those of 1905, and Abyei should be divided as suggested by Mbeki (one of six options).
- h) After a successful transition period, a permanent mechanism for discussion will be needed to insure amicable relations with S. Sudan.
- i) He accepted my proposal for new projects by The Carter Center to train health workers (\$12.3 million for 5 years), trachoma (\$3.8 million for 5 years), and onchocerciasis (\$600,000 for two years). He offered training for S. Sudanese health workers in northern universities.

Later, in Juba, we had extensive talks with President Salva Kiir. He informed us that:

- a) S. Sudan is determined to avoid conflict, even if taunted and challenged by the North.
- b) He is ready to resume talks on CPA issues as soon as referendum results are announced (about 1/29/11).
- c) Mini Minawi and other Darfur rebels have left S. Sudan to avoid any allegation that he is supporting rebellion.
- d) Task forces are preparing for a constituent assembly that will prepare a new constitution, decide on future elections, choose a name for the new nation, and prescribe standards for establishment of political parties (probably a minimum of 500 proven members and pledge to honor S. Sudan principles).
- e) The rights of northerners living in the South will be the same as other citizens re all human rights.
- f) There will be no censorship of citizens or the news media.

g) Three universities will be moved from the North to the South, which will take at least a year providing funds are available.

h) Almost \$1 billion in oil revenue is being withheld by N. banks, and S. Sudan is strapped for cash.

i) Although President Mbeki is considered more favorable toward the North (as indicated by Abye proposals), he is the only mediator and is acceptable to the South.

j) Carter Center's health training is desired in the South, but not until universities are moved to the South. Guinea worm eradication has removed a terrible blight, and complete success is a high priority.

k) Southerners who wish to move from N. to S. will be welcome, because many of them are skilled and well educated.