

Press Release

- 1- In the context of Sudan Government's endeavors to achieve peace, Stability and development in Sudan H.E Omar Hassan Ahmed El-Bashir President of the Republic of Sudan issued on 22nd of September 2015 two presidential decrees. The first decree No (39) guarantees the full amnesty to all leaders of the armed groups participating in the National Dialogue. The second decree No (40) is a declaration of a cease-fire and cession of hostilities from the part of the government, in all conflict zones in Darfur, South Kurdofan and Blue Nile State, to be effective as from the day of its issuance. The decrees prohibit conduct of military operations against armed groups and any conduct of military measure which contradicts the spirit of peace and stability.
- 2- The two decrees constitute a standing proof of the keenness, seriousness and determination of the Government of the Sudan to achieve peace and stability in the country. They represent an encouragement to all political parties, including the opposition and the leaders of the armed rebel groups to take part in the National Dialogue scheduled to take place on the 10th of October 2015 with a view to exchanging views and perspectives in order to overcome the issues of conflict.
- 3- In a further development, to guarantee the maximum participation in the dialogue, the Sudanese President sent letters of invitation to all leaders of opposition and rebel groups among those: Yassir Arman, Malek Agar, Jebreel Ibrahim and Abdelwahid Nour. Furthermore a high Sudanese delegation presided by the Assistant to the President visited the Republic of Chad on the 30th of September 2015 and conducted negotiations with the Chadian President Idriss Debby, as a mediator, in an endeavor to convince leaders of the rebel groups in Darfur to join the National Dialogue.
- 4- In this context it is pertinent to recall that this national initiative was launched by the President of the Republic in 2014, to discuss four issues of major importance, to the country at this stage: the sustainable peace, the

identity and the political and economic reform. The initiative is greatly welcomed by the UN, and many regional organizations such as the African Union, the Arab League, the IGAD and OIC.

- 5- Mindful of its full responsibility to defend, protect and maintain the security of its civilians, and to achieving sustainable peace in all parts of Sudan, the Government of Sudan under the leadership of its President undertook many constructive steps, enter alia: signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005 which included the right of self-determination and the referendum for South Sudan; welcoming and engaging in the two regional forums of negotiation in Doha and Addis Ababa , also welcoming the mediation of the African Union High Implementing Panel (AUHIP) presided by Mr. Thabo Mbeki who is leading the mediation between the Government and the SPLM/N and the so-called Revolutionary Front, and most recently of this national inclusive dialogue.
- 6- It is regrettable and disappointing that these tireless efforts to achieve peace through dialogue and negotiation are hindered and confronted by negative trends from some western countries and International players that insists to provide support and assistance to armed rebel groups to continue the fight and wage war against the people of the Sudan, instead of convincing them to join the peace process.
- 7- The government of the Sudan urges the international community including UN agencies, active concerned parties and every individual single state that defend the principals of peace and justice to assume their responsibilities and refrain from giving any support to the armed groups to impede the peace process and to exert the necessary efforts to make them join the table of negotiations and the dialogue being the sole alternative to achieving peace , justice and development in all parts of the country.

Date 8th of October 2015