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### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

#### Reports submitted by States parties under article VII of the Convention

#### Addendum

CHAD

[11 September 1986]

1. As a Member of the United Nations, Chad condemns racism and apartheid. Chad has no diplomatic or cultural relations with South Africa.
2. Article 18 of the Chad Constitution of 29 September 1982 prescribes "the effective participation of all social strata in the management of public affairs, and the promotion and development of the health and well-being of the population". Hence the Constitution implies condemnation of racism and apartheid.
3. Chadian youth is taking active and concrete measures against the Pretoria régime. For instance, from 24 to 31 May 1986, schoolchildren organized a week of information, reflection and action against apartheid. As part of this week, they conducted a signature-collecting campaign designed to isolate the South African apartheid régime, this being a specific means of action at their

disposal for combating apartheid. These schoolchildren, along with large numbers of South Africans, decided to declare: "Apartheid shall not pass".

4. Chadian authorities of all types, both political and administrative, are mobilizing against the practice of apartheid. Numerous initiatives are being taken at this critical moment in the struggle against the anachronistic apartheid régime, which is based essentially on an ideology of racism, intolerance and violence and which, for years now, has been showing its true character of brutality and cynicism.

5. The fierce struggle of millions of oppressed Africans to win their independence and eradicate apartheid requires the unreserved support of all peace- and justice-loving peoples.

6. Today, the apartheid régime, which has been outlawed by the international community and is struggling desperately for survival, is more than ever determined to arrest the relentless progress of freedom.

7. The so-called lifting of the state of emergency in the black townships which was announced on 7 March 1986 is pure trickery, since restrictions remain and, as in the past, plunge the country into widespread violence.

8. This repression is accompanied by numerous assaults on the countries bordering on South Africa, which are daily subjected to acts of terrorism, destabilization and violation of sovereignty.

9. In the light of this situation, each component of the international community should do what it can to support the recognized liberation movements and the front-line States. The Government of Chad considers such support to be a duty stemming from its endorsement of the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and that of the Organization of African Unity. Our country is illegally occupied by Libya, which is subjecting our compatriots of the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti to inhuman treatment. Being in this situation, we realize the burden imposed on the people of Namibia by South Africa's occupation of their country and the sufferings of all those who are subject to the apartheid régime.

10. Chad contributes to all measures designed to combat apartheid and discrimination. For instance, it is a party to numerous relevant international instruments, more particularly the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Our position on racial discrimination is therefore unswerving and will remain so for as long as the situation of the populations of southern Africa does not change.

11. Africa and the world must realize the atrocities to which the black populations of southern Africa are being subjected.