



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/14466
27 April 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1981 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to firmly and categorically deny the unfounded allegations made against my President and my country in document S/14455. My Government strongly condemns resort to baseless and malicious charges in the conduct of relations between States.

The Sudan, linked to Chad by ties of blood, geography, culture and history has been following with concern, the tragic developments of the civil strife that have engulfed that country for over a decade with serious repercussions, not only on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad but also on the peace, security and stability of the region, indeed, the African continent as a whole. The Sudan has always maintained friendly relations with the previous authorities in Chad, based on the principles and provisions of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, in particular, the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other States.

In response to the wishes of the authorities and different parties of Chad, the Sudan has always been involved in all African efforts to assist the people of Chad to achieve peace and national unity. Suffice it to mention that the Sudan is a key member of the Organization of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee on Chad and has initiated and chaired a number of African meetings on the question of Chad.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan strongly believes that it is only through negotiations that national unity and reconciliation and, hence, peace, can be attained in Chad. The Sudan reiterates its commitment to the Lagos Accord on National Reconciliation in Chad of 18 August 1979, the Freetown resolution on Chad adopted by the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments of the Organization of African Unity of July 1980 and the Lome communiqué of 14 January 1981, all three of which constitute the basis for the settlement of the question of Chad.

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All the 11 parties to the Transitional National Union Government of Chad who have signed the Lagos Accord, are well aware of the commitment of the Sudan to a genuine and lasting peaceful settlement to the civil strife. They are equally aware of President Nimeiri's untiring efforts to realize that goal and his personal involvement in the peace-making process among the different fighting factions.

My Government cannot subscribe to the claim that "calm and peace" have returned to Chad, because of the illegal presence of several thousand Libyan troops in Chad. The Libyan armed intervention not only bars the national reconciliation process in Chad but also frustrates the implementations of the Lagos Accord and, above all, threatens peace and security in the region.

While the Sudan reserves the right to seize the Security Council of the situation in Chad, it will be highly appreciated if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdel-Rahman ABDALLA
Permanent Representative
