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LETTER DATED 9 OCTOBER 1978 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAD  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you the Agreement between the Government of Chad and the Chad National Liberation Front - People's Liberation Forces (Armed Forces of the North) signed on 16 September 1977 at Khartoum. Please have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) B. DESSANDE

Annex

Agreement between the Government of Chad and the Chad  
National Liberation Front - People's Liberation Forces  
dated 16 September 1977

1. Talks were held at Khartoum from 2 to 15 September 1977 between the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Chad, headed by Colonel DJIME MAMARI NGAKINAR, Vice-President of the Higher Military Council, and the delegation of the People's Liberation Forces (Armed Forces of the North), led by Mr. HISSEIN HABRE, President of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North.

The members of the two delegations were:

For the Government:

1. Colonel DJIME MAMARI NGAKINAR  
Vice-President of the Higher Military Council
2. Mr. KOTIGA GUERINAN  
Minister of the Interior and Security
3. Mr. Kérim TOGOI  
Minister of the Economy, Planning and Transport
4. Mr. Galmaï YOUSSEUBOMI KIRMISS  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
5. Mr. Boukar ABDOUL  
Director-General of Foreign Affairs
6. Mr. MAHAMAT ABDELKERIM  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chad in Khartoum
7. Mr. MAHAMAT SENOUSI  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chad in Tripoli  
(designate)

For the Armed Forces of the North:

1. Mr. HISSEIN HABRE  
President of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN)
2. Mr. MAHAMAT NOURI  
Inspector General of the FAN
3. Mr. TAHA YOUSSEUF  
Deputy Chief of Staff, FAN
4. Mr. ALI TAHIER  
Secretary, CCFAN

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2. The purpose of these talks was to reach a peaceful solution to the armed conflict going on in Chad between the Chad Armed Forces and the People's Liberation Forces (Armed Forces of the North), to lay the foundations for national unity and to create a favourable social and political climate for mobilizing potential and human and material energies for the development of Chad.

3. The two delegations had separate discussions with President NIMEIRI on the morning of Sunday, 4 September 1977, and with Dr. Mansour KHALID, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the evening of Thursday, 1 September 1977. The two delegations met in the presence of Mr. Izzeldine HAMID, Minister of State of the Council of Ministers, representing President NIMEIRI, on Friday, 2 September; Sunday, 4 September; Wednesday, 7 September; Thursday, 8 September; Friday, 9 September; Sunday, 11 September; Wednesday, 14 September; Thursday, 15 September; and Friday, 16 September.

Also present at these meetings, on the Sudanese side, were:

1. Mr. Khalifa KARRAR  
Deputy Head of National Security
2. Dr. Nur Eldine SATTI  
First Secretary for Foreign Affairs

4. In his discussions with the two delegations President Nimeiri stated that Sudan and Egypt would act as guarantors of the implementation of any Agreement resulting from the talks and that they would give Chad any assistance that would strengthen national unity and promote economic and social development in Chad.

5. The two parties agreed on the following principles:

(a) The existence of a genuine political willingness to reach an over-all solution of the present problem.

The two parties are also inspired by a sense of national responsibility and by the certainty that in existing circumstances peace and reconciliation are the only solution to the disputes between brothers in Chad that have gone on for some 10 years.

(b) The objective conditions and circumstances are more propitious than they have ever been for ending the armed conflicts. From this springs the necessity to reach agreement as soon as possible.

(c) The two parties are aware that there are external forces exploiting political conflicts in Chad for their own benefit. The occupation of one part of Chad's territory is only one glaring example of that fact. In the circumstances national unity has become even more essential in order to confront the common enemy.

(d) The two parties express their confidence in each other and have displayed frankness and foresight with a view to establishing peace and finding a just and lasting solution that will take into account the real political situation in Chad and the social and cultural components that require the present régime and the organizations of the opposition to undertake the task of devising a formula that will satisfy the aspirations of all parties.

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(e) The two parties affirm their determination to have these talks, and the subsequent steps and measures, conducted in a climate of absolute secrecy, so that they may not serve as fertile soil for hostile propaganda campaigns and so that these efforts may not be misinterpreted by certain enemy circles.

6. The two parties reached agreement that the first step towards the achievement of national unity in Chad will be a general amnesty for all political opponents within and outside Chad. The Higher Military Council, the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North and all other fronts that support this agreement will immediately order a cease-fire. It is only then that the climate will be favourable for carrying out the following steps:

7. The proclamation of general amnesty and the cease-fire will be followed by the release of all political detainees and prisoners.

8. The necessary measures will be taken promptly to form a Provisional Government of National Unity in which the representatives of the main opposition movements and of all social strata will participate.

To this end consultations will take place between the Higher Military Council and the leadership group or groups of any opposition movements which choose to support the general amnesty and the call for national reconciliation.

9. The Provisional Government or the Provisional Government of National Unity will establish a detailed political programme and commit itself to applying it promptly according to a precise time-table.

The following points should be included in this political programme:

(a) General elections with a view to electing a Constituent Assembly;

(b) Drawing up of a new constitution and establishment of new institutions;

(c) Reorganization of the armed forces, the Gendarmerie, the police and the National and Nomad Guard;

(d) Establishment of a plan of work for the liberation of occupied Chad territories;

(e) Revision of unequal and unjust agreements in force with other countries;

(f) Strengthening of relations with Arab, African and other friendly countries;

(g) Economic revival and taking over the key sectors of the national economy;

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(h) Reorganization of the central and territorial administration and of the major state and para-state services;

(i) Reconstruction of regions devastated because of the armed conflict.

10. Genuine and sincere commitment to reconciliation with all other opposition factions.

11. Guaranteeing and respecting the legal rights of all Chad citizens and fundamental freedoms: freedom of expression, of movement, of association, of the press, etc.

12. The absorption of the Armed Forces of the North in the Chad National Army is accepted. Practical arrangements for their integration, their billeting and the settlement of material and administrative questions will be decided on after the General Amnesty and the cease-fire by a joint military committee comprised of persons from the two parties, according to the following principles:

(a) There shall be no transfers or individual assignments outside the Armed Forces of the North during the transitional period;

(b) Stationing within a military region shall be carried out according to unit, the numbers in any unit being not less than one company.

13. Formation of a bipartisan political and military committee to monitor and implement the agreement. If necessary, this committee may, with the participation of the Sudanese side, be converted into a committee to arbitrate disputes concerning the provisions of the agreement.

14. When the agreement comes into force, the Armed Forces of the North shall publish by means of broadcasts over Radio Nationale and in the press a communiqué in several languages. The Chad Government shall be informed in advance of the content of the communiqué.

Done at KHARTOUM, on 16 September 1977

Head of the Delegation of the Government of Chad:      Head of the Delegation of the FAN

Colonel DJIME MAMARI NGAKINAR  
Vice-President of the  
Higher Military Council

HISSEIN HABRE  
President of the  
CCFAN

Izzeldine HAMID  
Minister of State of the Council of Ministers  
Representative of President NIMEIRI.

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