

# ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

DECLARATIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS



Virginia Morris



**“Education is the most powerful weapon  
we can use to change the world.”**

**Nelson Mandela**

The quest for Pan-Africanism culminated in the establishment of the Organization of African Unity by the 32 African States that had achieved independence as of 25 May 1963. The historic decision to establish an organization to promote the goals of African unity and the aspirations of the African peoples was taken in the Africa Hall located at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The photograph on the cover is of the stained glass window in the foyer of the Africa Hall. It was designed by the Ethiopian Artist, Maître Afework Tekle. The artwork is divided into three parts which reflect “Africa Then”, “Africa Then and Now”, and “Africa Now and in the Future”.

Graphic design provided by Sean Bacon.

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\* Editor's note: Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa.

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\* Editor's note: The recommendations adopted by the Assembly are reproduced below.

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\* Editor's note: The recommendations adopted by the Assembly are reproduced below.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Recommendations of the Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and recommendations of the First Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions of the First Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and recommendations of the Second Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Recommendations of the Second Extraordinary Session of the Council Of Ministers*.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and recommendations of the Council of Ministers at its Second Ordinary Session. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Recommendations of the Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

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\* Editor's note: Reproduced from document AHG/44.

\* Editor's note: Reproduced from document AHG/61/Rev.1.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions of the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. *The Eighth Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, page 5. Reproduced from *Resolutions of the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.



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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and declarations of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. *The Eighth Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, page 5. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Declarations of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

\* Editor's note: Reproduced from *The Summit*.

\* Editor's note: These recommendations and decisions are reproduced below.

\* Editor's note: These recommendations, decisions and declaration are reproduced below.

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the declarations of the Seventh Summit meeting of East and Central African Heads of State and Government as contained in document AHG/62. It was not possible to obtain this document.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions of the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions of the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and declaration of the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Statement of the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

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\* Editor's note: Reproduced from *Solemn Declaration on General Policy*.

\* Editor's note: Reproduced from *African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence*.

\* Editor's note: Reproduced from document CM/647 (XXIV), annex V. This document was originally classified as "Secret". It has since been made available to the public.

\* Editor's note: The Organization of African Unity invited the United Nations to send a representative to attend, as an observer, the First Extraordinary Session on Angola. The Assembly was not able to agree on a resolution. The

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United Nations archives contain documents that provide information about the session. These documents were made public in 2006. Relevant excerpts are provided below.

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\* Editor's note: Reproduced from *Decisions adopted by the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government*.

\* Editor's note: Reproduced from United Nations document A/35/463/Corr.1.

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\* Editor's note: The English version of this resolution was not available. The unofficial translation of the French text is provided for information purposes only.



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\* Editor's note: This decision "Recognizes that the principles of good governance, transparency and human rights are essential elements for building representative and stable government and contribute to conflict prevention."

\* Editor's note: This decision "Decides that Member States whose governments came to power through unconstitutional means after the Harare Summit, should restore constitutional legality before the next summit".

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\* Elias, T. (1965). The Charter of the Organization of African Unity. American Journal of International Law, 59(2), 243-267. © American Society of International Law 1965. Reprinted with the permission of Cambridge University Press.

## Foreword

### Professor Dire D. Tladi

As a Professor of international law and a former Legal Adviser of the South African Mission to the United Nations, it is my pleasure to provide the foreword for this publication prepared by Virginia Morris which aims to promote a better understanding of the contribution of the Organization of African Unity to the codification and progressive development of international law. During my tenure with the South African Mission in New York, I worked with Ms. Morris to expand the international law training opportunities provided by the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

The Organization of African Unity established in 1963 was the first organization created to implement the vision of Pan-Africanism for the African continent. The African States that had achieved independence met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to establish this continental organization “to safeguard and consolidate the hard-won independence as well as the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our States”.<sup>1</sup>

The Organization of African Unity provided a mechanism for establishing the common policies and coordinated actions of Africa to promote the unity and solidarity of African States; to achieve a better life for the African people; to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Africa States; to eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent; and to promote international cooperation based on the solid foundation for peaceful, positive cooperation provided by the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>2</sup>

This publication covers the work of the supreme organ of the Organization of African Unity, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in the service of the States and peoples of Africa over a period of almost 40 years from its establishment in 1963 to the transition to its successor, the African Union, in 2002.

During this period of almost four decades, the Assembly addressed the most important challenges facing the African continent, including: decolonization, apartheid and white minority rule; the peaceful settlement of disputes; peace and security; arms control and disarmament; international relations and the policy of non-alignment; democracy and good governance; human rights; refugees; economy, trade and external debt; self-sustained economic and social development; environmental protection; and promoting a better life for the people of Africa.

In 2002, believing that the time had come to build on the successes of the OAU, African Heads of State and Government, decided to establish the African Union to replace the OAU, with a view to addressing the present and future challenges of the continent.

While the Africa Union provides the mechanism for charting the present and future course of Africa, it is important to remember the legacy of the Organization of African Unity and the Pan-African vision that inspired the first continental organization and continues to guide its successor.

The Durban Declaration paid tribute to the Organization of African Unity when the African Union was launched, following the entry into force of its Constitutive Act, in 2002:

“The common identity and unity of purpose engendered by the OAU became a dynamic force at the service of the African people in the pursuit of the struggle for the total emancipation of the African continent in the political, economic and social fields. Nowhere has that dynamic force proved more decisive than in the African struggle for

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<sup>1</sup> Charter of the Organization of African Unity, preamble.

<sup>2</sup> OAU Charter, Article II, paragraph 1.

decolonization. Through the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the continent worked and spoke as one with undivided determination in forging an international consensus in support of the liberation struggle. Today, we celebrate a fully decolonized Africa and apartheid has been consigned to the ignominy of history.

.....

We, the Heads of State and Government, meeting in the inaugural session of the Assembly of our African Union, honour the founding leaders of the OAU and pay tribute to their tenacity, resilience and commitment to African unity. They stood firm in the face of the divisive manipulations of the detractors of Africa and fought for the integrity of Africa and the human dignity of all the peoples of the continent. In the same vein, we pay tribute to all the Secretaries-General and all the men and women who served the OAU with dedication and commitment.

As we hail the achievements of the OAU, we rededicate ourselves more resolutely to its principles and objectives and to the ideals of freedom, unity and development which the founding leaders sought to achieve in establishing the Organization thirty-nine years ago. As we bid farewell to the OAU, we rededicate ourselves to its memory as a pioneer, a liberator, a unifier, an organizer, and the soul of our continent. We pledge to strive more resolutely in pursuing the ultimate goals of the OAU and in furthering the cause of Africa and its people under the African Union.”

This important publication preserves the legacy of the Organization of African Unity and provides the historical context for the continuing work of the African Union by bringing together the most comprehensive collection of documents representing the contribution of the Organization of African Unity to a free, independent and united Africa and the foundation for the ongoing efforts of the African Union to attain an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa.

The African Institute of International Law is to be commended for making the African Law Series available on its website *free of charge* to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this publication across the continent and beyond. This confirms the African Union’s recognition of *“the importance of the role that the Institute will play in building the capacity of African faculties of law and African lawyers in dealing with various aspects of international and African Union law”*.<sup>3</sup>

**Professor Dire D. Tladi**  
**University of Pretoria**  
**Former Member, United Nations International Law Commission**

**Pretoria**  
**March 2023**

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<sup>3</sup> Assembly/AU/Dec.405 (XVIII).



## Preface

International law and African law are the essential foundation for achieving the objectives of African unity and the aspirations of the African peoples. The Charter of the Organization of African Unity recognized: the inalienable right of all people to control their own destiny; the fact that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are essential objectives for the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples; the responsibility to harness the human resources of the African continent for the total advancement of the African peoples in all spheres of human endeavour; a common determination to promote understanding among African peoples and cooperation among African States in response to the aspirations of the African peoples for brotherhood and solidarity, in a larger unity transcending ethnic and national differences; the need to establish and maintain conditions for peace and security to translate this determination into a dynamic force in the cause of human progress; and that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provide a solid foundation for peaceful and positive cooperation among States.<sup>4</sup>

The Constitutive Act of the African Union recognized that the Organization of African Unity had played a determining and invaluable role in the liberation of the continent, the affirmation of a common identity and the process of attainment of the unity of the continent and had provided a unique framework for collective action in Africa and its relations with the rest of the world. The Constitutive Act of the African Union recognizes the need: to build a partnership between governments and all segments of civil society to strengthen solidarity and cohesion among the African peoples guided by the common vision of a united and strong Africa; to promote peace, security and stability as a prerequisite for the implementation of its development and integration agenda; to promote and protect human and peoples' rights, consolidate democratic institutions and culture, and to ensure good governance and the rule of law.<sup>5</sup>

The Constitutive Act of the African Union sets forth the following objectives to meet the needs of Africa: to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; to encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; to promote peace, security and stability on the continent; to promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance; to promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments; to establish the necessary conditions to enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations; to promote sustainable development as well as the integration of African economies; to promote cooperation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of the African peoples; and to advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields.<sup>6</sup> The African Union is guided by the following principles in performing its functions to achieve those objectives: peaceful resolution of conflicts among Member States of the African Union; peaceful coexistence of Member States and their right to live in peace and security; promotion of gender equality; and respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance.<sup>7</sup>

This publication was prepared for academic purposes to promote a better knowledge of African law and thereby further the objectives of African unity and the aspirations of the African peoples. It contains the declarations, resolutions and decisions adopted by the Organization of African Unity at its ordinary and extraordinary sessions held from 1963 to 2002. These documents reflect an important period in the history of Africa from the struggle for independence to the vision of Pan-Africanism. They provide the historical context and foundation for the subsequent work of the African Union. The legal materials reproduced in this publication contain technical

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<sup>4</sup> Charter of the Organization of African Unity, preamble.

<sup>5</sup> Constitutive Act of the African Union, preamble.

<sup>6</sup> Article 3.

<sup>7</sup> Article 4.

corrections and editorial changes.<sup>8</sup> The original text of most of the documents may be found on the African Union website.<sup>9</sup>

The author would like to express appreciation for the cooperation and assistance provided by the African Union during the preparation of this publication.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The United Nations editorial guidelines have been used to address minor inconsistencies in the use of the English language such as spelling, capitalization and punctuation. *United Nations Editorial Manual* (Sales No. E.83.I.16), United Nations Editorial Manual online (<http://dd.dgacm.org/editorialmanual>), and the *Oxford Dictionary* online (British and World English) (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>). The French versions of the documents have also been consulted for guidance and clarification as needed.

<sup>9</sup> African Union website, <https://au.int/en/treaties>.

<sup>10</sup> The documents reproduced in this publication have come primarily from the African Union. In some instances, other sources were used to reproduce documents that could not be obtained from the AU. It would appear that some documents are still missing due to the gap in the numbering of the early decisions. Additional documents may be added at a later stage if they become available.

**FIRST CONFERENCE OF INDEPENDENT  
AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
22 to 25 May 1963**



**CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2 A**

**Agenda Item II: Decolonization**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Having considered* all aspects of the questions of decolonization,

*Unanimously convinced* of the imperious and urgent necessity of coordinating and intensifying their efforts to accelerate the unconditional attainment of national independence of all African territories still under foreign domination,

*Reaffirming* that it is the duty of all African independent States to support dependent peoples in Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence,

*Noting with deep concern* that most of the remaining dependent territories in Africa are dominated by foreign settlers,

*Convinced* that the colonial powers, by their forcible imposition of the settlers to control the governments and administrations of those territories, are thus establishing colonial bases in the heart of Africa,

*Have agreed unanimously* to concert and coordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:

1. *Declares* that the forcible imposition by the colonial powers of the settlers to control the governments and administrations of the dependent territories is a flagrant violation of the inalienable rights of the legitimate inhabitants of the territories concerned;
2. *Invites* the colonial powers to take the necessary measures for the immediate application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;\* and insists that their determination to maintain colonies or semi-colonies in Africa constitutes a menace to the peace of the continent;
3. *Invites further* the colonial powers, particularly the United Kingdom with regard to Southern Rhodesia, not to transfer the powers and attributes of sovereignty to foreign minority governments imposed on African peoples by the use of force and under cover of racial legislation; and insists that the transfer of power to settler minorities would amount to the provision of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) on violations of independence;
4. *Reaffirms* its support of African nationalists of Southern Rhodesia and solemnly declares that if power in Southern Rhodesia were to be usurped by a racial white minority government, States Members of the Conference would lend their effective moral and practical support to any legitimate measures which the African nationalist leaders may devise for the purpose of recovering such power and restoring it to the African majority; the Conference also undertakes henceforth to concert the efforts of its Members to take such measures as the situation demands against any State according recognition to the minority government;
5. *Reaffirms further* that the territory of South-West Africa is an African territory under international mandate and that any attempt by the Republic of South Africa to annex it would be regarded as an act of aggression; reaffirms also its determination to render all necessary support to the second phase of the South-West Africa case before the International Court of Justice; reaffirms still further the inalienable right of the people of South-West Africa to self-determination and independence;

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\* Editor's note: General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

## FIRST CONFERENCE (1963)

6. *Intervenes expressly* with the Great Powers so that they cease, without exception, to lend direct or indirect support or assistance to all those colonialist governments which might use such assistance to suppress national liberation movements, particularly the Portuguese Government which is conducting a real war of genocide in Africa; informs the allies of colonial powers that they must choose between their friendship for the African people and their support of powers that oppress African peoples;
7. *Decides* to send a delegation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to speak on behalf of all African States in the meetings of the Security Council which will be called to examine the report of the United Nations Committee of 24 on the situation in African territories under Portuguese domination;\* (The Conference has decided the members of the delegation to be Liberia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone);
8. *Decides further* the breaking off of diplomatic and consular relations between all African States and Governments of Portugal and South Africa so long as they persist in their present attitude towards decolonization;
9. *Asks* for an effective boycott of the foreign trade of Portugal and South Africa by:
  - (a) Prohibiting the import of goods from those two countries;
  - (b) Closing African ports and airports to their ships and planes;
  - (c) Forbidding the planes of those two countries to overfly the territories of all African States;
10. *Earnestly invites* all national liberation movements to coordinate their efforts by establishing common action fronts, wherever necessary, so as to strengthen the effectiveness of their struggle and the rational use of the concerted assistance given them;
11. *Establishes* a Coordinating Committee consisting of Algeria, Ethiopia, Guinea, Congo (Leopoldville), Nigeria, Senegal, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic and Uganda, with Headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, responsible for harmonizing the assistance from African States and for managing the Special Fund to be set up for that purpose;
12. *Establishes* a Special Fund to be raised by voluntary contributions of Member States for the current year, the deadline for such contribution being 15 July 1963; requests the Coordinating Committee to propose the necessary fund and apportionment among Member States to the Council of Ministers so as to supply the necessary practical and financial aid to the various African national liberation movements;
13. *Appoints* the day of 25 May as African Liberation Day so as to organize popular demonstrations on that day to disseminate the recommendations of the Summit Conference and to collect sums over and above the national contributions for the Special Fund; (The Conference has decided that this year it will be the opening day of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations);
14. *Decides* to receive on the territories of independent African States, nationalists from liberation movements in order to give them training in all sectors and afford young people all the assistance they need for their education and vocational training;
15. *Decides further* to promote, in each State, the transit of all material aid and the establishment of a body of volunteers in various fields, with a view to providing the various African national liberation movements with the assistance they need in the various sectors.

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\* Editor's note: Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Special Committee on Decolonization or Committee of 24).

**CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2 B**

**Agenda Item II: Apartheid and Racial Discrimination**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Having considered* all aspects of the questions of apartheid and racial discrimination,

*Unanimously convinced* of the imperious and urgent necessity of coordinating and intensifying their efforts to put an end to the South African Government's criminal policy of apartheid and wipe out racial discrimination in all its forms,

*Have agreed unanimously* to concert and coordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:

- (a) To grant scholarships, educational facilities and possibilities of employment in African government services to refugees from South Africa;
  - (b) To support the recommendations presented to the Security Council and the General Assembly by the Special Committee of the United Nations on the apartheid policies of the South African Government;
  - (c) To dispatch a delegation of Foreign Ministers to inform the Security Council of the explosive situation existing in South Africa; (The Conference has decided the members of the delegation to be: Liberia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone);
  - (d) To coordinate concerted measures of sanction against the Government of South Africa;
1. *Appeals* to all States, and more particularly to those which have traditional relations and cooperate with the Government of South Africa, to apply strictly United Nations General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 concerning apartheid;
  2. *Appeals* to all governments who still have diplomatic, consular and economic relations with the Government of South Africa to break off those relations and to cease any other form of encouragement for the policy of apartheid;
  3. *Stresses* the great responsibility incurred by the colonial authorities administering territories neighbouring South Africa in the pursuit of the policy of apartheid;
  4. *Condemns* racial discrimination in all its forms in Africa and all over the world;
  5. *Expresses the deep concern* aroused in all African peoples and governments by the measures of racial discrimination taken against communities of African origin living outside the continent and particularly in the United States of America; expresses appreciation for the efforts of the Federal Government of the United States of America to put an end to those intolerable malpractices which are likely seriously to deteriorate relations between the African peoples and governments on the one hand and the people and Government of the United States of America on the other.

**CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2 C**

**Agenda Item III: Africa and the United Nations**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

## FIRST CONFERENCE (1963)

*Believing* that the United Nations is an important instrument for the maintenance of peace and security among nations and for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

*Reiterating* its desire to strengthen and support the United Nations,

*Noting with regret* that Africa as a region is not equitably represented in the principal organs of the United Nations,

*Convinced* of the need for closer cooperation and coordination among the African Member States of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* its dedication to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and its acceptance of all obligations contained in the Charter, including financial obligations;

2. *Insists* that Africa as a geographical region should have equitable representation in the principal organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and its specialized agencies;

3. *Invites* African Governments to instruct their representatives in the United Nations to take all possible steps to achieve a more equitable representation of the African region;

4. *Further invites* African Governments to instruct their representatives in the United Nations, without prejudice to their membership in and collaboration with the African-Asian Group, to constitute a more effective African Group with a permanent secretariat so as to bring about closer cooperation and better coordination in matters of common concern.

### CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2 D

#### Agenda Item III: General Disarmament

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Having considered* all aspects of the questions of general disarmament,

*Unanimously convinced* of the imperious and urgent necessity of coordinating and intensifying their efforts to contribute to the achievement of a realistic disarmament programme through the signing, by all States concerned, of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Have agreed unanimously* to concert and coordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:

1. *To affirm and respect* the principle of declaring Africa a denuclearized zone to oppose all nuclear and thermonuclear tests, as well as the manufacture of nuclear weapons and to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

2. *The destruction* of existing nuclear weapons;

3. *To undertake* to bring about, by means of negotiation, the end of military occupation of the African continent and the elimination of military bases and nuclear tests, which elimination constitutes a basic element of African independence and unity;

4. *To appeal* to the Great Powers to:



## FIRST CONFERENCE (1963)

- (a) Reduce conventional weapons;
  - (b) Put an end to the arms race; and
  - (c) Sign a general and complete disarmament agreement under strict and effective international control;
5. *To appeal* to the Great Powers, in particular to the Soviet Union and the United States of America, to use their best endeavours to secure the objectives stated above.

### CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2 E

#### **Agenda Item IV: Areas of Cooperation in Economic Problems**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Concerned* with the active share of the developing countries in world trade and at the persistent deterioration of the terms of trade in their external commercial relationships,

*Conscious* of the fact that owing to its extreme dependence on the export of primary products, Africa, more than any other developing region, is adversely affected by persistent deteriorations in export earnings,

*Convinced* of the necessity for concerted action by the African countries in order to ensure a much more remunerative price from the sale of their primary products,

*Mindful* of the need to eliminate the barriers to trade among the African countries and thereby to strengthen their economies,

*Considering* that economic development, including the expansion of trade on the basis of fair and remunerative prices, should tend to eliminate the need for external economic aid and that such external economic aid should be unconditional and should not prejudice the independence of African States,

*Considering* the imperative necessity for African countries to pool their resources and harmonize their activities in the economic field,

*Aware* of the necessity for the joint utilization of river basin resources, the study of the use of the Sahara Zone, the coordination of means of transport and communication systems, and the provision of research facilities, all of which serve to stimulate economic growth and expansion of trade, both regionally and interregionally,

*Convinced* that the acceleration of the rate of economic and social development of the various African countries lies in the industrialization of these countries and the diversification of their production,

*Considering* the serious problems arising from the great shortage of trained and skilled personnel, the lack of qualified staff, scarce capital resources, grossly inadequate infrastructure, limited outlets for industrial products and the far too inadequate participation of all Africans in the economic construction of their countries,

*Desiring* to explore the effects of regional economic groupings on the African economy,

*Noting* with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has decided to convene a Conference of African Ministers of Finance, to be held in Khartoum, Sudan, in July 1963, with a view to settling up an African Development Bank,

## FIRST CONFERENCE (1963)

1. *Decides to create*, pending the establishment of the Economic Commission of the Organization, a preparatory economic committee to study, in collaboration with governments and in consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa, inter alia, the following questions and submit their findings to Member States:
  - (a) The possibility of establishing a free trade area between the various African countries;
  - (b) The establishment of a common external tariff to protect the emergent industries and the setting up of a raw material price stabilization fund;
  - (c) The restructuralization of international trade;
  - (d) The means for developing trade among African countries by the organization and participation in African trade fairs and exhibitions and by the granting of transport and transit facilities;
  - (e) The coordination of means of transport and the establishment of road, air and maritime companies;
  - (f) The establishment of an African Payments and Clearing Union;
  - (g) A progressive freeing of national currencies from all non-technical external attachments and the establishment of a Pan-African monetary zone; and
  - (h) The ways and means of effecting the harmonization of existing and future national development plans;
2. *Invites* the Economic Commission for Africa to request its Executive Secretary to give the Commission of Experts all the necessary support and assistance which it may require in the fulfillment of its assignment;
3. *Welcomes* the forthcoming Conference of African Ministers of Finance and to give the respective Ministers of Finance instructions to take the necessary measures for the rapid establishment of the African Development Bank;
4. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress achieved by the Economic Commission for Africa in establishing the Dakar Institute of Economic Development and Planning and to affirm their profound interest in that institute and their intention of giving it appropriate financial and other support;
5. *Welcomes* the forthcoming World Conference on Trade and Development which is to examine international trade problems in relation to the economic development of emerging countries;
6. *Urges* all States concerned to conduct negotiations, in concert, with a view to obtaining from the consumer countries real price stabilization and guaranteed outlets on the world market so that the developing countries may derive considerably greater revenue from international trade.

### CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2 F

#### **Agenda Item IV: Areas of Cooperation – The Future of CCTA**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Considering* that at the last CCTA session held in Dar-es-Salaam from January to February 1963, the final adoption of the new CCTA convention was deferred until the Heads of African States had had an opportunity to consider the role and direction of the CCTA within the overall context of Pan-African cooperation,

*And in view* of the fact that Article 23 of this new convention lays down as follows:

## FIRST CONFERENCE (1963)

"Pending the signature and the ratification of this convention as provided in Article 16, the Parties having initialed this convention agree to apply it provisionally as if it had entered into force as from the date of initialing, subject to any decision which may be taken by the Heads of African and Malagasy States at the Conference at Addis Ababa or at any subsequent conference on the role of the CCTA within the overall context of Pan-African cooperation",

*Decides* to maintain the CCTA and to reconsider its role in order to bring it eventually within the scope of the Organization of African Unity, which will have, as one of its arms, an organ for technical, scientific and cultural cooperation.

### **Supplementary Resolutions Adopted by the Summit Conference of Independent African States on a Proposal from the Delegation of the Kingdom of Libya for the Competent Institutions Created under Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity\***

#### **CIAS/Plen.3 A**

#### **Social and Labour Matters**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Realizing* the importance of the social standard for the African peoples and the urgent need for raising such standard,

*Considering* that cooperation among the African States in the social and labour fields is vital and will contribute to the realization of a sound solidarity among their peoples,

*Believing* that the coming together of youth from African States will create better understanding and contribute to the realization of the desired African unity,

*Believing further* that cooperation in the labour field among African States is vital for our continent,

*Decides* that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Economic and Social Commission provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission;

*With regard to* social and labour matters:

1. *To conduct* extensive studies on social and labour problems in the continent;
2. *To lay down* detailed programmes with a view to raising the social standard and to strengthen inter-African cooperation through:
  - (a) The exchange of social and labour legislations;
  - (b) The establishment of an African Youth Organization;
  - (c) The organization of an African Scouts Union and an annual continental jamboree;
  - (d) The organization of annual African Sports Games;
  - (e) The organization of vocational training courses in which African workers will participate;

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\* Editor's note: This heading does not appear in the English version. It is an unofficial translation of the French text.

## FIRST CONFERENCE (1963)

- (f) The establishment of an African Trade Union.

### CIAS/Plen.3 B

#### Education and Culture

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Desirous* of strengthening educational and cultural ties among the peoples of Africa,

*Considering* that the educational and cultural cooperation among African States will break down linguistic barriers and promote understanding among the people of the continent,

*Believing* that once this cooperation in the educational and cultural fields among African States has been organized, coordinated and harmonized and fully implemented, it will pave the way to the final goal, namely African unity,

*Realizing* the lack of information media in various parts of the African continent and the necessity of strengthening exchange of information among African States in order to promote better understanding among their peoples,

1. *Decides* that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Educational and Cultural Commission provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission on educational and cultural matters by taking into account the resolutions which have been adopted by the Conferences of Casablanca and Lagos;

2. *Proposes*:

(a) The establishment of an institute of African Studies to be a department of the African University proposed by Ethiopia;

(b) The introduction as soon as possible of programmes in the major African languages in the broadcasting stations of the various African States and the exchanges of radio and television programmes;

(c) The establishment of an African News Agency.

### CIAS/Plen.3 C

#### Health, Sanitation and Nutrition

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Realizing* the importance of the health standard for the African peoples and the urgent need for raising such standard and improving sanitation and nutrition among the people,

*Considering* that the cooperation among the African States in health, sanitation and nutrition fields is vital and will contribute to the realization of stronger solidarity among their peoples,

*Decides* that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Commission on Health, Sanitation and Nutrition provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission;

*With regard to health*:

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1. *To conduct* extensive studies on health problems facing the continent;
2. *To lay down* detailed programmes with a view to raising health standards among the peoples and to strengthen inter-African cooperation through:
  - (a) The exchange of information about endemic and epidemic diseases and the means to control them;
  - (b) The exchange of health legislation;
  - (c) The exchange of doctors, technicians and nurses;
  - (d) The reciprocal offer of scholarships for medical students and the establishment of training courses on health, sanitation and nutrition;
3. *To conduct* research in all African States on sanitation and nutrition and to study ways and means to improve them.

### **CIAS/Res.1/Rev.1**

#### **Special Resolution**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Having signed* the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Establishes forthwith* a Provisional General Secretariat that will operate until the Charter of the Organization of African Unity is applied;
2. *This provisional General Secretariat* is entrusted to the Ethiopian Government and will essentially perform such common tasks as have been decided by the present Conference; (The expert committee which will assist the provisional Secretariat to be set up by the Ethiopian Government shall be composed of the following countries: Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Nigeria, Niger, Uganda and United Arab Republic);
3. *Decides* to establish the Provisional Headquarters of the General Secretariat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
4. *Decides further* that the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity shall take place in Dakar, Senegal.

### **CIAS/Res.2**

#### **Special Resolution**

*The Summit Conference of Independent African States*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Considering* the notable efforts made by the Imperial Government of Ethiopia in organizing the first historic meeting of Heads of Independent African States and Governments,

*Greatly appreciating* the warm and cordial welcome extended by the brother people of Ethiopia to its guests,

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*Happy* for the total success of this Conference which combines the hopes of unity so long cherished by the African peoples,\*

*Expresses its deep gratitude* to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and to the Government and people of Ethiopia, whose decisive role has helped to consolidate African unity through the inception of the Organization of African Unity.

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\* Editor's note: This paragraph does not appear in the English version. The unofficial translation of the French text is provided for information only.

## **FIRST ORDINARY SESSION**

**Cairo, United Arab Republic  
17 to 21 July 1964**





**AHG/Res.1 (I)**

**Report of the Provisional Secretary-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having examined* the Progress Report of the Provisional Administrative Secretary-General covering the period between September 1963 and July 1964,

*Takes note* of the report.

**AHG/Res.2 (I)**

**Recommendations of the First and Second Ordinary Sessions of the Council of Ministers**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having reviewed* the resolutions and recommendations of the First and Second Ordinary Sessions of the Council of Ministers,

*Adopts* these resolutions and recommendations.\*

**AHG/Res.3 (I)**

**Recommendations of the First and Second Extraordinary Sessions of the Council Of Ministers**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having reviewed* the resolutions and recommendations of the First and Second Extraordinary Sessions of the Council of Ministers,

*Adopts* these resolutions and recommendations.

**AHG/Res.4 (I)**

**Commission of Jurists**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having considered* Resolution 27 (II) of the Council of Ministers,

*Decides* to establish, in accordance with Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, a Commission of Jurists as a Specialized Commission of the Organization of African Unity.

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\* The Recommendation of the First Session of the Council of Ministers on the location of the Permanent Headquarters was put to a vote separately. The Assembly adopted by acclamation the Recommendation of the Council that Addis Ababa be the site for the Permanent Headquarters of the Organization of African Unity. *General Record of the First Assembly of Heads of State and Government*.

**AHG/Res.5 (I)**

**Apartheid in South Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963,

*Having examined* the Report of the Liberation Committee,

*Having heard* the report on the activities of the delegation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs instructed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government to explain and uphold the African position before the United Nations Security Council,

*Noting with grave concern* the consistent refusal of the South African Government to give consideration to appeals made by every sector of world opinion and in particular the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly,

*Noting in particular* that, in view of the South African Government's apparent decision to disregard all peaceful intervention attempting to bring about discontinuation of their policy of apartheid, sanctions of every nature being the only means available of achieving a peaceful solution to the explosive situation which prevails in South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* that the position in South Africa represents a serious threat to peace and international security;
2. *Condemns* the South African Government whose policy, being incompatible with its political and moral obligations as a Member State of the United Nations, constitutes a grave danger to stability and peace in Africa and the world;
3. *Approves and encourages* the action of representatives of the Organization of African Unity within the various international bodies with a view to bringing about abolition of the policy of apartheid and notes with pleasure the increasing support of a number of countries and institutions in favour of African demands in this respect;
4. *Reiterates* its appeal to all countries to apply in the strictest manner the economic, diplomatic, political and military sanctions already decided by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council;
5. *Appeals* to the major commercial partners of the South African Government to discontinue the encouragement they are giving to the maintenance of apartheid by their investments and commercial relations with the Pretoria Government;
6. *Decides* to take the necessary steps to refuse any airplane or ship or any other means of communication going to or coming from South Africa the right to fly over the territories of Member States or utilize their ports or any other facilities.

**AHG/Res.6 (I)**

**Apartheid and Racial Discrimination**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963,

*Recalling further* the resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination, CM/Res.6 (I) and CM/Res.13 (II) of the Council of Ministers,

*Reaffirming* in particular Resolution CM/Res.13 (II) adopted by the Council of Ministers at its Second Session in Lagos,

*Having examined* the Report of the Administrative Provisional Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, (document CM/33), the Proceedings and Resolutions of the International Conference on Economic Sanctions against South Africa contained in the Provisional Secretary-General's Report (document CM/27), the Report of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, appointed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in 1963 to represent OAU Member States at the Security Council, and the Report of the African Group at the United Nations,

*Noting with great concern* the consistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to give consideration to appeals made by every sector of world opinion as well as its non-compliance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations,

*Noting in particular* that the attitude of certain States towards the Government of South Africa and their continued close relations with that government only encourages it to persist in its policies of apartheid and contempt for the United Nations,

*Convinced* of the necessity of intensifying as a matter of urgency the action of the African States in regard to further the application of sanctions against the Government of South Africa,

*Expressing its deep concern* over the trials conducted according to the arbitrary and inhuman laws of the Government of South Africa to convict the opponents of apartheid,

*Deeply distressed* at the recent convictions of and sentences passed on African nationalists, particularly on Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu,

*Decides:*

1. *To call for* the release of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Mangaliso Sobukwe and all other nationalists, imprisoned or detained under the arbitrary laws of South Africa;
2. *To extend* the mandate of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, commissioned by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, to continue their representation on behalf of all OAU Member States at the deliberations of the Security Council;
3. *To appeal* to all oil producing countries to cease as a matter of urgency their supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;
4. *To call on* all African States to implement forthwith the decision taken in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, to boycott South African goods and to cease the supply of minerals and other raw materials to South Africa;
5. *To request* the cooperation of all countries and in particular that of the major trading partners of South Africa in the boycott of South African goods;
6. *To establish* a machinery within the OAU General Secretariat, which will be entrusted, inter alia, with the following functions:

- (a) To plan coordination of sanctions against South Africa among the Member States, and to ensure the strictest implementation of all relevant resolutions of the OAU;
- (b) To harmonize cooperation with friendly States with a view to implementing an effective boycott of South Africa;
- (c) To collect and disseminate information about governmental and private financial, economic and commercial institutions, which trade with South Africa;
- (d) To promote, in cooperation with other international bodies, the campaign for international economic sanctions against South Africa by all appropriate means, in particular by countering the propaganda and pressures of the South Africa Government.

**AHG/Res.7 (I)**

**Report of the Liberation Committee**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on decolonization adopted by Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, and Resolution CM/Res.15 (II) adopted by the Council at its Second Session in Lagos,

*Having examined* the Report of the Coordinated Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

*Noting with satisfaction* the work so far accomplished by the Liberation Committee,

*Noting further with satisfaction* that the membership of the OAU has increased,

*Noting* that some progress has been made by some nationalist liberation movements with the assistance of the Liberation Committee to establish common action fronts with a view to strengthening the effectiveness of their movements,

*Regretting* the continued existence of multiple rival liberation movements in the territories under foreign domination, in spite of the efforts of the Liberation Committee to reconcile them,

*Considering* that certain Member States have not yet paid their voluntary contributions for 1963 to the Special Liberation Fund,

*Reaffirming* the determination of Member States to continue by all means the struggle for the independence of the territories under foreign domination,

*Decides* that:

1. *The Committee* be maintained with the present membership;
2. *The Administrative Secretary-General* be given supervisory power over the Secretariat of the Committee;
3. *Each Member State* pay for 1964 an obligatory minimum of sterling pounds to the Special Liberation Fund in Dar-es-Salaam, pending the establishment of a scale of assessment.

**AHG/Res.8 (I)**

**Southern Rhodesia**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on decolonization adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, and Resolution CM/Res.14 (II) adopted by the Council at its Second Session in Lagos,

*Recalling further* the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the question of Southern Rhodesia,

*Having examined* the Report of the African Group at the United Nations, submitted in response to Resolution CM/Res.14 (II) of the Council of Ministers to take appropriate diplomatic measures to ensure that the British Government implement, without delay, the resolutions of the United Nations on Southern Rhodesia,

*Requests:*

1. African States to take a vigorous stand against a declaration of independence of Southern Rhodesia by a European minority government and to pledge themselves to take appropriate measures, including the recognition and support of an African nationalist government-in-exile should such an eventuality arise;
2. The African Group at the United Nations to examine further measures to be taken in the event of a declaration of independence by the European minority government and to submit a report to the Council;
3. The United Kingdom to convene immediately a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political groups in Southern Rhodesia would participate with a view to preparing a new and democratic constitution ensuring majority rule on the basis of "one man, one vote";
4. The immediate release of Joshua N'Komo, the Reverend Ndabininge Sithole and all other political prisoners and detainees;
5. The Foreign Ministers of Algeria and Senegal assisted by the African Group at the United Nations to undertake the task of presenting the problem of Southern Rhodesia at the appropriate time before the Security Council;
6. The Government of Malawi and the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to offer their good offices to the nationalist parties in Southern Rhodesia so as to bring about a united front of all the liberation movements for the rapid attainment of their common objective of independence;
7. The African nationalist movements in Southern Rhodesia to intensify their struggle for immediate independence.

**AHG/Res.9 (I)**

**Territories under Portuguese Domination**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having considered* the situation in the African territories under Portuguese domination,

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*Noting with deep concern* the adamant refusal of Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the African peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence,

*Recalling* the resolution on decolonization adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government, in Addis Ababa in May 1963, in particular its operative paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10,

*Convinced* that only concerted positive action by all independent African States and the nationalist movements in these territories will secure their liberation,

1. *Condemns* Portugal for its persistent refusal to recognize the right of the peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence and for its non-compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations;
2. *Calls on* African nationalist movements in the territories under Portuguese domination to intensify their struggle for their immediate liberation;
3. *Reiterates* its belief that it is indispensable to implement in all its aspects the decision taken in Addis Ababa in May 1963 to boycott Portugal;
4. *Decides* to establish a machinery within the OAU General Secretariat, which would be entrusted, inter alia, with the following functions:
  - (a) To coordinate among the Member States the strictest implementation of all relevant resolutions of the OAU;
  - (b) To harmonize cooperation with friendly States with a view to implementing an effective boycott of Portugal;
5. *Decides further* to extend the mandate of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia commissioned by the Conference of Heads of State and Government to represent OAU Member States at the deliberations of the Security Council on the question of territories under Portuguese domination.

### AHG/Res.10 (I)

#### Union Government for Africa

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having considered* the item on its agenda entitled "Consideration of a proposal for the establishment of a Union Government of Africa" submitted by the Government of Ghana,

1. *Decides* to refer the proposal to the Specialized Commissions of the Organization of African Unity so that they may study the elements of African unity in their different aspects and report to the Council of Ministers;
2. *Requests* the Council of Ministers to consider these studies and report to the Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

### AHG/Res.11 (I)

#### Denuclearization of Africa

*We, the Heads of African State and Government*, meeting in the First Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Organization of African Unity, in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Conscious* of our responsibilities towards our peoples and our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity to exert every effort to strengthen international peace and security,

*Determined* that conditions conducive to international peace and security should prevail to save mankind from the scourge of nuclear war,

*Deeply concerned* with the effects resulting from the dissemination of nuclear weapons,

*Confirming* resolution 1652 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations which called upon all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone,

*Reaffirming* the resolution on general disarmament adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963,

*Bearing in mind* that the General Assembly of the United Nations in its sixteenth session called upon "All States, and in particular upon the States at present possessing nuclear weapons, to use their best endeavours to secure the conclusion of an international agreement containing provisions under which the nuclear States would undertake to refrain from relinquishing control of nuclear weapons and from transmitting the information necessary for their manufacture to States not possessing such weapons, and (containing) provisions under which States not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake not to manufacture or otherwise acquire control of such weapons",

*Convinced* that it is imperative to exert new efforts towards the achievement of an early solution to the problem of general disarmament,

1. *Solemnly declare* their readiness to undertake in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons;
2. *Call upon* all peace-loving nations to adhere to the same undertaking;
3. *Call upon* all nuclear powers to respect and abide by this Declaration;
4. *Invite* the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its nineteenth regular session, to approve this Declaration and take the necessary measures to convene an international conference with a view to concluding an international treaty.

**AHG/Res.12 (I)**

**The Territorial Integrity of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having examined* the likely situation that would face Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland on attainment of independence,

*Noting* that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to grant independence in the immediate future to these territories,

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*Noting further* resolution 1954 (XVII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations solemnly warning the “Government of the Republic of South Africa that any attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of these three Territories shall be considered an act of aggression”,

1. *Requests* the Member States of the OAU in consultation with the authorities of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to take necessary steps so as to secure a guarantee by the United Nations for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of these territories; and
2. *Authorizes* in particular the African Group at the United Nations to take necessary measures, in consultation with the Committee of Liberation and the nationalist movements in these territories, to bring the question of guarantee before the Security Council at the appropriate time.

### AHG/Res.13 (I)

#### Africa's Representation within the Various Organs of the United Nations

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having studied* the Report of the Permanent Representatives at the United Nations of Ghana, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Niger, commissioned by the Second Session of the Council (CM/Res.11 (II)) to negotiate for the ratification of amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, recommended by the eighteenth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Endorses with appreciation* the Report of the Permanent Representatives of Ghana, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Niger;
2. *Invites* the African States that have not yet ratified the amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, to effect ratification of the same before 31 August 1964;
3. *Authorizes* African Ambassadors in non-African capitals to impress upon such governments the importance of ratifying the amendments;
4. *Instructs* the Permanent African Representatives at the United Nations to continue their efforts so as to obtain the ratification of the proposed amendments to the Charter of the United Nations.

### AHG/Res.14 (I)

#### Afro-Asian Conference

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government* of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having considered* the generous offer by the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to play host to the Second Conference of African and Asian States,

1. *Accepts with appreciation* the generous offer of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to play host to the Second Conference of African and Asian States;
2. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to inform the Indonesian Government of the above decision.

### AHG/Res.15 (I)



**Racial Discrimination in the United States of America**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* resolution 1904 (XVIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted on 20 November 1963, the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination,

*Recalling* other resolutions of the General Assembly and the specialized agencies of the United Nations calling for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,

*Taking into account* the resolution adopted at the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963 condemning racial discrimination in all its forms in Africa and in all parts of the world,

*Considering* that one hundred years have passed since the Emancipation Proclamation was signed in the United States of America,

*Noting with satisfaction* the recent enactment of the Civil Rights Act designed to secure for American Negroes their basic human rights,

*Deeply disturbed*, however, by continuing manifestations of racial bigotry and racial oppression against Negro citizens of the United States of America,

1. *Reaffirms* its belief that the existence of discriminatory practices is a matter of deep concern to Member States of the Organization of African Unity;
2. *Urges* the Government authorities in the United States of America to intensify their efforts to ensure the total elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, or ethnic origin.

**AHG/Res.16 (I)**

**Border Disputes among African States**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Considering* that border problems constitute a grave and permanent factor of dissention,

*Conscious* of the existence of extra-African manoeuvres aimed at dividing African States,

*Considering further* that the borders of African States, on the day of their independence, constitute a tangible reality,

*Recalling* the establishment in the course of the Second Ordinary Session of the Council of the Committee of Eleven charged with studying further measures for strengthening African unity,

*Recognizing* the imperious necessity of settling, by peaceful means and within a strictly African framework, all disputes between African States,

*Recalling further* that all Member States have pledged, under Article IV of the Charter of African Unity, to respect scrupulously all principles laid down in paragraph 3 of Article III of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

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1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the strict respect by all Member States of the Organization for the principles laid down in paragraph 3 of Article III of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;
2. *Solemnly declares* that all Member States pledge themselves to respect the borders existing on their achievement of national independence.

**AHG/Res.17 (I)**

**Financing of the United Nations Peace Operations**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Noting with concern* that the United Nations is faced with a serious financial situation arising mainly from its peacekeeping operations, which, if not resolved may affect the very survival of the Organization,

*Deeply conscious* of its desire to support and strengthen the United Nations to enable it to fulfil its noble objectives among which is to maintain international peace and security,

*Recalling* the resolution adopted at the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963 which, among others, expressed acceptance of all obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations, including financial obligations,

1. *Earnestly appeals* to Member States of the United Nations to meet their obligations and to render assistance necessary for the Organization to fulfil its role in maintaining international peace and security;
2. *Directs* the Administrative Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution to all Member States of the United Nations as well as to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

**AHG/Res.18 (I)**

**The Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile and  
the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having considered with deep concern* the differences that exist between the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile and the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA),

*Convinced* that a united front of all nationalist elements would strengthen the effectiveness of the struggle for independence of the Angolan people,

*Noting* that some Member States have not recognized the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile,

1. *Calls on* those Member States which have not recognized the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile to accord the latter full recognition;
2. *Calls further on* all Member States to assist and support the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile;
3. *Requests* the Committee of Liberation, assisted by the Representatives of Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana and the United Arab Republic, to use its good offices to reconcile, by all means of persuasion, the Revolutionary

Government of Angola in Exile and the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) so as to secure a united front of all nationalist elements in the struggle for independence;

4. *Requests further* the Committee of Liberation, assisted by the Representatives of the Member States designated in the preceding paragraph, to submit a report on the result of its effort to the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.19 (I)**

**Border Dispute between Ghana and Upper Volta**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having heard* the statements of the President of the Republic of Ghana and the Representative of the President of the Republic of Upper Volta concerning the border dispute between their two countries,

*Recommends* to the Heads of State of Ghana and Upper Volta to hold direct discussions with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution to their border dispute on the basis of the statement made by the Representative of Ghana at the Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.20 (I)**

**Transport and Communications Commission**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Recalling* Article II, paragraph 2 (b), of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, which sets forth that one of the purposes of the Organization is to coordinate and intensify the efforts of the Member States in the field of economic cooperation, including transport and communications,

*Recalling further* the resolution adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government, in Addis Ababa in May 1963, recommending the study of "the coordination of means of transport and the establishment of road, air and maritime companies",

*Conscious* of the responsibility devolving on Member States to harness their natural and human resources for the total advancement of their peoples in all spheres of human endeavour,

*Aware* of the importance of establishing direct communication links among African States so as to promote and strengthen direct contacts,

*Recognizing further* the importance of transport and communications for the development of economic and cultural relations among Member States with a view to strengthening understanding between their peoples,

*Noting* that the present state of transport and communications among African countries requires considerable improvement in the interest of consolidating further the existing friendly relations among African States,

*Recognizing* that efforts exerted by African countries in the improvement of communications and transport, if carried out individually would lead to prohibitive costs and that this situation necessitates the effective coordination of such efforts within the framework of the Organization of African Unity,

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*Decides* to establish, in accordance with Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, a Transport and Communications Commission as a Specialized Commission of the Organization of African Unity with a view to drawing up plans and coordinating action for telecommunications and postal service as well as for air, land and maritime transport.

### AHG/Res.21 (I)

#### Recommendations of the Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having reviewed* the recommendations and resolutions of the Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

*Approves* these resolutions and recommendations.

### AHG/Res.22 (I)

#### Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Having received* the generous invitation of the Government of Ghana for the Assembly to hold its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana,

1. *Accepts with appreciation* the invitation;
2. *Decides* to hold its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, on 1 September 1965.

### AHG/Res.23 (I)

#### Special Resolution

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

*Considering* the warm welcome and the generous hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Government by the Government and the people of the United Arab Republic,

1. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to President Gamal Abdel Nasser and to the Government and the people of the United Arab Republic for their hospitality and fraternity;
2. *Expresses further its appreciation* to the Government and the people of the United Arab Republic for their great contribution towards the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the African States.

### AHG/Res.24 (I)

#### Interim Financing of the Secretariat

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

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*Recalling* Article XXIII of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity which provides for the Council of Ministers to approve the budget of the Organization prepared by the Administrative Secretary-General,

*Recalling further* the “Special Resolution” adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963, which entrusted the Provisional Secretariat to the Ethiopian Government,

*Noting* the decision of the Government of Ethiopia to bear the costs of the Provisional Secretariat until such time as the Secretariat is established on a permanent basis,

*Having considered* the recommendation of the interim financing of the Secretariat (CM/Res.46 (III)) of the Third Session of the Council of Ministers,

*Realizing* that the incoming Administrative Secretary-General will require an interim budget to meet the commitments of the Organization until such time as he is in a position to submit his first budget,

1. *Expresses its warm appreciation* to the Government of Ethiopia for their generous assistance to the Provisional Secretariat;
2. *Requests* the Government of Ethiopia to approve the secondment to the Organization of African Unity of the staff members of the Provisional Secretariat, on their current conditions of service, until the Secretary-General submits his budget and appoints a permanent staff;
3. *Decides* to establish a budget of 100,000 sterling pounds for the period between 1 August 1964 and the approval of the next OAU budget in February 1965, to be apportioned among the Member States of the Organization in accordance with Article XXIII of the Charter of the OAU.

### **CM/Res.I (I)\***

#### **Africa's Representation at the United Nations**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Whereas*, when the United Nations Charter was adopted in 1945 and the Gentlemen's Agreement was concluded in London in 1946, only three independent and sovereign African States out of the 51 States were members of the Organization at the time, that is 1/17th of the total membership,

*Whereas* in 1963, Africa has 32 Member States, that is almost one-third of the total membership of the Organization, and that other African States will shortly increase this proportion,

*Considering* the absence of any specific representation of Africa in certain United Nations agencies and Africa's marked underrepresentation in all the major and subsidiary bodies of the Organization,

*Considering* the extreme urgency attached by African States to redress this grave injustice committed to the detriment of new Member States in general and African States in particular,

*Recalling* the stand taken categorically and unanimously by all Heads of State and Government of independent African States at the Addis Ababa conference in favour of the just representation of Africa in all organs of the United Nations and their specialized institutions,

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Recommendations of the Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

## FIRST ORDINARY SESSION (1964)

*Whereas* this indispensable redress must take place on the basis of the principles of equality of Member States and equitable geographic distribution enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the United Nations,

*Being of the opinion* that this redress, which the African States claim out of considerations of justice, equity and dignity, requires both the amendment of the Charter in accordance with its Article 108 and the redistribution of all existing and future seats,

*Noting* that the amendment of the Charter requires, in accordance with the provisions of Article 108, the unanimous agreement of all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Resolves* to ask the members of the African Group at the United Nations to redouble their efforts with a view to achieving, in the best circumstances possible, the just representation of Africa by means of the amendment of the Charter and the redistribution of all existing and future seats;
2. *Appeals* with confidence to the Member States at the United Nations, and in the first place to the permanent members of the Security Council, to facilitate the successful outcome of the just and pressing African claims by not opposing any longer the amendment and the revision of the Charter;
3. *Resolves* finally to make all the necessary effort to bring to a successful outcome, at all costs, the justified claims of African States so as to enable them, on the acquisition of their just representation, to participate effectively in the United Nations work for peace, and this during the eighteenth session of the General Assembly;
4. *Solemnly declares* that any impediments placed on the path of the African States by any Member State of the United Nations in the effort of the African States to attain this objective shall be regarded as an unfriendly act by all Member States of the Organization of African Unity.

### CM/Res.2 (I)

#### **Eighteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Noting with satisfaction* the suggestion made by President Ahmed Ben Bella advocating effective participation of all African Heads of State in the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

*Having examined* the need for independent African States to set a special seal upon this great meeting,

*Expresses the wish* that all Heads of State and Government of independent African States participate personally at the opening of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

### CM/Res.3 (I)

#### **Disarmament and Nuclear Tests**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Recalling* the resolution adopted at the Summit Conference of independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

*Noting* the recent efforts made by the three Great Nuclear Powers to achieve general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

## FIRST ORDINARY SESSION (1964)

*Reaffirming* its determination to prevent the storage and dissemination of nuclear arms which are threatening the security and prosperity of mankind,

1. *Invites* the representatives of the African countries at the United Nations to concert their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Addis Ababa resolution declaring Africa a denuclearized zone;
2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the partial agreement of the Moscow Test Ban Treaty as an initial step towards final and complete disarmament, and expresses the conviction that the differences impeding the agreement banning all tests in all environments can be solved in a spirit of mutual understanding and concession;
3. *Suggests* to Member States of the OAU to sign or accede to the above agreement;
4. *Urges* the Conference of the 18 Nations Committee on Disarmament to pursue its efforts vigorously for reaching a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and pending the conclusion of such an agreement, requests the Conference of the 18 Nations Committee to negotiate partial measures aimed at building confidence between big powers.

### CM/Res.4 (I)

#### Report of the Liberation Committee for Africa

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Having considered* in detail Report No. 1, submitted on 2 August 1963, by the Coordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

*Convinced* that it is the imperative duty of the Organization of African Unity to coordinate assistance for the unconditional liberation of all African territories still under foreign domination,

1. *Adopts* the report of the Coordination Committee;
2. *Invites* all those Member States of the Organization of African Unity who have not yet done so, to make their contributions to the Special Fund for the liberation of Africa;
3. *Requests* all Member States to accord recognition to the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile.

### CM/Res.5 (I)

#### Regional Groupings

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Whereas* the setting up of the OAU has given rise to great and legitimate hopes among African peoples,

*Mindful* of the will of these peoples to put an end to the division of African States,

*Whereas* this will was unanimously proclaimed by the Heads of State and Government at the Addis Ababa Conference,

*Whereas* furthermore regional grouping have favoured the achievement of African Unity and the development of cooperation among Member States,

## FIRST ORDINARY SESSION (1964)

*Whereas* also the Charter of the OAU has made provisions for economic, cultural, scientific, technical and military specialized institutions in order to strengthen solidarity among African peoples and cooperation among Member States,

*Considering* therefore the need for regional or subregional groupings to evolve with a view to their adaptation to the Charter of the OAU,

1. *Takes note* of the will of Member States to implement all means in order to bring about this adaptation;
2. *Recommends* that any regional grouping or subregional groupings be in keeping with the Charter of the OAU and meet the following criteria:
  - (a) Geographical realities and economic, social and cultural factors common to the States;
  - (b) Coordinating of economic, social and cultural activities peculiar to the States concerned;
3. *Suggests* to the African States signatories of Charters in existence before the setting up of the OAU that they henceforth refer to the Charter of Addis Ababa;
4. *Invites* all African States desiring to constitute regional groupings or subgroupings to conform with the principles set forth above and to contemplate the integration of already existing bodies into the specialized institutions of the OAU;
5. *Requests* Member States to deposit the statutes of the said groupings at the seat of the OAU before their entry into force.

### CM/Res.6 (I)

#### Portuguese Colonialism and Apartheid in South Africa

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Having heard* the valuable reports made by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia and Sierra Leone on the mission delegated to them and to the Minister of Madagascar and before the Security Council of the United Nations,

1. *Conveys* its profound gratitude to the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Tunisia and Sierra Leone;
2. *Further conveys* its gratitude to the members of the Security Council who supported the Afro-Asian resolution in the Security Council on the question of Portuguese colonialism and apartheid in South Africa;
3. *Deplores* the position taken by the delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom and France during the debates in the Security Council, and expresses the hope that the governments concerned, in response to the unanimous appeal of the Heads of State, will, in future, support the claims of the African peoples to liberty, equality and the respect of their dignity;
4. *Urges* the members of the international community to continue to condemn publicly the crimes of Portugal and South Africa perpetrated against the African peoples;
5. *Decides* to increase the vigil for the implementation of the boycott of South Africa and Portugal in all fields, economic and political, and by all direct and indirect methods.

### CM/Res.7 (I)



**The Future of CCTA**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Having examined* the question of the future of CCTA,

*Desiring* to give the CCTA an African character and to integrate it into the OAU,

1. *Requests* the Provisional Secretary-General to negotiate the transfer to the Organization of African Unity of the powers held by non-African countries (France, Great Britain, Portugal, etc.);
2. *Requests* the Provisional Secretary-General further that practical steps be taken for the effective integration of the CCTA into the OAU.

**CM/Res.8 (I)**

**African Group at the United Nations**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

1. *Requests* the Provisional Secretary-General to transmit to the African Group at the United Nations, as a working paper, the provisional draft rules and regulations of the Group and the Statute of its Permanent Secretariat;
2. *Invites* the Group to elaborate immediately draft rules and regulations which shall be submitted, for approval, to the Council of Ministers at its February session in 1964;
3. *Recommends* to the representatives of the African States at the United Nations to use, pending the approval of the text by the Council, the draft rules and regulations prepared in New York as a working document during the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
4. *Requests* the Group to prepare a budget for its Permanent Secretariat and to transmit it to the Provisional Secretary-General for submission to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.9 (I)**

**Immunities and Privileges of the Organization of African Unity**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Requests* the Provisional Secretary-General to prepare a draft Protocol concerning the implementation of immunities and privileges of the Organization.

**CM/Res.10 (I)**

**Special Resolution**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 2 to 11 August 1963,

*Having met* at the invitation of the Government of Senegal,

1. *Expresses great satisfaction* to President Leopold Sedar Senghor, the Government and people of Senegal for the hospitality and fraternity extended to it;
2. *Expresses further* its appreciation to President Leopold Sedar Senghor, the Government and people of Senegal for their great contribution to the unity of Africa.

**ECM/Res.1\***

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Extraordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 15 to 18 November 1963, by virtue of Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and in accordance with the request contained in the joint Bamako Communiqué dated 30 October 1963 with regard to the Algero-Moroccan difference,

*Considering* that all Member States are bound by Article 6 to respect scrupulously all the principles formulated in Article 3 of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Considering* the imperative need of settling all differences between African States by peaceful means and within a strictly African framework,

*Having heard* the statements made respectively by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Morocco and Algeria on the question of the dispute between these two brother States,

*Welcomes* the Agreements reached at Bamako on 30 October 1963 by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, His Excellency Ahmed Ben Bella, President of the Republic of Algeria, His Excellency Modibo Keita, President of the Government of Mali and Head of State,

*Reaffirms* the unwavering determination of the African States always to seek a peaceful and fraternal solution to all differences that may arise among them by negotiation and within the framework of the principles and the institutions prescribed by the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Notes with satisfaction* the moderate and fraternal tone in which the discussions of the Council have been conducted,

*Pays a warm tribute* to His Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and His excellency Modibo Keita, President of the Government of Mali and Head of State, for their efforts to obtain a cease-fire between Algeria and Morocco,

*Considering* that the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration provided for in article 9 of the Charter has not yet been set up,

*Decides* therefore to create the Ad-Hoc Commission provided for in article 4 of the joint Bamako Communiqué and designates for this purpose the following countries:

1. Ethiopia;
2. Ivory Coast;
3. Mali;

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and recommendations of the First Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions of the First Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

4. Nigeria;
5. Senegal;
6. Sudan;
7. Tanganyika;

*The terms of reference of this Ad-Hoc Commission thus constituted are those laid down in article 4, subparagraphs a) and b), of the joint Bamako Communiqué;*

*In the spirit of the Bamako Communiqué, the Commission shall as soon as possible establish its own rules of procedure and its working methods in accordance with the principles and the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and of the Rules of Procedures of the Council of Ministers;*

*Requests further that the Ad-Hoc Commission report back on the results of its work;*

*Appeals finally to the two parties to refrain from any action likely to jeopardize the success of the Ad-Hoc Commission.\**

**ECM/Res.2 (II)\***

*The Council of Ministers meeting in its Second Extraordinary Session in Dar-es-Salaam from 12 to 15 February 1964,*

*Having heard the statements of the President of the Republic of Tanganyika and of the Head of the Delegation of Tanganyika,*

*Noting the decision of the Government of Tanganyika to have the British troops withdrawn and replaced by Africans,*

*Endorsing this decision by the Government of Tanganyika,*

1. *Proposes that:*

- (a) The British troops should be replaced by, at the most, three battalions of African troops and an air wing;
- (b) The Government of Tanganyika should have the right to choose from which of the African State/States to ask for such troops and an air wing;
- (c) The African troops asked for by the Government of Tanganyika should be in Tanganyika for a duration of six months, as it is hoped that by the end of the six months the Government of Tanganyika will have trained its own national troops, subject, however, to the review of this proposal by the Government of Tanganyika;
- (d) The African troops asked for by the Government of Tanganyika from the African State/States concerned should be under the direction and control of the Government of Tanganyika;

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\* Adopted on 18 November 1963.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and recommendations of the Second Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Recommendations of the Second Extraordinary Session of the Council Of Ministers*.

2. *Decides* that all the other details pertaining to costs, operations and replacement, etc., should be the subject of further discussions and agreement between the Government of Tanganyika and the State/States concerned.\*

**ECM/Res.3 (II)**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Extraordinary Session in Dar-es-Salaam from 12 to 15 February 1964,

*Having decided* to place the question of the peaceful settlement of the border conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia on its agenda,

*Having heard* the statements by the delegates of Ethiopia and of Somalia concerning the tension existing along the boundary between the two countries,

*Deeply moved* by the account of the clashes between these two sister nations,

*Greatly concerned* by the consequence that might arise from such a situation,

*Recalling* the principles which are solemnly affirmed in Article II of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and in particular paragraph 4 of the said Article, concerning the settlement of disputes by negotiation, conciliation or arbitration,

*Anxious* to create the atmosphere conducive for such a peaceful settlement,

*Convinced* that the unity of Africa requires the solution to all disputes between Member States be sought first within the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Solemnly calls upon* the Governments of Ethiopia and of Somalia to order an immediate ceasefire and to refrain from all hostile actions;

2. *Recommends* to the Governments of Ethiopia and of Somalia to take measures so as to put an end to all campaigns of provocative or insulting nature, by all media of communications;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of Ethiopia and of Somalia to act in the spirit of paragraph 4 of Article III of the Charter by entering into negotiation for the peaceful settlement of their dispute;

4. *Calls upon* all African States with diplomatic or consular missions in Ethiopia and Somalia to do their best to assist in the implementation of the ceasefire;

5. *Decides* to place this border dispute on the agenda of the Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers which will meet in Lagos on 24 February 1964, with a view to arriving at a peaceful and lasting solution.\*

**ECM/Res.4 (II)**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Extraordinary Session in Dar-es-Salaam from 12 to 15 February 1964,

*Having heard* the statements of the delegates of Kenya and of Somalia on the question of frequent border incidents in the north-eastern region of Kenya, bordering on Somalia,

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\* Adopted on 13 February 1964.

\* Adopted on 15 February 1964.

*Greatly concerned* that the continuation of such incidents will inevitably lead to hostilities which will have serious repercussions,

*Recalling* the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, and in particular, paragraph 4 of Article III of the said Charter,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of Somalia and of Kenya to take the necessary steps to settle the present dispute in the spirit of paragraph 4 of Article III of the Charter;
2. *Calls upon* the Governments of Somalia and of Kenya to refrain from further provocative actions and propaganda while a peaceful settlement of the dispute is being sought;
3. *Decides* to keep this dispute on the agenda of all subsequent sessions of the Council of Ministers until a final settlement has been achieved.\*

**CM/Res.11 (II)\***

**Africa's Representation at the United Nations**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Recalling* its earlier resolutions on the need to obtain adequate and impartial representation of the independent African States within the principal organs of the United Nations and the various international agencies,

*Having studied* the situation in this matter resulting from the action of the African representatives in the various international agencies,

1. *Approves* the two resolutions adopted by the eighteenth session of the General Assembly amending the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding membership of the Security Council and of the ECOSOC;
2. *Recommends* that all African States should ratify these two resolutions before 31 August 1964;
3. *Makes an urgent appeal* to the permanent members of the Security Council to ratify the adopted resolutions, with a view to achieving equitable representation of the independent States of Africa within the principal organs of the United Nations;
4. *Commissions* the Permanent Representatives of Morocco, the Ivory Coast, Niger and Ghana to conduct the necessary negotiations with the representatives of the governments which are permanent members of the Security Council;
5. *Requests* all African governments of intensify their efforts with the permanent members of the Security Council to hasten the ratification of the amendment to the Charter of the United Nations.

**CM/Res.12 (II)**

**African Non-Alignment**

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\* Adopted on 15 February 1964.

\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and recommendations of the Council of Ministers at its Second Ordinary Session. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Recommendations of the Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Recalling* the decision of the African States to follow a policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocks as enshrined in paragraph 7 of Article III of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Conscious* of the necessity to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States, conforming to paragraph I (a) of Article II of the Charter,

*Desirous* of cooperating and harmonizing the foreign policies of the Member States in order to bring about the realization of African unity in conformity with paragraph 2 (a) of Article II of the Charter,

*Conscious* of the role of the African States in maintaining international peace and security and believing in peaceful, cooperative coexistence between different systems of government and ideologies,

*Dedicated* to the economic and social advancement of our continent, for the welfare and well-being of our peoples and for the creation of a new image of the dignity of man in Africa,

*Inspired* by the success so far achieved through the policy of non-alignment which is no longer a principle of passive neutrality but a positive and progressive policy, the worth of which is being recognized by the various powers in the international community,

*Convinced* that Afro-Asian cooperation in all fields should be maintained in order to ensure the complete eradication of imperialism in all its aspects and to maintain international peace and security,

1. *Recommends* to African States the coordination of their foreign policies, especially in the non-alignment approach vis-à-vis the existing World Bloc Powers, as an acceptable safeguard for African freedom, stability and prosperity;
2. *Agrees* to report to direct consultation among African States in order to put their solemn resolve into practice;
3. *Recommends* the removal of commitments, as soon as possible, which would militate against a consistent policy of non-alignment;
4. *Reaffirms* its determination to give priority to the consolidation of African unity in conformity with the Charter, and the reinforcement of Afro-Asian solidarity;
5. *Decides* to maintain direct consultation between Member States of the Organization of African Unity regarding future international conferences, either as sponsors or participants, in order to establish and preserve a coherent and united position.

**CM/Res.13 (II)**

**Apartheid in South Africa**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination and in particular the resolution adopted by the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 1963,

*Having examined* the report of the Liberation Committee,

*Having heard* the report on the activities of the delegation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs instructed by the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government to explain and uphold the African position before the United Nations Security Council,

*Noting with grave concern* the consistent refusal of the South African Government to give consideration to appeals made by every sector of world opinion and in particular the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly,

*Noting* in particular that, in view of the South African Government's apparent decision to disregard all peaceful intervention attempting to bring about discontinuation of their policy of apartheid, sanctions of every nature being the only means available of achieving a peaceful solution to the explosive situation which prevails in South Africa,

*Decides* to submit to the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government the following recommendations and request it to,

1. *Reaffirm* that the position in South Africa represents a serious threat to peace and international security;
2. *Condemn* the South African Government whose policy being incompatible with its political and moral obligations as a Member State of the United Nations, constitutes a grave danger to stability and peace in Africa and in the world;
3. *Approve and encourage* the action of representatives of the Organization of African Unity within the various international bodies with a view to bringing about the abolition of the policy of apartheid and note with pleasure the increasing support of a number of countries and institutions in favour of African demands in this respect;
4. *Reiterate* its appeal to all countries to apply in the strictest manner the economic, diplomatic, political and military sanctions already decided by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council;
5. *Launch* a special appeal to the major commercial partners of the South African Government, requesting them to discontinue the encouragement they are giving to the maintenance of apartheid by their investments and commercial relations with the Pretoria Government;
6. *Congratulate* the Ministerial Delegation appointed by the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government and request it to approach the Security Council in order that the latter should take all necessary steps as soon as possible to implement its resolutions S/5386 of 7 August 1963 and S/5471 of 4 December 1963, concerning the discontinuation of the mockeries of trials given to South African nationalists and the release of all those persons who are imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed apartheid;
7. *Decide* to take the necessary steps to refuse any airplane or ship or any other means of communication going to or coming from South Africa the right to fly over the territories of Member States or utilize their ports or any other facilities;
8. *Authorize* the African Group at the United Nations to submit to the next conference of the Council of Ministers a complete report on the nature and extent of commercial relations, and of private and public investments between South African States and other States, on the one hand, and between African States and these partners of the South African Government, on the other.

**CM/Res.14 (II)**

**Southern Rhodesia**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Recalling* the resolutions on Southern Rhodesia adopted at the Addis Ababa Conference of Heads of State and Government held in May 1963,

*Having noted* with grave concern the critical and explosive situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia where a minority white settler government has been imposed upon the African peoples against their wishes,

*Convinced* that this situation constitutes a threat to the solidarity and peace of African and the world.

I

*Calls on* the British Government to:

1. *Prevent* effectively the threat of unilateral independence or subtle assumption of power by the minority settler regime in Southern Rhodesia;
2. *Convene*, without any further delay, a fully representative Constitutional Conference of all political parties in Southern Rhodesia to decide on the granting of immediate independence to Southern Rhodesia on the basis of "one man, one vote";
3. *Take* immediate steps to end the present explosive political situation in Southern Rhodesia;

II

4. *Recommend* to Member States of the Organization of African Unity to reconsider their diplomatic and other relations with Britain should the British Government ignore the above recommendations.

III

5. *Call on* the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity to strengthen its support to the courageous African nationalists in order that they may intensify the struggle and carry it to its logical conclusion namely, independence based on the principle of "one man, one vote";
6. *Request* the African Group at the United Nations, with the help of the Asian and other interested groups, to take appropriate diplomatic measures to ensure that the British Government implement, without delay, past United Nations resolutions on Southern Rhodesia.

**CM/Res.15 (II)**

**Committee of Nine**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having considered* the report of the Committee of Nine,

*Aware* of the difficulties with which the Committee is faced,

*Desirous* of accelerating the work of this Committee and making it more effective,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee for the work it has done so far and also its appreciation to the Government of Tanganyika for the facilities it has provided for the Committee;



2. *Calls on* the Committee to take into consideration the suggestions made in the discussions of Committee A of the present session of the Council of Ministers, particularly those concerning the careful allocation of funds to the liberation fronts and to the manner in which those funds are to be administered;
3. *Urges* all members of the Organization of African Unity to make their financial contributions to the Special Fund and to offer any suggestions they may have to the Committee.

**CM/Res.16 (II)**

**Border Dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having considered* the question of peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia,

*Having heard* the statements of the delegations of Ethiopia and Somalia on the present position with regard to the border dispute between these two countries,

*Recalling* Resolution ECM/Res.3 (II) adopted by the Council of Ministers at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Dar-es-Salaam from 12 to 15 February 1964,

*Congratulating* the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia for having immediately ordered a ceasefire,

*Noting with satisfaction* that an atmosphere of brotherly détente has been established between the two countries, thus facilitating a peaceful and lasting solution in accordance with paragraph 4, of Article III of the Charter of OAU,

*Anxious* to consolidate the progress thus made in the pursuit of such a peaceful solution.

1. *Confirms* Resolution ECM/Res.3 (II) of 15 February 1964, including operative paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4,
2. *Requests* the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia to maintain the ceasefire which was ordered and the discontinuation of hostilities which intervened, and to refrain from any action which may compromise the ceasefire;
3. *Requests* the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article III of the Charter as well as operative paragraph 3 of Resolution ECM/Res.3 (II) of 15 February 1964, to open as soon as possible direct negotiations, with due respect to paragraph 3 of Article III of the Charter, with a view to reaching a peaceful solution of the long-standing border dispute;
4. *Requests* them to make every effort towards full implementation of this resolution and to report on the result of their negotiations to the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

**CM/Res.17 (II)**

**Dispute between Somalia and Kenya**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having heard* the statements of the representatives of Kenya and of Somalia on the border incidents which have occurred between Kenya and Somalia,

*Recalling* Resolution ECM/Res.4 (II) of 15 February 1964 and particularly operative paragraphs 1 and 2,

*Deeply concerned* that the continuation of such regrettable incidents may aggravate tension between them and lead to hostilities the repercussions of which may seriously prejudice African unity and peace on this continent,

*Recalling* paragraph 4 of Article III of the Charter,

1. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 1 and 2 of Resolution ECM/Res.4 (II) adopted by the Council of Ministers at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Dar-es-Salaam from 12 to 15 February 1964;
2. *Invites* the Governments of Kenya and Somalia to open as soon as possible direct negotiations with due respect to paragraph 3 of Article III of the Charter with a view to finding a peaceful and lasting solution to differences between them;
3. *Invites* them further to refrain from all acts which may aggravate the situation or jeopardize the chance of peaceful and fraternal settlement and to report on the results of these negotiations to the next Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

**CM/Res.18 (II)**

**Border Dispute between Algeria and Morocco**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having heard* the statements of the representatives of Algeria and Morocco concerning the present state of relationships between the two countries,

*Having heard further* the progress report submitted by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Commission on the Algero-Moroccan border dispute,

1. *Notes* the report of the Commission contained in document CM/20;
2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the work accomplished by the Ad Hoc Commission;
3. *Pays a warm tribute* to the four Heads of State who met at Bamako for their efforts to find a peaceful solution within an African framework;
4. *Expresses its congratulations* to the Ceasefire Commission for the results obtained;
5. *Recommends* the establishment of direct contacts between the Ad Hoc Commission and the Ceasefire Commission.

**CM/Res.19 (II)**

**Problem of Refugees in Africa**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having considered* statements concerning the refugee problem in Africa with particular reference to the refugees from Rwanda and having noted that these refugees are a very heavy charge on the countries adjacent to Rwanda from where such refugees seek asylum,

*Resolves* that a commission consisting of Rwanda, Burundi, Congo (Leopoldville), Uganda, Tanganyika, Sudan, Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana and Cameroon be appointed to examine:

- (a) The refugee problem in Africa and made recommendations to the Council of Ministers on how it can be solved;
- (b) Ways and means of maintaining refugees in their country of asylum.

**CM/Res.20 (II)**

**Committee of Eleven**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Considering* that the time at the disposal of the Committee of Eleven is inadequate for the submission of a comprehensive recommendation for political actions which would further promote the unity and solidarity of African States as contained in item 9 of the agenda,

*Requests* Member States to submit to the Provisional Secretary-General any suggestions which they feel may promote the unity and solidarity of the African continent,

*Requests* the Provisional Secretary-General to circulate such suggestions to all Member States,

*Decides* to place the item on the agenda of the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.21 (II)**

**Cooperation with World Health Organization**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Considering* that the Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Commission of the Organization of African Unity has been established and is already functioning,

*Noting* that this Commission provides a channel for all African States to coordinate and harmonize their policy and activities in the interests of the health of the peoples of Africa,

*Desirous* of making the fullest use of the other channel for united planning and action which is provided in the Regional Office for Africa of the World Health Organization,

*Noting* that, as at present defined, the African Regional Office of the World Health Organization does not include several Member States of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Calls upon* the governments of the African States which do not now belong to the African Region of WHO to take the steps necessary for their transfer to the African Region;

2. *Urges* the closest possible cooperation between the Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Commission of the Organization of African Unity and the Regional Office for Africa of the World Health Organization.

**CM/Res.22 (II)**

**African Group at the United Nations**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

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*Having studied* the draft statute of the African Group at the United Nations and the draft budget prepared by this Group for its Executive Secretariat,

*Considering* the general statute for the personnel of the Organization of African Unity is being prepared and that it should include a statute for the Executive Secretariat of the African Group,

1. *Decides* provisionally to recruit an Executive Secretary of the rank of Embassy Counselor and to adopt the draft budget prepared by the African Group at the United Nations;
2. *Requests* each Member State to contribute an advance sum of 2,000 US\$ to the general budget of the Organization of African Unity by the end of March 1964.

### **CM/Res.23 (II)**

#### **African Military High Command**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Considering* the proposal made by Ghana concerning the creation of an African Military High Command,

*Considering* the importance of this matter,

*Takes note* of the suggestion made by Ghana of establishing a Military High Command,

*Recommends* that this question be included in the agenda for the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

### **CM/Res.24 (II)**

#### **African Trade Union Organization**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on social and labour matters adopted by the Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government in May 1963,

*Considering* the subsequent creation of the Economic and Social Commission and that the question of setting up an independent African Trade Union Organization falls within the Commission's competence,

*Noting* that this Commission has not yet studied this question,

*Recommends* that the Economic and Social Commission study the problem as soon as possible and submit to the Council of Ministers a detailed report.

### **CM/Res.25 (II)**

#### **Draft Protocol on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having considered* the report submitted by the Committee of Experts set up to examine the various drafts of the Protocol of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration which were submitted,

*Having noted* that the Committee has carefully studied the various drafts in the light of the provisions of Article XIX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and of international law and practice in the fields of mediation and conciliation on the one hand, and arbitration on the other,

*Bearing in mind* that there are certain fundamental differences in procedure and legal effects between the two processes, and that it is necessary and desirable to reflect these differences in the final Protocol,

*Conscious* of the fact that the final Protocol would be more effective in achieving the primary objectives of Article XIX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity if these differences are reflected therein,

*Anxious* that the date of submission of the Protocol to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for approval should not be later than originally envisaged,

1. *Decides* to circulate the Draft Protocol prepared by the Committee of Seven to all Member States;
2. *Requests* the Member States to forward to the Provisional Secretariat not later than 15 April 1964 their comments on the Draft Protocol;
3. *Directs* the Provisional Secretariat to convene a meeting of the Committee of Seven in Cairo not later than 15 May 1964 to finalize a text for consideration of the Council of Ministers prior to the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and to circulate the final text prepared by the Committee to all Member States.

**CM/Res.26 (II)**

**United Nations World Trade Conference**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having considered* the resolution of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity concerning the United Nations Conference on World Trade and Development,

*Reaffirming* the importance attached by the African States to the work of the said Conference,

*Reaffirming, further,* the need for the African States to coordinate their positions as regards the question on the agenda of the Conference,

*Recommends* to the African Member States to organize during the conference a working party to discuss together all questions relating to the said Conference.

**CM/Res.27 (II)**

**Commission of African Jurists**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

*Having heard* the report from the accredited representatives of the Commission of African Jurists,

*Conscious* of the contributions that African Jurists can make towards the achievement of the objectives of the Organization of African Unity,

*Aware* of the fact that there is at present no existing institution within the framework of the Organization of African Unity for research into and the study of specific legal problems in Africa,

*Aware of the powers of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government under Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity to establish, in addition to the five Commissions listed therein, such Specialized Commissions as it may deem necessary,*

*Convinced that it is desirable to establish such an institution within the framework of the Organization of African Unity for research into and study of legal problems in Africa,*

*Decides to recommend to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to consider at its next meeting the Commission of African Jurists and a Specialized Commission within the meaning of Article XX of the Charter.*

**CM/Res.28 (II)**

**Denuclearization**

*The Council of Ministers meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,*

*Recalling the resolution adopted by the Summit Conference of independent African States relating to General Disarmament,*

*Recalling further Resolution CM/Res.3 (I) adopted by the first session of the Council of Ministers,*

*Reaffirming its resolve to uphold the principles of declaring Africa a denuclearization zone and the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,*

*Having considered the Draft Convention for the Denuclearization of the Continent of Africa submitted by the Secretariat in document CM/3,*

1. *Takes note of this Draft Convention,*
2. *Decides to refer it to the governments of Member States of the Organization of African Unity for further study and the submission of observations and comments.*

**CM/Res.29 (II)**

**Provisional Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity**

*The Council of Ministers meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,*

*Having considered the report of the Provisional Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,*

*Having discussed this report at great length,*

1. *Approves this report;*
2. *Congratulates the Provisional Administrative Secretary-General and the personnel of the Secretariat for their efforts and the results they have already achieved in the course of their work;*
3. *Requests Member States to note the suggestions contained in this report and to apply the recommendations given therein;*
4. *Expresses its deep gratitude to H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his government for their generous contribution to the Provisional Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity since September 1963.*

**CM/Res.30 (II)**

**Special Resolution**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 24 to 29 February 1964,

1. *Expresses* great satisfaction to the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for their warm hospitality and generosity to the member delegates and for the extensive facilities provided during the course of the Conference;
2. *Expresses deep gratitude* to the Chairman of the Conference for the skill with which he conducted the deliberations of the Conference thus contributing in no small way to its ultimate success;
3. *Recalls* with high appreciation the work of the Secretariat of the Conference whose achievements made the task of all participating in the Conference easier.

**CM/Res.31 (III)\***

**Apartheid and Racial Discrimination**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Recalling* its resolutions on apartheid and racial discrimination, CM/Res.6 (I) and CM/Res.13 (III),

*Recalling further* the resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination, adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963,

*Reaffirming* in particular its Resolution CM/Res.13 (II), adopted at its Second Session in Lagos,

*Having examined* the report of the Provisional Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, (document CM/33), the proceedings and resolutions of the International Conference of Economic Sanctions against South Africa contained in the Provisional Secretary-General's report (document CM/27), the report of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, appointed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government at Addis Ababa in 1963 to represent OAU Member States at the Security Council, and the report of the African Group at the United Nations,

*Noting with great concern* the consistent refusal of the Government of South Africa to give consideration to appeals made by every sector of world opinion as well as its non-compliance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations,

*Noting* in particular that the attitude of certain States towards the Government of South African and their continued close relations with that government only encourages it to persist in its policies of apartheid and contempt for the United Nations,

*Convinced* of the necessity of the intensifying as a matter of urgency the action of the African States in regard to further the application of sanctions against the Government of South Africa,

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly approved the resolutions and recommendations of the Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Recommendations Adopted by the Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

*Expressing its deep concern* over the trials conducted according to the arbitrary and inhuman laws of the Government of South Africa to convict the opponents of apartheid,

*Deeply distressed* at the recent convictions of and sentences passed on African nationalists, particularly on Nelson Mandela and Walther Sisulu,

*Decides* to submit to the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the following recommendations:

1. *To call* for the release of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Mangaliso Sobukwe and all other nationalists imprisoned or detained under the arbitrary laws of South Africa;
2. *To extend* the mandate of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, commissioned by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, to continue their representation on behalf of all OAU Member States at the deliberations of the Security Council;
3. *To appeal* to all oil-producing countries to cease as a matter of urgency their supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;
4. *To call* on all African States to implement forthwith the decision taken in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, to boycott South African goods and to cease the supply of minerals and other raw materials to South Africa;
5. *To request* the cooperation of all countries and in particular that of the major trading partners of South Africa in the boycott of South African goods;
6. *To establish* a machinery within the OAU General Secretariat, which will be entrusted inter alia, with the following functions:
  - (a) To plan coordination of sanctions against South Africa among the Member States, and to ensure the strictest implementation of all relevant resolutions of the OAU;
  - (b) To harmonize cooperation with friendly States with a view to implementing an effective boycott of South Africa;
  - (c) To collect and disseminate information about governmental and private financial, economic and commercial institutions, which trade with South Africa;
  - (d) To promote, in cooperation with other international bodies, the campaign for international economic sanctions against South Africa by all appropriate means, in particular, by countering the propaganda and pressures of the South African Government.

**CM/Res.32 (III)**

**Report of the Liberation Committee**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on decolonization adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, and Resolution CM/Res.15 (II) adopted by the Council at its Second Session in Lagos,

*Having examined* the report of the Coordinating Committee for the liberation of Africa,



*Noting with satisfaction* the work so far accomplished by the Liberation Committee,

*Noting further with satisfaction* that the membership of OAU has increased,

*Noting* that some progress has been made by some nationalist liberation movements with the assistance of the Liberation Committee to establish common action fronts with a view to strengthening the effectiveness of their movements,

*Regretting* the continued existence of multiple rival liberation movements in the territories under foreign domination in spite of the efforts of the Liberation Committee to reconcile them,

*Considering* that certain Member States have not yet paid their voluntary contributions for 1963 to the Special Liberation Fund,

*Reaffirming* the determination of Member States to continue by all means the struggle for the independence of the territories under foreign domination,

*Recommends* to the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government that:

1. The Committee be maintained and that its membership be increased;
2. The Administrative Secretary-General be given supervisory power over the Secretariat of the Committee;
3. Each Member State pay for 1964 an obligatory minimum sum of ... Sterling pounds to the Special Liberation Fund in Dar-es-Salaam, pending the establishment of a scale of assessment.

**CM/Res.33 (III)**

**Southern Rhodesia**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on decolonization adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, and Resolution CM/Res.14 (II) adopted by the Council at its Second Session in Lagos,

*Recalling further* the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the question of Southern Rhodesia,

*Deeply concerned* over the continued deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia resulting from the increasingly repressive measures being applied by the racist, minority government of European settlers,

*Noting with satisfaction* the stand taken by the leaders of the African Member States of the Commonwealth at the Thirteenth Conference of Commonwealth Presidents and Prime Ministers held in London, July 1964,

*Noting further* the final communiqué issued by the Conference on the question of Southern Rhodesia,

*Having examined* the report of the African Group at the United Nations, submitted in response to Resolution CM/Res.14 (II) of the Council of Ministers to take appropriate diplomatic measures to ensure that the British Government implement, without delay, resolutions of the United Nations on Southern Rhodesia,

*Recommends* to the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government that:

1. African States take a vigorous stand against a declaration of independence of Southern Rhodesia by a European, minority government and pledge themselves to take appropriate measures, including the recognition and support of an African nationalist government in exile should such an eventuality arise;
2. The African Group at the United Nations examine further measures to be taken in the event of a declaration of independence by the European minority government and submit a report to the Council;
3. The United Kingdom be called upon to convene immediately a constitutional conference in which representatives of all political groups in Southern Rhodesia would participate with a view to preparing a new and democratic constitution ensuring majority rule on the basis of "one man, one vote";
4. A call be made for the immediate release of Joshua N'Komo, the Rev. Ndabingwe Sithole and all other political prisoners and detainees;
5. The Foreign Ministers of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ assisted by the African Group at the United Nations be entrusted with the task of presenting the problem of Southern Rhodesia at the appropriate time before the Security Council;
6. The Governments of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ offer their good offices to the nationalist parties in Southern Rhodesia so as to bring about a united front of all the liberation movements for the rapid attainment of their common objective of independence;
7. The African nationalist movements in Southern Rhodesia be called upon to intensify their struggle for immediate independence.

**CM/Res.34 (III)**

**Territories under Portuguese Domination**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having considered* the situation in the African territories under Portuguese domination,

*Noting with deep concern* the adamant refusal of Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the African peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence,

*Recalling* the resolution on decolonization adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government, in Addis Ababa in May 1963, in particular its operative paragraphs 7,8, and 10,

*Convinced* that only concerted, positive action by all independent African States and the nationalist movements in these territories will secure their liberation,

*Decides* to submit to the First Assembly of Heads of State and Government the following recommendations:

1. To condemn Portugal for its persistent refusal to recognize the right of the peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence and for its non-compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations;
2. To call on African nationalist movements in the territories under Portuguese domination to intensify their struggle for their immediate liberation;

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3. To impress on all African States that it is indispensable to implement in all its aspects the decision taken in Addis Ababa in May 1963 to boycott Portugal;
4. To establish a machinery within the OAU General Secretariat, which would be entrusted inter alia, with the following functions:
  - (a) To coordinate among the Member States the strictest implementation of all relevant resolutions of the OAU;
  - (b) To harmonize cooperation with friendly States with a view to implementing an effective boycott of Portugal;
5. To extend the mandate of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia commissioned by the Conference of Heads of State and Government to represent OAU Member States at the deliberations of the Security Council on the question of territories under Portuguese domination.

### CM/Res.35 (III)

#### Promoting the Unity and Solidarity of African States

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Taking into consideration* the statement made in the Council by the delegation of Ghana to the effect that its Head of State had requested the Provisional Secretary-General to place on the provisional agenda of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government the proposal of Ghana for a Union Government of Africa,

*Recommends* that this proposal be placed on the provisional agenda for the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the verbatim reports of the discussions in the Council on the proposal be submitted to the Assembly.

### CM/Res.36 (III)

#### Commission on the Problem of Refugees in Africa

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having considered* the reports submitted by the Commission on the problem of refugees in Africa, established by resolution CM/Res.19 (II) of the Second Ordinary Session of the Council,

*Noting* the invitations extended to the Commission by the Governments of Uganda, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Burundi to visit their countries on a fact-finding mission,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission;
2. *Requests* the Commission to continue its work, taking into consideration the views expressed in the Council of Ministers at its Third Ordinary Session;
3. *Welcomes* all invitations extended to the Commission by those countries from where refugees have departed or where refugees have been granted asylum with a view to discussing the problem of refugees;

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4. *Recommends* that the African Group at the United Nations, with the help of the Asian and other interested groups, submit during the nineteenth session of the General Assembly a resolution requesting an increase in the assistance given to African refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
5. *Recommends* that countries which have refugee problems start forthwith or continue discussions, particularly on bilateral basis when appropriate, so as to find a solution to these problems;
6. *Invites* the Commission to draw up a draft convention covering all aspects of the problem of refugees in Africa;
7. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to circulate the draft convention to Member States of the OAU for their comments and observations;
8. *Decides further* that the final text of the draft convention be submitted to the Council of Ministers at its Fourth Ordinary Session for its consideration.

### CM/Res.37 (III)

#### Border Dispute between Algeria And Morocco

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having received* that report submitted by the Ad Hoc Commission appointed to examine the border dispute between Algeria and Morocco,

*Recalling* its resolution CM/Res.18 (II) adopted at its Second Session in Lagos, has expressed willingness to continue the mission entrusted to it,

1. *Takes note* of this report;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Ad Hoc Commission for the work it has so far accomplished;
3. *Reaffirms* its confidence in the Ad Hoc Commission and requests it to continue its task with all necessary diligence until the complete fulfillment of its mandate, in accordance with the Charter of the OAU, the Bamako Declaration and Resolution ECM/Res.1 (I) adopted by the Council of Ministers at its First Extraordinary Session in Addis Ababa.

### CM/Res.38 (III)

#### Denuclearization of Africa

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Recalling* the resolution on general disarmament adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963,

*Having considered* the Draft Convention for the Denuclearization of the Continent of Africa submitted by the Provisional Secretariat in document CM/3,

*Recommends* the following Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa to the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for adoption:

*“We, the Heads of African State and Government,*

*Conscious* of our responsibilities towards our peoples and our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity to exert every effort to strengthen international peace and security,

*Determined* that conditions conducive to international peace and security should prevail to save mankind from the scourge of nuclear war,

*Deeply concerned* with the effects resulting from the dissemination of nuclear weapons,

*Confirming* resolution 1652 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations which called upon all States to respect the continent of African as a nuclear-free zone,

*Reaffirming* the resolution on general disarmament adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963,

*Bearing in mind* that the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Sixteenth Session called upon all States, and in particular upon the States at present possessing nuclear weapons, to use their best endeavors to secure the conclusion of an international agreement containing provisions under which the nuclear States would undertake to refrain from relinquishing control of nuclear weapons and from transmitting the information necessary for their manufacture to States not possessing such weapons, and (containing) provisions under which States not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake not to manufacture or otherwise acquire control of such weapons,

*Convinced* that it is imperative to exert new efforts towards the achievement of an early solution to the problem of general disarmament,

1. *Solemnly declare* their readiness to undertake in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons;
2. *Call upon* all peace-loving nations to adhere to the same undertaking;
3. *Call upon* all nuclear powers to respect and abide by this Declaration;
4. *Invite* the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its nineteenth session, to approve this Declaration and take the necessary measures to convene an international conference with a view to concluding an international treaty”.

**CM/Res.39 (III)**

**The Accra Assembly**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having considered* the report of the Provisional Administrative Secretary-General on the request of the Accra Assembly that the Organization of African Unity sponsor the next Accra Assembly scheduled to be held in the first half of 1965,

*Noting* that the previous Assembly held in Accra in June 1962 was at the nongovernmental level,

*Noting further* the significance of the Accra Assembly as a fresh approach to the problem of world peace,

1. *Requests* the Secretariat of the Accra Assembly to provide the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity with all information on the financial expenditures incurred in connection with the previous meeting in Accra, as well as on its method and policy of extending invitations;
2. *Decides* to refer this request for sponsorship to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**CM/Res.40 (III)**

**Territorial Integrity of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having examined* the likely situation that would face Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland on attainment of independence,

*Noting* that the Government of the United Kingdom has agreed to grant independence in the immediate future to these territories,

*Noting further* resolution 1954 (XVIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations solemnly warning the Government of the Republic of South Africa that any attempt to annex or encroach upon the territorial integrity of these three territories shall be considered an act of aggression,

*Recommends* to the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government that:

1. The Member States of OAU in consultation with the authorities of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland take the necessary steps so as to secure a guarantee by the United Nations for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of these territories; and
2. The African Group at the United Nations be authorized in particular to take necessary measures, in consultation with the Liberation Committee and the nationalist movements in these territories, to bring the question of guarantee before the Security Council at the appropriate time.

**CM/Res.41 (III)**

**Africa's Representation within the Various Organs of the United Nations**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having studied* the report of the Permanent Representatives at the United Nations of Ghana, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Niger, commissioned by the Second Session of the Council (CM/Res.II (II)) to negotiate for the ratification of amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, recommended by the eighteenth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Endorses with appreciation* the report of the Permanent Representatives of Ghana, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Niger;
2. *Recommends* to the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
  - (a) To invite the African States that have not yet ratified the amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, to effect ratification of the same before August 31, 1964;

(b) To authorize African Ambassadors in non-African capitals to impress upon such governments the importance of ratifying the amendments;

(c) To instruct the Permanent African Representatives at the United Nations to continue their efforts so as to obtain the ratification of the proposed amendments to the Charter of the United Nations.

**CM/Res.42 (III)**

**Draft Protocol of the Commission on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having considered* the draft Protocol of the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration,

*Congratulates* warmly the members of the Experts Committee for the work they have accomplished,

*Recommends* to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government approval of the draft Protocol of the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration attached hereto.

**CM/Res.43 (III)**

**The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Recalling* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva, pursuant to resolution 963 (XXXVI) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council,

*Endorsing* the coordinated policy followed and the joint action undertaken by the Member States of the Organization of African Unity in conformity with document ECOS/12/RES/I (I) of the Economic and Social Commission and document CM/Res.26 (II) of the Council of Ministers,

*Noting further*, with satisfaction, the joint Declaration of the seventy-seven developing countries issued at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

*Reaffirming* its belief that it is to the benefit of all concerned to strengthen and maintain the unity of the seventy-seven developing countries for future action,

1. *Recommends* to all Member States of the Organization of African Unity to work in conformity with the general views and objectives of the seventy-seven developing countries with a view to furthering the unity and solidarity of the developing countries for future action at similar conferences;

2. *Requests* Member States elected to the Trade and Development Board, and those who will be elected in the future, to work in close cooperation with like-minded representatives of other developing countries so that the common objectives of the Member States of the OAU in particular, as well as those of other developing countries in general, can be realized within the shortest possible time;

3. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU to consider all possible means of strengthening trade links and development efforts among its members in the light of the findings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and submit its findings to the Council.

**CM/Res.44 (III)**

**Afro-Asian Conference**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Having considered* the generous offer by the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to play host to the Second Conference of African and Asian States,

*Recommends* to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in Cairo (United Arab Republic) from 17 to 21 July 1964, to adopt the following resolution:

“The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 17 to 21 July 1964,

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for its generous offer to play host to the Second Conference of African and Asian States;
2. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to inform the Indonesian Government of the above decision”.

**CM/Res.45 (III)**

**OAU Emblem**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Aware* of the need to take all measures to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States,

*Considering* that an emblem of the Organization of African Unity would promote consciousness of the purposes and objectives of the Organization among the peoples of Africa,

1. *Recommends* that the Administrative Secretary-General be requested to appeal to African artists to submit sketches of emblems for the Organization of African Unity;
2. *Recommends further* that the sketches of emblems received be submitted to the Educational and Cultural Commission of the OAU for consideration and advice.

**CM/Res.46 (III)**

**Interim Financing of the Secretariat**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

*Recalling* Article XXIII of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity which provides for the Council of Ministers to approve the budget of the Organization prepared by the Administrative Secretary-General,

*Recalling further* the “Special Resolution” adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 1963, which entrusted the Provisional Secretariat to the Ethiopian Government,



*Noting* the decision of the Government of Ethiopia to bear the costs of the Provisional Secretariat until such time as the Secretariat is established on a permanent basis,

*Realizing* that the incoming Administrative Secretary-General will require an interim budget to meet the commitments of the Organization until such time as he is in a position to submit his first budget,

1. *Expresses its warm appreciation* to the Government of Ethiopia for their generous assistance to the Provisional Secretariat;
2. *Requests* the Government of Ethiopia to approve the secondment to the Organization of African Unity of the staff members of the Provisional Secretariat, on their current conditions of service, until the Secretary-General submits his budget and appoints a permanent staff;
3. *Further requests* the Government in whose territory the Secretariat is to be located to advance to the Secretary-General a sum not exceeding \$ 1000.000. the repayment of which is to be provided for as an obligatory expenditure in the first regular budget of the OAU, to cover expenses as from 1 August 1964.

**CM/Res.47 (III)**

**Relations with UNESCO**

*The Council of Ministers* meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, United Arab Republic, from 13 to 17 July 1964,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Provisional Administrative Secretary-General (document CM/35);
2. *Approves* the recommendation of the Second Conference of African Ministers of Education of the fusion of the conference with the Educational and Cultural Commission of the OAU;
3. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to maintain his contact with UNESCO and to submit a draft agreement to the Educational and Cultural Commission at its next session.



## **SECOND ORDINARY SESSION**

**Accra, Ghana  
21 to 26 October 1965**



**AHG/Res.25 (II)**

**Southern Rhodesia**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Deeply concerned* at the gravity of the situation in Southern Rhodesia,

*Considering* that the situation constitutes a serious threat to world peace,

*Noting:*

(a) The statement of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that it will regard any unilateral declaration of independence by the European minority in Southern Rhodesia as illegal and amounting to an act of rebellion and treason punishable solely by the imposition of economic sanctions and non-recognition,

(b) The recent United Nations resolution passed with an overwhelming majority calling on the United Kingdom Government to take all possible steps to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence and pledging support for any future measures that the United Nations might decide upon in this matter,

1. *Deplores* the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to meet with firmness and resolution the threat of a unilateral declaration of independence by a European minority government;

2. *Deplores* the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to state categorically that it will not grant independence to Rhodesia except on the basis of a majority government;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations to regard any such unilateral declaration of independence as constituting a threat to international peace, and to take any steps that such a situation requires in accordance with the Charter and to help to establish a majority government in Southern Rhodesia;

4. *Requests* the United Kingdom Government, the administering power having sole responsibility for the present situation:

(a) To suspend the 1961 Constitution of Southern Rhodesia forthwith and to take all necessary steps including the use of armed force to resume the administration of the territory;

(b) To release the leader of the nationalist movements Joshua Nkomo, Sithole and other political prisoners;

(c) To hold a constitutional conference with the participation of the representatives of the entire population of Southern Rhodesia with a view to adopting a new constitution guaranteeing universal adult suffrage (one man, one vote), free elections and independence;

5. *Calls upon* all governments and all international organizations to withhold recognition of a European minority government in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence, and to apply all necessary sanctions;

6. *Resolves* in the event of failure on the part of the United Kingdom to take the measures set forth in operative paragraph 2 (a):

(a) To reconsider all political, economic, diplomatic and financial relations between African countries and the United Kingdom Government in the event of this Government's granting or tolerating Southern Rhodesian independence under a minority government;

- (b) To use all possible means including force to oppose a unilateral declaration of independence;
  - (c) To give immediate assistance to the people of Zimbabwe with a view to establishing a majority government in the country;
7. *Empowers* the African Group at the United Nations to ensure that the request sent to the United Nations and the Security Council receives due consideration.

**AHG/Res.26 (II)**

**The Problem of Refugees in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Considering* the gravity of the refugee situation in Africa and the complex problems it causes for the countries of origin as well as the host countries,

*Recalling* the recommendations already adopted by the Assembly and the principles laid down in this respect by the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Reaffirming its desire* to give all possible assistance to refugees from any Member State on a humanitarian and fraternal basis;
2. *Recalls* that Member States have pledged themselves to prevent refugees living on their territories from carrying out by any means whatsoever any acts harmful to the interests of other States Members of the Organization of African Unity;
3. *Requests* all Member States never to allow the refugee question to become a source of dispute among them;
4. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance provided by the United Nations High Commissioner's Office to African Governments in their programmes of aid to refugees;
5. *Requests* the African States that are members of the Economic and Social Council to secure an increase in African representation on the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;
6. *Asks* members of the Refugee Commission established by Resolution CM/Res.19 (II) to provide legal experts at the highest level possible to re-examine the draft OAU Convention on the Status of Refugees having regard to the views expressed by the Assembly at its present session and to report back to the Assembly;
7. *Requests* Member States of the Organization of African Unity, if they have not already done so, to ratify the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to apply meanwhile the provisions of the said Convention to refugees in Africa.

**AHG/Res.27 (II)**

**Declaration on the Problem of Subversion**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Desirous of consolidating the fraternal links that unite us,*

*Solemnly undertake,*

1. *Not to tolerate*, in conformity with Article III, paragraph 5, of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, any subversion originating in our countries against another Member State of the Organization of African Unity;
2. *Not to tolerate* the use of our territories for any subversive activity directed from outside Africa against any Member State of the Organization of African Unity;
3. *To oppose* collectively and firmly by every means at our disposal every form of subversion conceived, organized or financed by foreign powers against Africa, the Organization of African Unity or its Member States individually;
4. (a) *To resort* to bilateral or multilateral consultation to settle all differences between two or more Member States of the Organization of African Unity;  
  
(b) *To refrain* from conducting any press or radio campaign against any Member States of the Organization of African Unity, and to resort instead to the procedure laid down in the Charter and the Protocol of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration of the Organization of African Unity;
5. (a) *Not to create* dissension within or among Member States by fomenting or aggravating racial, religious, linguistic, ethnic or other differences;  
  
(b) *To combat* all forms of activity of this kind;
6. *To observe strictly* the principles of international law with regard to all political refugees who are nationals of any Member States of the Organization of African Unity;
7. *To endeavour to promote*, through bilateral and multilateral consultations, the return of refugees to their countries of origin with the consent of both the refugees concerned and their governments;
8. *To continue to guarantee* the safety of political refugees from non-independent African territories, and to support them in their struggle to liberate their countries.

**AHG/Res.28 (II)**

**Establishment of an Executive Body**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

1. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Government of Ghana, as well as of the discussion concerning the establishment of an executive body of the Organization of African Unity;
2. *Requests* the Governments of Member States of the OAU to examine that problem in order to express their opinions at the next session of the Assembly.

**AHG/Res.29 (II)**

**General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization of African Unity**

## SECOND ORDINARY SESSION (1965)

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General (document AHG/8) concerning the accession of Member States to the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization of African Unity,

*Decides* that the adoption by the Heads of State and Government of the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the OAU implies its immediate implementation pending ratification by the rest of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity.

### **AHG/Res.30 (II)**

#### **Sponsorship of the Next Accra Assembly Meeting**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/Res.39 (III) adopted by the Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the sponsorship of the next Accra Assembly meeting,

*Having considered* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the subject,

*Bearing in mind* the Resolution on General Disarmament adopted by the Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa from 22 to 25 May 1963,

1. *Resolves* that the next Accra Assembly meeting scheduled for the first half of 1966 be sponsored by the Organization of African Unity as a joint project devised for the United Nations International Cooperation Year;
2. *Decides* that the funds for the financing of the said Assembly be raised by voluntary contributions from Member States of the Organization of African Unity and other sources by the General Secretary of the Accra Assembly and authorizes the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to give every possible assistance in this direction;
3. *Decides* that the said meeting be held in Africa and that the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and the General Secretary of the Accra Assembly explore the possibility of Member States of the OAU or a group of such States sharing the expenses of the meeting on behalf of the Organization of African Unity and that they inform all Member States;
4. *Decides* that all administrative arrangements regarding the holding of the Accra Assembly meeting be taken in consultation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, who shall, where necessary, consult the governments of the countries sharing the expenses for the meeting;
5. *Decides* that representatives of all Member States of the OAU be invited to the meeting by the General Secretary of the Accra Assembly in recognition of the importance of the meeting to the OAU in particular and world peace and security in general.

### **AHG/Res.31 (II)**

#### **Consideration of the Rules of Procedure of the African Group at the United Nations**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,



## SECOND ORDINARY SESSION (1965)

*Recalling* earlier Resolutions CM/Res.8 (I), CM/Res.22 (II) and CM/Res.54 (IV) regarding the African Group at the United Nations,

*Having considered* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the draft Rules of Procedure of the African Group at the United Nations,

1. *Invites once more* the African Group at the United Nations to submit its draft Rules of Procedure to the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers;
2. *Recommends* that in the meantime the African Group use the Rules of the Council of Ministers in the conduct of its business.

### **AHG/Res.32 (II)**

#### **Report of the Ad Hoc Commission for the Algero-Moroccan Border Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Having taken cognizance of* the progress report of the ad hoc Commission entrusted with the examination of the Alegro-Moroccan border dispute,

*Seeing* that the said Commission has not yet concluded its work and has expressed the wish to continue the mission entrusted to it,

1. *Adopts* the said report;
2. *Expresses its satisfaction* and congratulates the ad hoc Commission on the work accomplished;
3. *Reaffirms* its confidence in the ad hoc Commission and requests it to persevere in its task until it is accomplished in accordance with the Charter of the OAU and the Declaration of Bamako, and in pursuance of Resolution ECM/Res.1 adopted by the First Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

### **AHG/Res.33 (II)**

#### **Relations between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Considering* that in 1965 there are thirty-six African Members of the United Nations, representing almost one third of the membership of that organization,

*Noting with satisfaction* that, thanks to the efforts of the African Group at the United Nations, the Charter of the United Nations has just been amended in a way that will improve African representation on the Security Council and on the Economic and Social Council,

*Noting also* the decision taken at the twentieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish relations of cooperation with the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Expresses its congratulations* to the African Group for its efforts to achieve better representation of Africa in the United Nations and requests it to continue its action in the interests of Africa;

2. *Takes note* of the invitation sent to the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to follow the work of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
3. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to follow the work of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers as well as those of all the OAU Specialized Commissions as an observer;
4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the establishment of relations of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and requests the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to do his utmost to ensure that this cooperation be as close as possible and cover all fields that interest both organizations.

**AHG/Res.34 (II)**

**Apartheid and Racial Discrimination in the Republic of South Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Recalling* the resolution adopted on 25 May 1963 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, Resolutions AHG/Res.5 (I) and AHG/Res.6 (I) of July 1964, as well as Resolution CM/Res.48 (IV) of March 1965, on the problem of apartheid and racial discrimination,

*Considering* the report of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, who had been requested by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963 to speak on behalf of all African States at the meetings of the Security Council held to discuss the question of apartheid and racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa, and whose mandate was extended by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo in July 1964,

*Taking note* of the reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (United Nations documents A/5932 and A/5957),

*Noting* the measures taken by other States in implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity in order to bring about the abandonment of the policy of apartheid,

*Considering* that the situation in the Republic of South Africa is constantly deteriorating and constitutes an ever-increasing threat to international peace and security,

*Gravely concerned* at the increasing collaboration of the South African Government with the Government of Portugal as well as with the minority authorities in Southern Rhodesia to prevent the liberation of Southern Africa from colonialism and racism,

*Considering* that the continued collaboration by various powers with the South African Government in the economic, political and military fields, and their opposition to economic sanctions against South Africa, are encouraging the South African Government to continue its dangerous policy,

*Convinced* that effective and prompt international action is imperative in order to resolve the situation in South Africa in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and to avert the grave danger of violent conflict, which is bound to have worldwide repercussions,

1. *Reaffirms* the decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity on the question of apartheid and racial discrimination;

2. *Approves* the recommendation of the United Nations Special Committee on the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and invites the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt these recommendations;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia;
4. *Urgently calls on* all States to institute a strict embargo on the supply of arms, ammunition and other material for use by military and police forces in South Africa; in particular, calls on the French Government to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and forthwith cease supply of military equipment to South Africa, and calls on other States that have announced arms embargoes to implement them strictly without exceptions or restrictive interpretations;
5. *Launches* a special appeal to the major trading partners of the Republic of South Africa – particularly the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and France – to discontinue their growing economic collaboration with the South African Government, since such collaboration encourages it to defy world opinion and to accelerate the implementation of the policy of apartheid;
6. *Calls on* the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations to recognize the present situation in South Africa as a serious threat to international peace and security, to institute effective economic sanctions against South Africa and to assist the victims of apartheid and repression;
7. *Decides* to take steps to promote the election to the Security Council of States which support effective action on this problem;
8. *Calls on* the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations to take energetic measures, within their respective fields of competence, to compel South Africa to abandon its policies of apartheid;
9. *Instructs* the Administrative Secretary-General:
  - (a) To review the implementation of economic sanctions against South Africa by Member States of the Organization of African Unity and other States;
  - (b) To make recommendations on the implementation of all relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and in particular Resolutions AHG/Res.5 (I) and AHG/Res.6 (I), by the Member States of the Organization of African Unity;
  - (c) To recommend measures to persuade other States to cease collaboration with the Government of the Republic of South Africa;
10. *Invites* the South African liberation movements to concert their policies and actions and intensify the struggle for full equality, and appeals to all States to lend moral and material assistance to the liberation movements in their struggle;
11. *Requests* the African Group at the United Nations to take appropriate steps to secure effective action by United Nations organs in the light of the present resolution;
12. *Requests* the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia and the African Group at the United Nations to continue their efforts in the Security Council in implementation of their terms of reference.

**AHG/Res.35 (II)**

**Territories under Portuguese Domination**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Recalling* Resolution AHG/Res.6 (I) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in its First Ordinary Session in Cairo and Resolution CM/Res.48 (IV) adopted by the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers in Nairobi,

*Considering* the necessity of reinforcing the armed struggle waged by the liberation movements of territories under Portuguese domination,

*Considering* the reports of the Liberian Committee, the Conciliation Committee on Angola, and the Military Committee on so-called Portuguese Guinea,

*Fully aware* that the complete achievement of African unity requires first of all the total independence of all African countries still under foreign domination,

1. *Takes note* of the recent meeting at Dar-es-Salaam of the Second Conference of Nationalist Organizations in Portuguese colonies;
2. *Requests* all countries that are neighbours of Portuguese colonies to favour the greatest freedom of movement of men and material which is necessary for the rapid success of the struggle carried on by these liberation movements;
3. *Requests* all these liberation movements to intensify their struggle in the interior of their respective territories and encourages them to concert their efforts to unite in their struggle against colonialism;
4. *Invites* the Coordinating Committee on African Liberation to give assistance only to nationalist movements that are in fact fighting within the Portuguese colonies to be liberated;
5. *Calls on* all freedom-loving countries to grant the liberation movements in Portuguese colonies aided by the OAU all necessary political, diplomatic and military aid with a view to the rapid and unconditional liberation of their respective territories;
6. *Appeals* to all States to cease forthwith the supply of arms and ammunition to Portugal as the independent African States consider such action as aggression against the African people still under colonial domination;
7. *Renews* the terms of reference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia and urges them to continue to press the matter at the Security Council of the United Nations in close cooperation with the African Group.

**AHG/Res.36 (II)**

**High Commission Territories**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Having examined* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,

## SECOND ORDINARY SESSION (1965)

*Being concerned* that parties which have openly declared that they would closely cooperate with the Pretoria regime have assumed control of the governmental machineries in these territories,

*Being desirous* to prevent the absorption of these territories by the Pretoria Government,

1. *Reaffirms* the various decisions taken by the Organization of Unity;
2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the continuous efforts made by the African members of the United Nations to secure the application of resolution 1514 concerning the granting of independence to colonized peoples and to encourage them to continue their efforts until complete independence of all colonized territories in Africa is attained;
3. *Decides* to continue to support these movements which have so far been supported by the Organization of African Unity;
4. *Renews* its request to the Member States of the Organization of African Unity to take the necessary steps to secure a guarantee by the United Nations for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of these territories;
5. *Requests once again* the African Group at the United Nations to take the necessary steps to bring the question of such a guarantee before the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

### AHG/Res.37 (II)

#### Submission of Candidatures by African States

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Having examined* the report of the subcommittee entrusted with finding a solution to the problem of appointing candidates to the posts reserved for Africa in international organizations,

*Convinced* of the imperative need for the maintenance and reinforcement of African unity,

*Convinced further* of the necessity of achieving equitable representation of Africa on organs of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies,

1. *Requests* the African Group at the United Nations to coordinate and harmonize the various African candidatures for the United Nations organs and specialized agencies;
2. *Invites* the African countries to claim the places duly reserved for them on such bodies, and to submit their candidatures for the vacant places having regard to equitable geographical distribution;
3. *Instructs* the African Group at the United Nations to present at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers a detailed list of places vacant on the various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

### AHG/Res.38 (II)

#### Liberation Committee

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

## SECOND ORDINARY SESSION (1965)

*Considering* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General,

*Having studied* the report of the Liberation Committee,

*Having heard* the important statement of the Head of the Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania,

*Having studied* at length all the questions related to the structure and the functioning of the Liberation Committee as well as the difficulties of every kind which it encounters, especially as regards finance,

1. *Congratulates* the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa on the efforts made in the service of liberating Africa;
2. *Thanks warmly* the President, Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the generous assistance accorded to the Committee;
3. *Urgently appeals* to those Member States that have not yet paid their contributions to the Special Fund for the past year to do so without delay and emphasizes the importance and urgency of contributions for the current year being paid before January 1966;
4. *Continues to consider* it an urgent and prime necessity to achieve a united front of the liberation movements in each territory;
5. *Decides to maintain* the Executive Secretariat of the Liberation Committee which is administratively responsible to the OAU General Secretariat in its appointed task of implementing efficiently, rapidly and dynamically the decisions of the political authorities of the OAU in respect of decolonization;
6. *Decides* that the nomination of the head of the Executive Secretariat should be made only with the agreement of the authorities of the country in which the headquarters are located;
7. *Decides* that the headquarters of the Committee should remain in Dar-es-Salaam and that Zambia and Somalia be included in the membership of the Committee;
8. *Invites* the Liberation Committee to make a judicious distribution of the freedom fighters in various sections of any front and in the border countries, the purposes of such distribution being to avoid a massive concentration of the freedom fighters at the headquarters of the Committee, which may harm the host countries and the cause of liberating the continent of Africa;
9. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to pay particular attention to the execution of this resolution and make regular reports to the Council of Ministers and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

### **AHG/Res.39 (II)**

#### **Financing of the South West Africa Case**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Recalling* all previous resolutions of both the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and in particular Resolution CM/Res.58 (IV) passed by the Council at its Fourth Ordinary Session,

*Noting with satisfaction* the progress made by the two Member States, Ethiopia and Liberia, in whose names the case regarding South West Africa is now before the International Court of Justice,

*Deeply conscious* of its desire to bring about an early conclusion of the case,

*Taking into account* the fact that the Court is likely to give final judgment on the case shortly,

*Appeals* to Member States to pay as soon as possible to the Permanent Secretariat of the African Group in New York, and, in any case, before 30 December 1965, their due assessment of \$US 13,378.18 as agreed during the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Nairobi from 26 February to 9 March 1965.

**AHG/Res.40 (II)**

**Resolution on the Relationship between the Economic Commission for Africa  
and the Organization of African Unity**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Considering* the need for a more detailed study concerning the question of the relationship between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Decides to re-include* the item in the agenda of its next session;
2. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to undertake further studies of this question and to circulate the results to Member States at least one month before the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.41 (II)**

**Scale of Assessment**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Realizing* that the current budget is constituting a heavy burden on Member States of the Organization of African Unity,

*Noting the concern expressed* by certain Member States about the rate of assessment under the current budget,

*Considering* the Administrative Secretary-General's observation regarding the institutional set-up of the Organization of African Unity,

*Recalling* the decision of the Council of Ministers of 18 October 1965 regarding the establishment of an ad hoc committee for the examination of the whole institutional set-up of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Requests* the ad hoc Committee to examine the current budget with a view to suggesting possible major reductions;
2. *Invites* the Administrative Secretary-General to continue to effect savings in the current budget; to continue to adhere strictly to Rule 2 (ii) of the Functions and Regulations of the General Secretariat and to report on such savings;
3. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to devise a new scale of assessment acceptable to all Member States and report to the next session of the Council of Ministers;

4. *Recommends* that, in determining future budgets of the Organization, due consideration should be given to the limited resources of Member States;
5. *Appeals* to all Member States to continue to meet their financial obligations under the present budget.

**AHG/Res.42 (II)**

**Pan-African News Agency**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Recalling* Resolution EDC/Res.11 (II) of the Second Session of the Educational and Cultural Commission on the setting up of a Pan-African News Agency (PANA) which was approved by the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

*Considering* that the Committee of Experts to study the technical, financial and personnel aspects for the setting up of PANA has not yet been convened as indicated in document CM/78 of the Fifth Session of the Council of Ministers,

*Convinced* of the necessity for this Committee of Experts to study the technical and personnel problems for the setting up of PANA,

1. *Regrets* that, despite the efforts of the General Secretariat, the meeting of experts could not be held before the Fifth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers;
2. *Agrees* to the extension of the time requested by the General Secretariat in order to enable it to convene the meeting of experts before the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.43 (II)**

**Report of the Administrative Secretary-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Having considered* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having discussed* this report at great length,

1. *Approves* the said report;
2. *Congratulates* the Administrative Secretary-General and the personnel of the General Secretariat on their efforts and on the results already achieved in the course of their work;
3. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and to his Government for placing at the disposal of the Secretariat premises and other facilities necessary for its proper functioning;
4. *Empowers* the following Member States: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, United Arab Republic, Sudan, Somalia and Tanzania to consider in close cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General the various suggestions especially those relating to matters of an organizational



nature contained in the above-mentioned report and to report as soon as possible to the Council and the Assembly.

**AHG/Res.44 (II)**

**Resolution**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Deeply concerned* over the international situation characterized by an aggravation of conflicts the repercussions of which constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

*Anxious to contribute* towards an atmosphere of peace and cooperation on the basis of equity and justice,

1. *Addresses* an urgent appeal to all countries involved in such conflicts to resort to peaceful means in order to solve their differences on the basis of the general principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
2. *Requests* all nations to do everything possible to help restore peace in all regions where it is threatened.

**AHG/Res.45 (II)**

**Special Resolution**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Second Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, from 21 to 25 October 1965,

*Considering* the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government by the Government and people of the Republic of Ghana,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to President Kwame Nkrumah as well as to the Government and people of Ghana for their hospitality and their demonstration of brotherliness;
2. *Expresses its thanks*, moreover, to the Government and people of Ghana for their important contribution to the intensification of the unity and solidarity of African States.



## **THIRD ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
5 to 9 November 1966**



**AHG/Res.46 (III)**

**Resolution on Social and Economic Cooperation**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 November 1966,

*Recalling* the importance attributed by the Organization of African Unity Charter to the problem of economic and social cooperation specifically in Article II, paragraph 1(b) and 2 (b), (c), (d) and (e),

*Convinced* of the need for the Council of Ministers to consider more thoroughly than in the past the circumstances, problems and prospects of economic and social cooperation in Africa,

*Fully aware* of the constructive contribution made by various multinational African experiments in economic and social cooperation to the continental integration called for by the Charter,

*After having taken note* of the Administrative Secretary-General's report on the conclusions of various meetings of experts jointly organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity on various economic and social problems,

*Taking into account* the difficulties in the preparation of surveys required by the Specialized Committees to which reference is made in various reports by the Administrative Secretary-General,

1. *Decides* to convene, during the session of the Council of Ministers and simultaneously with Committees A and B, a third Committee specially commissioned to give detailed consideration to the various aspects of African economic, social and cultural cooperation in order to recommend all common action capable of speeding up progress in these fields;
2. *Instructs* the Administrative Secretary-General, to this end, to carry out various surveys bringing to light the problems and prospects of African economic and social cooperation making use of rational cooperation with the ECA and the various organizations working in Africa;
3. *Fully supports* the multinational experiments in economic and social cooperation such as those that are now being carried out in some geographical areas in the framework of waterway agreements and others;
4. *Decides* to adopt the recommendations of the joint OAU/ECA meetings in the trade and development and transport and telecommunication sectors, as they were submitted in report CM/132 by the Administrative Secretary-General;
5. *Decides* to coordinate the positions of African leaders in order to guarantee the success of the Second World Conference on Trade and Development, both with respect to solidarity among developing countries and to negotiations among the latter and industrialized countries;
6. *Urgently requests* all Member States to make available to the General Secretariat information and reports which are essential to the preparation of the general surveys required by the Specialized Commission.

**AHG/Res.47 (III)**

**Resolution on the World Conference on Trade and Development**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 November 1966,

*Considering* the increasing importance of problems of economic development,

### THIRD ORDINARY SESSION (1966)

*Considering* that one of the essential requirements for the development of Third World countries consists in seeking appropriate remedies for the deterioration of the terms of trade,

*Considering* that the next World Conference on Trade and Development will necessarily have to consider this basic problem,

*Considering* that if Third World countries wish to obtain satisfactory results they will have to present a united front at the Conference,

*In view of* the invitation sent by the Algerian Government to all Third World countries to meet at Algiers for the purpose of harmonizing their standpoints,

*Recommends* to all Member States of the OAU that they should reply favourably to the invitation of the Algerian Government and should be represented at this important gathering.

#### **AHG/Res.48 (III)**

##### **Motion of Thanks to H.I.M. Haile Selassie I by President Bokassa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 November 1966,

*Considering* the specially warm welcome and the generous hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government as well as to their delegations by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, the Ethiopian Government and people,

1. *Expresses its very profound gratitude* to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, the Government and people of Ethiopia for the fraternal hospitality and welcome extended to them;
2. *Sincerely thanks* the Government of His Imperial Majesty for its important contribution to the establishment and consolidation of African unity and solidarity.

#### **Resolution on Southern Rhodesia<sup>\*</sup>**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 November 1966,

*Having reviewed* events in Southern Rhodesia covering a period of nearly one year since the illegal seizure of independence by British racist minority settlers in that country,

*Having observed* the hypocritical attitude and vacillation of the British Government towards the rebel regime in Southern Rhodesia,

*Convinced* that the programme of sanctions against the British colony of Southern Rhodesia as conceived and directed by the British Government will not and cannot bring down the illegal regime at Salisbury,

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<sup>\*</sup> Editor's note: This resolution is not included in the collection of resolutions for the Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the African Union website. It is one of four resolutions that were submitted by the OAU to the United Nations Secretary-General under Article 54 of the United Nations Charter. Article 54 provides that "The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security." The OAU resolution is reproduced from United Nations document S/7614. There is no number provided for this OAU resolution.

*More convinced* than ever that the Southern Rhodesia independence crisis constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Unreservedly condemns* the current talks between the British Government and the rebel settler regime in Southern Rhodesia as a conspiracy aimed at recognizing the independence seized illegally by the rebel settlers;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States of the Organization of African Unity and all other States to continue to refuse recognition to the present government of Southern Rhodesia and to refuse recognition to any independent regime which the present talks between Britain and the Southern Rhodesian rebels may bring about unless such a government is based on majority rule;

3. *Strongly condemns* the United Kingdom for her refusal to crush the Southern Rhodesian rebel regime and repeats its demands to the United Kingdom Government to bring about the immediate downfall of that regime by any means, including the use of force;

4. *Reiterates* the terms of paragraph 4 of the resolution of 5 March 1966, and accordingly recommends to the OAU, and to all friendly governments, to give material and financial aid to the Zimbabwe people who are actually fighting inside Zimbabwe;

5. *Condemns* those States, especially those of Portugal and South Africa, which render support to the rebel regime in Southern Rhodesia;

6. *Invites* member countries, in consultation with each other, to take measures against those persons, companies and institutions in their own countries which, in pursuance of colonialism interests, continue to have dealings with or business under the Illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Calls upon* all member countries and all countries which wish to see human dignity and freedom in Africa and throughout the world to support a programme of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against Southern Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Repeats* its call upon all member countries to contribute to a Special Southern Rhodesia Liberation Fund to enable all Zimbabwe nationalists to intensify the fighting against the rebels;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to give practical implementation to paragraph 3 of the resolution of 5 March 1966 whereby the Council of Ministers:

*"Decides* to establish a 'Committee of Solidarity for Zambia' composed of five members whose task shall be to seek appropriate measures of technical and economic assistance by Member States to Zambia."

so as to enable Zambia, not only to withstand the effects of the unilateral declaration of independence but also to help all Zimbabwe freedom fighters more effectively;

10. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States of the OAU and the United Nations, who have not taken any notice, to implement the United Nations Security Council resolution of 20 November 1965 and to intensify their efforts for the adoption of other more effective measures, including the release of all Zimbabwe leaders from the nazi-type concentration camps of Southern Rhodesia;

11. *Expresses* its appreciation here to the Foreign Ministers of Algeria, Senegal and Zambia and all African delegations at the United Nations for their efforts to move the Security Council to consider the Southern Rhodesian situation under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and requests the Ministers to continue with their efforts in the Security Council and submit reports to the Council of Ministers;

12. *Pays tribute* to the sons of Zimbabwe who have died in battle with the racist settler regime's usurper forces.

### **Resolution on Apartheid and Racial Discrimination<sup>\*</sup>**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 November 1966,

*Recalling* all the previous pertinent resolutions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers in particular resolutions AHG/Res.6 (I), AHG Res.34 (II) and CM/Res.71 (IV), as well as United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 and 2054 (XX) of 15 December 1965, and United Nations Security Council resolutions S/5382, S/5471 and S/5773 of 7 August 1963, 4 December 1963 and 16 June 1964, respectively,

*Having heard* the report of the Secretary of State of Tunisia on behalf of the four Foreign Ministers who were requested to pursue the matter at the United Nations Security Council,

*Taking note* of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General,

*Gravely concerned* that the situation in South Africa is deteriorating from day to day, and that the policies and actions of the South African Government, particularly in South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia, have seriously aggravated the explosive situation in the region,

*Considering* that the aggravation of the situation in South Africa is due primarily to the failure of the main trading partners of South Africa, including three permanent members of the Security Council, to abide by the appeals and requests by the United Nations General Assembly and support effective measures to bring about an end to apartheid in South Africa,

*Emphasizing* the urgency of solving the problem of apartheid in view of the increasingly explosive situation in southern Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity concerning "Apartheid and Racial Discrimination";
2. *Condemns* the actions of those States which, through political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa are encouraging it to persist in its racial policies;
3. *Deplores* the actions of the main trading partners of South Africa in violation of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly;
4. *Strongly condemns* the actions of those States which continue to sell military equipment to South Africa or to assist South Africa in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, in violation of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council;
5. *Deeply regrets* that the United Nations Security Council has failed to take effective measures to secure an end to apartheid because of the resistance of the main trading partners of South Africa, including permanent members of the Security Council;
6. *Again calls on* all States which still have commercial and other ties with South Africa to sever them without delay;

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<sup>\*</sup> Editor's note: The OAU resolution is reproduced from United Nations document S/7637.



7. *Draws the attention* of the main trading partners of South Africa to the fact that their non-cooperation with efforts to secure a peaceful solution through economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter is aggravating the danger of a violent conflict and appeals to them to take urgent steps toward disengagement from South Africa;
8. *Supports* the recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa for an international campaign against apartheid, under the auspices of the United Nations;
9. *Greets* all those who are struggling against apartheid, particularly in South Africa;
10. *Reaffirms* support for humanitarian programmes designed to assist the victims of apartheid, including the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, and programmes to grant scholarships, educational facilities and employment opportunities to refugees from South Africa;
11. *Supports* the decision of the General Assembly to proclaim the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, 21 March, as "International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination" and urges all African States and organizations to cooperate in observing that day;
12. *Requests* the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, in cooperation with the African Group at the United Nations, to persevere in their efforts to secure effective action to eliminate apartheid in South Africa.

#### **Resolution on Territories under Portuguese Administration<sup>\*</sup>**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 November 1966,

*Recalling and reaffirming* Resolutions AHG/Res.6 (I), AHG/Res.35 b (II) and CM/Res.48 (IV),

*Noting* the report of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia who were mandated by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to pursue before the Security Council of the United Nations the matter of African territories under Portuguese administration,

*Noting further* that the Government of Portugal continues to defy the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly calling for the recognition of the right of the peoples of the territories under its domination to self-determination and independence, and continues to wage colonial wars,

*Considering* that the continuance of Portuguese domination in African territories and the military operations against the peoples of these territories constitute a grave threat to the peace, which is aggravated by the explosive situation in South Africa,

*Calls upon* all States to implement the provisions of resolution 218 (1966) of 23 November 1965, by the Security Council which reaffirms:

- (a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples of the territories under its administration to self-determination and independence;

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<sup>\*</sup> Editor's note: The OAU resolution is reproduced from United Nations document S/7638.

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- (b) The immediate cessation of all acts of repression and the withdrawal of all military and other forces at present employed for that purpose;
- (c) The promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and the establishment of conditions that will allow the free functioning of political parties;
- (d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition of the right of self-determination, with the authorized representatives of the political parties within and outside the territories with a view to the transfer of power to political institutions freely elected and representative of the peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
- (e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples;

*Condemns* the attitude of those States which are continuing to sell or deliver arms and military materials or the equipment and materials needed to produce and maintain arms and ammunition to Portugal;

*Calls on* all States to implement the provisions of resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965 by the General Assembly of the United Nations urging them to take the following actions:

- (a) To break off diplomatic and consular relations with the Government of Portugal or refrain from establishing such relations;
- (b) To close their ports to all vessels flying the Portuguese flag or in the service of Portugal;
- (c) To prohibit their ships from entering any ports in Portugal and its colonial territories;
- (d) To refuse landing and transit facilities to all aircraft belonging to or in the service of the Government of Portugal and to companies registered under the laws of Portugal;
- (e) To boycott all trade with Portugal; and
- (f) In cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to render the people of the territories under Portuguese administration the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

*Calls on* the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Tunisia, Malagasy and Sierra Leone, with the assistance of the African Group at the United Nations, to persevere in their efforts towards stopping all assistance to the Government of Portugal.

### **Resolution on South West Africa\***

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 November 1966,

*Recalling* Article II, paragraph (d), and Article III, paragraph 6, of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and Resolution CIAS/PLEN.2/Rev.2 of May 1963 on the question of South West Africa,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to freedom and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Charter and the relevant resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

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\* Editor's note: The OAU resolution is reproduced from United Nations document S/7639.

*Taking note* of the resolution of 27 October 1966 by the General Assembly of the United Nations:

- (a) *Reaffirming* that the people of South West Africa have the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and that South West Africa shall maintain its international status until it achieves independence;
- (b) *Deciding* that the mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa is terminated, that South Africa has no other right to administer the territory, and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations;
- (c) *Resolving* that in these circumstances the United Nations must discharge those responsibilities with respect to South West Africa; and
- (d) *Calling upon* the South African Government forthwith to refrain and desist from any action, constitutional, administrative, political or otherwise, which may in any manner whatsoever alter or tend to alter the present international status of South West Africa,

*Welcoming with satisfaction* the fact that by this resolution the United Nations General Assembly has unequivocally terminated the mandate of the Government of South Africa over South West Africa and, therefore, the Government of South Africa has no right whatever to exercise authority in any form in South West Africa,

1. *Considers* that the continued domination of South West Africa by South Africa constitutes an illegal military occupation of an African sister country;
2. *Calls upon* all Member States to spare no effort in helping the people of South West Africa to rid themselves of foreign occupation in order to exercise their inalienable right to freedom and independence, and urges the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa to give priority to the termination of the occupation of South West Africa;
3. *Calls upon* the various organs of the United Nations to take all measures deemed necessary under its Charter to put into immediate effect the General Assembly's resolution of 27 October 1966 on South West Africa to terminate this oppressive illegal occupation of South West Africa;
4. *Pledges* wholehearted cooperation with the United Nations in discharging its responsibilities with respect to South West Africa and urges all its Member States, in the light of the aforementioned United Nations General Assembly resolution, to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the manner and the extent of material support they are ready to place before the United Nations for the effective implementation of the United Nations resolution;
5. *Urges* all States which have not yet done so to refrain from supplying arms, military equipment, petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa.



## **FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Kinshasa, Congo  
11 to 14 September 1967**



**AHG/Res.49 (IV)**

**Resolution on Mercenaries**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967,*

*Determined* to safeguard and ensure respect for the integrity and sovereignty of Member States,

*Considering* that the existence of mercenaries constitutes a serious threat to the security of Member States,

*Recognizing* their sacred and solemn responsibilities to spare present and future generations from the scourge of racial hatred and conflict,

*Conscious* of the danger that the presence of mercenaries would inevitably arouse strong and destructive feelings and put in jeopardy the lives of foreigners on the continent,

1. *Strongly condemns* the aggression of the mercenaries against the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
2. *Demands* that the mercenaries who are now in Eastern Congo (Bukavu) leave immediately the territory of the Congo, if necessary with the help of the competent international bodies;
3. *Calls upon* all Member States that in case this generous offer is not accepted, to lend their wholehearted support and every assistance in their power to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its efforts to put an end to the criminal acts perpetrated by these mercenaries;
4. *Calls upon* the United Nations to deplore and take immediate action to eradicate such illegal and immoral practices;
5. *Appeals urgently* to all States of the world to enact laws declaring the recruitment and training of mercenaries in their territories a punishable crime and deterring their citizens from enlisting as mercenaries.

**AHG/Res.50 (IV)**

**Resolution on South West Africans on Trial in South Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967,*

*Recalling* that the League of Nations mandate to govern South West Africa was passed to the government of South Africa,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, terminated that mandate of South Africa over South West Africa,

*Aware* that the United Nations High Commissioner and the United Nations Security Council set up under United Nations General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, to govern South West Africa has been appointed and is functioning,

*Concerned* that South Africa has arrested 37 nationals of South West Africa, and removed them from the United Nations jurisdiction in South West Africa, and began trying them on 11 September 1967, in Pretoria, South Africa, thus violating normal legal procedures and denying the said nationals any access to witnesses or family connections both of which are necessary for preparing effectively for their legal defence,

*Determined* to give whatever aid that is possible to the said nationals, and determined also to expose the illegal and unjust moves taken by South Africa,

1. *Condemns* the illegal and unjust action of South Africa in arresting the 37 nationals of South West Africa in open defiance of the United Nations, and holding a so-called trial of the said nationals under its inhuman and racist laws;
2. *Invites* Member States to give whatever aid that is possible to the defence of the 37 South West African nationals now being tried illegally in South Africa, and to work for their release;
3. *Calls upon* the United Nations to stop the so-called trial and to firmly exercise its rights and jurisdiction over South West Africa.

**AHG/Res.51 (IV)**

**Resolution on Nigeria**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967,

*Solemnly reaffirming* their adherence to the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States,

*Reiterating* their condemnation of secession in any Member States,

*Concerned* at the tragic and serious situation in Nigeria,

*Recognizing* that situation as an internal affair, the solution of which is primarily the responsibility of Nigerians themselves,

*Reposing* their trust and confidence in the Federal Government of Nigeria,

*Desirous* of exploring the possibilities of placing the services of the Assembly at the disposal of the Federal Government of Nigeria,

*Resolves* to send a consultative mission of six Heads of State, (Cameroon, Congo (Kinshasa) Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia and Niger) to the Head of the Federal Government of Nigeria to assure him of the Assembly's desire for the territorial integrity, unity and peace of Nigeria.

**AHG/Res.52 (IV)**

**Special Motion of Thanks to His Excellency President J.D. Mobuto, and to the Government and People of the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967,

*Considering* the excellent organization of the Assembly, the exceptionally warm and fraternal welcome and the very great hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government and to their delegations by His Excellency Lieutenant-General J.D. Mobuto, the Government and people of the Congo,



#### FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION (1967)

1. *Expresses* its sincere congratulations to President Mobuto whose courage and devotion to the cause of African unity have made possible the holding of this Conference;
2. *Renews* the expression of its gratitude to President Mobuto, and to the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their very African hospitality and their warm welcome.

#### AHG/ST.1

##### Declaration on Kenya-Somali Relations

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967,*

*Desirous* of consolidating the fraternal links that unite us,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/Res.17 (II) of 29 February 1964,

*Recalling further* the attempts that have been made by the Governments of Kenya and Somalia at Arusha in December 1965, through the good offices of His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere of the Republic of Tanzania,

*Mindful* of the new and welcome initiative taken by His Excellency President Kenneth D. Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia in Kinshasa during the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Notes with pleasure* the joint Declaration mutually and amicably reached between the Governments of Kenya and Somalia, as represented by Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi and Prime Minister Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, respectively, through the good offices of the President of Zambia, which reads as follows:

1. *Both Governments* have expressed their desire to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity in the spirit of paragraph 3 of Article III of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;
2. *The two Governments* have further undertaken to resolve any outstanding differences between them in the spirit of paragraph 4 of Article III of the OAU Charter;
3. *The two Governments* have pledged to ensure maintenance of peace and security on both sides of the border by preventing destruction of human life and property;
4. *Furthermore, the two Governments* have agreed to refrain from conducting hostile propaganda through mass media such as radio and the press against each other;
5. *The two Governments* have accepted the kind invitation of President Kaunda to meet in Lusaka, during the latter part of October 1967, in order to improve, intensify and consolidate all forms of cooperation;

*Resolves* to express its sincere gratitude and congratulations to President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia as well as the Governments of Kenya and Somalia for their positive efforts to overcome differences in a fraternal manner,

*Requests* the Governments of Kenya and Somalia, as parties to the Declaration, and the Government of the Republic of Zambia, as host and convener, to submit a progress report on the proposed meeting in Lusaka to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

#### AHG/ST.2

##### Declaration

FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION (1967)

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session in Kinshasa, Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967,

*Solemnly reaffirming* its adhesion to the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States,

*Concerned* by the grave situation that prevails in the United Arab Republic, an African country whose territory is partially occupied by a foreign power,

*Expresses its sympathy* to the United Arab Republic, and decides to work within the United Nations in order to secure the evacuation of the United Arab Republic's territory.

## **FIFTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Algiers, Algeria  
13 to 16 September 1968**



**AHG/Res.53 (V)**

**Resolution on the Aggression Against the United Arab Republic**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifth Ordinary Session, in Algiers, Algeria, from 13 to 16 September 1968,*

*Having heard the statement of the United Arab Republic Minister for Foreign Affairs on the situation in the Middle East in general and the United Arab Republic in particular,*

1. *Takes note* of the statement made by the United Arab Republic Minister for Foreign Affairs;
2. *Reaffirms* in this respect its support for the United Arab Republic;
3. *Calls for* the withdrawal of foreign troops from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 in accordance with the resolution taken by the Security Council on 22 November 1967, and appeals to all Member States of the Organization of African Unity to use their influence to ensure a strict implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.54 (V)**

**Resolution On Nigeria**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifth Ordinary Session, in Algiers, Algeria, from 13 to 16 September 1968,*

*Recalling the Resolution AGH/Res.51 (IV) adopted by the Fourth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Kinshasa, Congo,*

*Recalling the decision taken by the Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Lagos and Niamey,*

*Deeply concerned* with the continuing suffering of the civilian population in Nigeria,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to all Heads of State who are members of the Consultative Committee, and particularly to His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie I, for their invaluable efforts to carry out the mandate entrusted to them by virtue of the Kinshasa resolution;
2. *Notes* the Consultative Committee's report on Nigeria;
3. *Appeals* to the secessionist leaders to cooperate with the Federal authorities in order to restore peace and unity to Nigeria;
4. *Appeals* for cessation of hostilities;
5. *Recommends* that the above being accomplished the Federal Military Government of Nigeria declare a general amnesty to cooperate with the Organization of African Unity in ensuring the physical security of all the people of Nigeria alike until mutual confidence is restored;
6. *Appeals further* to all concerned to cooperate in the speedy delivery of humanitarian relief supplies to the needy;
7. *Calls upon* all Member States of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to refrain from any action detrimental to the peace, unity and territorial integrity of Nigeria;

8. *Invites* the Consultative Committee, in which it reiterates its confidence, to continue its efforts with a view to putting into effect the Kinshasa and Algiers resolutions.

## **SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
6 to 10 September 1969**





**AHG/Res.55 (VI)**

**Resolution on Assistance to Equatorial Guinea**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 10 September 1969,*

*Having considered* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General and the results of the discussions at the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers regarding the situation in Equatorial Guinea and the urgent need to afford assistance to this sister State,

*Aware* of the necessity of strengthening and cementing effective solidarity and mutual assistance between OAU Member States,

1. *Decides* to extend its financial, economic and technical assistance to the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea, to enable them to overcome their monetary difficulties;
2. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States to provide the necessary assistance to Equatorial Guinea, both individually and collectively;
3. *Empowers* the Administrative Secretary-General to coordinate and harmonize this assistance from the OAU in close cooperation with the Government of Equatorial Guinea; and to this end, requests the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Equatorial Guinea on practical methods of organizing, coordinating and implementing OAU assistance to that country;
4. *Decides* in particular to help Equatorial Guinea to issue its own currency and to set up its own national bank, with the assistance of the African Development Bank;
5. *Invites* the Administrative Secretary-General to make regular reports to the policy-making bodies of the OAU on aid to Equatorial Guinea.

**AHG/Res.56 (VI)**

**Resolution on the Aggression of the Israeli Forces against the United Arab Republic**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 10 September 1969,*

*Deeply moved* by reports that a further aggression has been perpetrated today by Israeli forces against another part of the national territory of the United Arab Republic,

1. *Condemns* this act of aggression, like all other acts of aggression directed against a sister country;
2. *Desires to reaffirm*, in this situation our solidarity with the United Arab Republic;
3. *Appeals* to the conscience of mankind to do everything possible in order to spare our continent, which has suffered all too often from invasion by foreign forces, from becoming afresh the scene of tension and conflict, with unforeseeable consequences for Africa as well as for the rest of the world.

**AHG/Res.57 (VI)**

**Resolution on the Situation in the United Arab Republic**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 10 September 1969,*

*Having heard* the statement by His Excellency the Minister of National Guidance, Head of the United Arab Republic Delegation, on the situation prevailing in the Middle East and more particularly in the United Arab Republic, having regard to fresh developments and events in that area,

*Deeply concerned* at the worsening of the situation in the area, owing to the fact that the withdrawal of the occupation forces has not been carried out, despite the resolutions of the Security Council (resolution 242 of 22 November 1967) and of the OAU (AHG/Res.53 (V) and AHG/St.2 (IV)),

*Recalling* resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 of the United Nations Security Council,

*Reaffirming* its opposition to the occupation by forces of any part or the whole of one country by another,

1. *Takes formal note* of the statement by His Excellency the Minister of National Guidance and of the determination of the United Arab Republic, which it has reiterated, to implement resolution 242 of the Security Council dated 22 November 1977;

2. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the United Arab Republic;

3. *Reaffirms emphatically* the contents of Resolution AGH/Res.53 (V) adopted at the Fifth Summit Meeting in Algiers, in September 1968, by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, which reads as follows:

*"The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifth Ordinary Session in Algiers, from 13 to 16 September 1968,*

*Having heard* the statement of the United Arab Republic Minister for Foreign Affairs on the situation in the Middle East in general and the United Arab Republic in particular,

1. *Takes note* of the statement by the United Arab Republic Minister for Foreign Affairs;

2. *Reaffirms* in this respect its support for the United Arab Republic;

3. *Calls for* the withdrawal of foreign troops from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967, in accordance with the resolution taken by the Security Council of 22 November 1967, and appeals to all Member States of the OAU to use their influence to ensure a strict implementation of this resolution".

#### **AHG/Res.58 (VI)**

#### **Resolution on Nigeria**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 10 September 1969,*

*Having carefully considered* the progress report of the OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria for the period from September 1968 to August 1969,

*Considering* the vital importance of concerted and unanimous action by African Governments within the OAU for a happy solution of the Nigerian civil war,

*Deeply concerned* at the continuance of the civil war in Nigeria and of the grave consequences resulting therefrom for Nigeria and for Africa,

*Aware* of its responsibilities towards Africa and the world,

*Determined* to help settle the civil war in Nigeria by peaceful means and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress report of the OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria covering the past year;
2. *Congratulates* the Consultative Committee on the efforts it has exerted and again expresses its full confidence in the Committee's ability to carry out the important mission entrusted to it, within the shortest possible time;
3. *Appeals solemnly and urgently* to the two parties involved in the civil war to agree to preserve in the overriding interest of Africa, the unity of Nigeria and accept immediately suspension of hostilities and the opening without delay, of negotiations intended to preserve the unity of Nigeria and restore reconciliation and peace that will ensure for the population every form of security and every guarantee of equal rights, prerogatives and obligations;
4. *Invites* the Consultative Committee on Nigeria to offer its good offices to facilitate these negotiations;
5. *Makes* a solemn and urgent appeal to all governments, international organizations, humanitarian institutions as well as to all political, moral and religious bodies in the world to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution and to desist from any action, gesture and attitude likely to jeopardize the efforts of the OAU in finding an African solution to the Nigerian crisis.

**AHG/Res.59 (VI)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 10 September 1969,

*Addresses* to His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, the expression of its gratitude for the wise and valuable contribution he has made, and the tireless efforts he has unceasingly exerted, to ensure the success of this Assembly;

*Expresses* to His Imperial Majesty, to the Government and to the people of Ethiopia its deep appreciation of the heartfelt and brotherly welcome and the generous hospitality which they have extended to the delegates to the Assembly.

**AHG/Res.60 (VI)**

**Special Resolution**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 10 September 1969,

*Expresses* to the Administrative Secretary-General and to all his staff, as well as to the technical staff who have helped with the work of the Assembly, its appreciation for their unceasing devotion and diligent care in carrying out their duties, thus contributing to the success of its proceedings.

## **Lusaka Manifesto\***

### **Introductory Note**

The Fifth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of East and Central African States met in Lusaka, Zambia, from 14 to 16 April 1969. The Conference was attended by the Heads of State of Burundi, Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, as well as representatives of the Heads of State of the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and Somalia.

The Conference, opened and presided over by H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, considered and approved the recommendations submitted to it by the preparatory meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the fourteen Member States, held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, from 4 to 6 February 1969. The recommendations covered economic and social as well as security matters.

The Conference having noted with grave concern the further worsening situation in Rhodesia and, in particular, taking serious note of the British Government position with regard to its terms of a final settlement of the Rhodesian crisis, that is, their preparedness to have a settlement with the rebels on a minority basis, rejected the "Fearless" Proposals and affirmed NIBMAR\* as the only basis of an honourable settlement.

The Conference did not accept any settlement on Rhodesia short of complete independence based on majority rule, and, therefore:

- (i) Rejected the "Fearless" Proposals as being incompatible with NIBMAR;
- (ii) Urged the British Government to withdraw the "Fearless" Proposals;
- (iii) Reaffirmed NIBMAR as the only basis for any acceptable settlement.

The Conference unreservedly condemned the savage acts of the illegal regime in carrying out executions of African Nationalist Leaders and freedom fighters, and held the British Government wholly responsible for the life and security of the Africans under the present illegal regime. The Conference, therefore, called on the British Government to take immediate measures to protect the lives, and safeguard, the security of Africans in Rhodesia.

On territories under Portuguese domination and other minority regimes, the Summit reviewed the position and considered, in particular, the role of liberation movements and paid special tribute to their heroic efforts. The Conference pledged to increase both moral and material support to the liberation movements and to collaborate fully with the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

The Conference reiterated its unreserved condemnation of racial discrimination and apartheid, and spurned any form of dialogue with minority regimes in South Africa, since these regimes reject the principle of human equality.

In this regard, the Conference considered a draft manifesto on Southern Africa submitted to it by the Foreign Ministers meeting. After a lengthy debate, the Conference adopted and published the "Manifesto on Southern Africa", which is an affirmation of the principles of equality and human dignity, and also a refusal of a dialogue with the regimes, which continue to impose laws of a minority in this part of the African continent, thus flouting the universally recognized principles of self-determination and racial equality.

The Conference also decided to request the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to communicate the text of the said Manifesto to all Heads of State and Government of the OAU; to put an item dealing with the "Manifesto

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\* Editor's note: Reproduced from document AHG/44.

\* Editor's note: NIBMAR is the abbreviation for the principle "No independence before majority rule".

on Southern Africa" on the agenda of the Sixth Ordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

In compliance with the decision taken by the Lusaka Summit, the text of the said Manifesto was communicated under cover of a special letter dated 2 May 1969 to all Heads of State and Government of the OAU, who did not attend the Lusaka Conference.

It is in pursuance of the same decision that it has been deemed useful, to submit the "Manifesto on Southern Africa" to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**Fifth Summit Conference of East  
and Central African States  
14 to 16 April 1969  
Lusaka**

**Manifesto on Southern Africa**

1. When the purpose and the basis of States' international policies are misunderstood, there is introduced into the world a new and unnecessary disharmony, disagreements, conflicts of interests, or different assessments of human priorities, which provoke an excess of tension in the world, and disastrously divide mankind, at a time when united action is necessary to control modern technology and put it to the service of man. It is for this reason that, discovering widespread misapprehension of our attitudes and purpose in relation to Southern Africa, we the leaders of East and Central African States meeting at Lusaka, 16 April 1969, have agreed to issue this Manifesto.

2. By this Manifesto we wish to make clear, beyond all shadow of doubt, our acceptance of the belief that all men are equal, and have equal rights to human dignity and respect, regardless of colour, race, religion or sex. We believe that all men have the right and the duty to participate, as equal members of the society, in their own government. We do not accept that any individual or group has any right to govern any other group of sane adults, without their consent, and we affirm that only the people of a society, acting together as equals, can determine what is, for them, a good society and a good social, economic or political organization.

3. On the basis of these beliefs, we do not accept that any group within a society has the right to rule any society without the continuing consent of all the citizens. We recognize that at any one time there will be, within every society, failures in the implementation of these ideals. We recognize that for the sake of order in human affairs, there may be transitional arrangements while a transformation from group inequalities to individual equality is being effected. But we affirm that without an acceptance of these ideals – without a commitment to these principles of human equality and self-determination – there can be no basis for peace and justice in the world.

4. None of us would claim that within our own States we have achieved that perfect social, economic and political organization which would ensure a reasonable standard of living for all our people and establish individual security against avoidable hardship or miscarriage of justice. On the contrary, we acknowledge that within our own States the struggle towards human brotherhood and unchallenged human dignity is only beginning: It is on the basis of our commitment to human equality and human dignity, not on the basis of achieved perfection, that we take our stand of hostility towards the colonialism and racial discrimination which is being practiced in Southern Africa. It is on the basis of their commitment to these universal principles that we appeal to other members of the human race for support.

5. If the commitment to these principles existed among the States holding power in Southern Africa, any disagreements we might have about the rate of implementation, or about isolated acts of policy, would be matters affecting only our individual relationships with the States concerned. If these commitments existed, our States would not be justified in the expressed and active hostility towards the regimes of Southern Africa such as we have proclaimed and continue to propagate.

6. The truth is, however, that in Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia, South-West Africa, and the Union of South Africa, there is an open and continued denial of the principles of human equality and national self-determination. This is not a matter of failure in the implementation of accepted human principles. The effective administrations in all these territories are not struggling towards these difficult goals. They are fighting the principles; they are deliberately organizing their societies so as to try to destroy the hold of these principles in the minds of men. It is for this reason that we believe the rest of the world must be interested. For the principle of human equality, and all that flows from it, is either universal or it does not exist. The dignity of all men is destroyed when the manhood of any human being is denied.

7. Our objectives in Southern Africa stem from our commitment to this principle of human equality. We are not hostile to the administrations of these States because they are manned and controlled by white people. We are hostile to them because they are systems of minority control which exist as a result of, and in pursuance of, doctrines of human inequality. What we are working for is the right of self-determination for the people of those territories. We are working for a rule in those countries which is based on the will of all the people, and an acceptance of the equality of every citizen.

8. Our stand towards Southern Africa thus involves a rejection of racialism, not a reversal of the existing racial domination. We believe that all the peoples who have made their home in the countries of Southern Africa are Africans, regardless of the colour of their skins; and we would oppose a racist majority government which adopted a philosophy of deliberate and permanent discrimination between its citizens on grounds of racial origin. We are not talking racialism when we reject the colonialism and apartheid policies now operating in those areas; we are demanding an opportunity for all the people of these States, working together as equal individual citizens, to work out for themselves the institutions and the system of government under which they will, by general consent, live together and work together to build a harmonious society.

9. As an aftermath of the present policies, it is likely that different groups within these societies will be self-conscious and fearful. The initial political and economic organizations may well take account of these fears, and this group self-consciousness. But how this is to be done must be a matter exclusively for the people of the country concerned, working together. No other nation will have a right to interfere in such affairs. All that the rest of the world has a right to demand is just what we are now asserting that the arrangements within any State which wishes to be accepted into the community of nations must be based on an acceptance of the principles of human dignity and equality.

10. To talk of the liberation of Africa is thus to say two things. First, that the peoples in the territories still under colonial rule shall be free to determine for themselves their own institutions of self-government. Secondly, that the individuals in Southern Africa shall be freed from an environment poised by the propaganda of racialism, and given an opportunity to be men – not white men, brown men, yellow men or black men.

11. Thus the liberation of Africa for which we are struggling does not mean a reverse racialism. Nor is it an aspect of African imperialism. As far as we are concerned, the present boundaries of the States of Southern Africa are the boundaries of what will be free and independent African States. There is no question of our seeking or accepting any alterations to our own boundaries at the expense of these future free African nations.

12. On the objectives of liberation as thus defined, we can neither surrender nor compromise. We have always preferred and we still prefer, to achieve it without physical violence. We would prefer to negotiate rather than destroy, to talk rather than kill. We do not advocate violence; we advocate an end to the violence against human dignity which is now being perpetrated by the oppressors of Africa. If peaceful progress to emancipation were possible, or if changed circumstances were to make it possible, in the future, we would urge our brothers in the resistance movements to use peaceful methods of struggle even at the cost of some compromise on the timing of changes. But while peaceful progress is blocked by actions of those at present in power in the States of Southern Africa, we have no choice but to give the peoples of those territories all the support of which we are capable in

their struggle against their oppressors. This is why the signatory States participate in the movement for the liberation of Africa under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity. However, the obstacle to change is not the same in all the countries of Southern Africa, and it follows therefore, that the possibility of continuing the struggle through peaceful means varies from one country to another.

13. In Mozambique and Angola, and in so-called Portuguese Guinea, the basic problem is not racialism but a pretense that Portugal exists in Africa. Portugal is situated in Europe. The fact that it is a dictatorship is a matter for the Portuguese to settle. But no decree of the Portuguese dictator nor legislation passed by any parliament in Portugal, can make Africa part of Europe. The only thing which could convert a part of Africa into a constituent unit in a union which also includes a European State would be the freely expressed will of the people of that part of Africa. There is no such popular will in the Portuguese colonies. On the contrary, in the absence of any opportunity to negotiate a road to freedom, the peoples of all three territories have taken up arms against the colonial power. They have done this despite the heavy odds against them, and despite the great suffering they know to be involved.

14. Portugal, as a European State, has naturally its own allies in the context of the ideological conflict between West and East. However, in our context, the effect of this is that Portugal is enabled to use her resources to pursue the most heinous war and degradation of man in Africa. The present Manifesto must, therefore, lay bare the fact that the inhuman commitment of Portugal in Africa and her ruthless subjugation of the people of Mozambique, Angola and the so-called Portuguese Guinea, is not only irrelevant to the ideological conflict of power-politics, but it is also diametrically opposed to the politics, the philosophies and the doctrines practiced by her allies in the conduct of their own affairs at home. The peoples of Mozambique, Angola, and Portuguese Guinea are not interested in communism or capitalism; they are interested in their freedom. They are demanding an acceptance of the principles of independence on the basis of majority rule, and for many years they called for discussions on this issue. Only when their demand for talks was continually ignored did they begin to fight. Even now, if Portugal should change her policy and accept the principle of self-determination, we would urge the liberation movements to desist from their armed struggle and to cooperate in the mechanics of a peaceful transfer of power from Portugal to the peoples of the African territories.

15. The fact that many Portuguese citizens have immigrated to these African countries does not affect this issue. Future immigration policy will be a matter for the independent governments when these are established. In the meantime, we would urge the liberation movements to reiterate their statements that all those Portuguese people who have made their homes in Mozambique, Angola or Portuguese Guinea and who are willing to give their future loyalty to those States, will be accepted as citizens. And an independent Mozambique, Angola, or Portuguese Guinea may choose to be as friendly with Portugal as Brazil is. That would be the free choice of a free people.

16. In Rhodesia the situation is different insofar as the metropolitan power has acknowledged the colonial status of the territory. Unfortunately however, it has failed to take adequate measures to reassert its authority against the minority which has seized power with the declared intention of maintaining white domination. The matter cannot rest there. Rhodesia, like the rest of Africa, must be free, and its independence must be on the basis of majority rule. If the colonial power is unwilling or unable to effect such a transfer of power to the people, then the people themselves will have no alternative but to capture it as and when they can. And Africa has no alternative but to support them. The question which remains in Rhodesia is therefore whether Britain will reassert her authority in Rhodesia and then negotiate the peaceful progress to majority rule before independence. Insofar as Britain is willing to make this second commitment, Africa will cooperate in her attempts to reassert her authority. This is the method of progress which we would prefer; it could involve less suffering for all the peoples of Rhodesia, both black and white. But until there is some firm evidence that Britain accepts the principles of independence on the basis of majority rule, and is prepared to take whatever steps are necessary to make it a reality, then Africa has no choice but to support the struggle for the people's freedom by whatever means are open.

17. Just as a settlement of the Rhodesian problem with a minimum of violence is a British responsibility, so a settlement in South West Africa with a minimum of violence is a United Nations responsibility. By every canon of international law, and by every precedent, South West Africa should by now have been a sovereign, independent State with a government based on majority rule. South West Africa was a German colony until 1919, just as Tanganyika, Rwanda, Burundi, Togoland and Cameroon were German colonies. It was a matter of European politics that when the Mandatory system was established after Germany had been defeated, the administration of South West Africa was given to the white minority Government of South Africa, while the other ex-German colonies in Africa were put into the hands of the British, Belgian or French Governments. After the Second World War every mandated territory except South West Africa was converted into a Trusteeship Territory and has subsequently gained independence. South Africa, on the other hand, has persistently refused to honour even the international obligation it accepted in 1919, and has increasingly applied to South West Africa the inhuman doctrines and organization of apartheid.

18. The United Nations General Assembly has ruled against this action, and in 1966 terminated the Mandate under which South Africa had a legal basis for its occupation and domination of South West Africa. The General Assembly declared that the territory is now the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and set up an ad hoc Committee to recommend practical means by which South West Africa would be administered, and the people enabled to exercise self-determination and to achieve independence.

19. Nothing could be clearer than this decision - which no permanent member of the Security Council voted against, yet, since that time no effective measures have been taken to enforce it. South West Africa remains in the clutches of the most ruthless minority government in Africa. Its people continue to be oppressed, and those who advocate even peaceful progress to independence continue to be persecuted. The world has an obligation to use its strength to enforce the decision which all the countries cooperated in making. If they do this, there is hope that the change can be effected without great violence. If they fail, then sooner or later the people of South West Africa will take the law into their own hands. The people have been patient beyond belief, but one day their patience will be exhausted. Africa, at least, will then be unable to deny their call for help.

20. The Union of South Africa is itself an independent, sovereign State and member of the United Nations. It is more highly developed and richer than any other nation in Africa. On every legal basis its internal affairs are a matter exclusively for the people of South Africa. Yet, the purpose of law is people and we assert that the actions of the South African Government are such that the rest of the world has a responsibility to take some action in defence of humanity.

21. There is one thing about South African oppression which distinguishes it from other oppressive regimes. The apartheid policy adopted by its government, and supported to a based on a rejection of man's humanity. A position of privilege or the experience of oppression in the South African society depends on the one thing which is beyond the power of any man to change. It depends upon a man's colour, his parentage, and his ancestors. If you are black you cannot escape this categorization; nor can you escape it if you are white. If you are a black millionaire and a brilliant political scientist, you are still subject to the pass laws, and still excluded from political activity. If you are white, even protests against the system and an attempt to reject segregation, will lead you only to the segregation, and the comparative comfort of a white jail. Beliefs, abilities and behaviour are all irrelevant to a man's status; everything depends upon race. Manhood is irrelevant. The whole system of government and society in South Africa is based on the denial of human equality. And the system is maintained by a ruthless denial of the human rights of the majority of the population and thus, inevitably of all.

22. These things are known and are regularly condemned in the Councils of the United Nations and elsewhere. But it appears that to many countries international law takes precedence over humanity; therefore no action follows the words. Yet even if international law is held to exclude active assistance to the South African opponents of apartheid, it does not demand that the comfort and support of human and commercial intercourse should be given to a government which rejects the manhood of most humanity. South Africa should be excluded from the United Nations agencies, and even from the United Nations itself. It should be ostracized by the world community. It should be isolated from world trade patterns and left to be self-sufficient if it can. The South African



Government cannot be allowed both to reject the very concept of mankind's unity, and to benefit by the strength given through friendly international relations. And certainly Africa cannot acquiesce in the maintenance of the present policies against people of African descent.

23. The signatories of this Manifesto assert that the validity of the principles of human equality and dignity extend to the Union of South Africa just as they extend to the colonial territories of Southern Africa. Before a basis for peaceful development can be established on this continent, these principles must be acknowledged by every nation, and in every State there must be a deliberate attempt to implement them.

24. We reaffirm our commitment to these principles of human equality and human dignity, and to the doctrines of self-determination and non-racialism. We shall work for their extension within our own nations and throughout the continent of Africa.



## **SEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
1 to 3 September 1970**



**AHG/Res.61 (VIII)**

**Special Motion**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventh Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 3 September 1970,*

*Having heard* the address delivered by His Excellency U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, at its formal opening sitting,

*Decides* to vote a special motion of thanks and gratitude to H.E. U Thant for his estimable efforts, his perfect understanding of the problems of the African continent and of the anxieties of its peoples and leaders, and for this outstanding contribution to the fulfillment of the similar aims of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in the cause of African freedom and progress as well as international peace and security.

**AHG/Res.62 (VII)**

**Resolution on the Continued Aggression Against the United Arab Republic**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventh Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 3 September 1970,*

*Having heard* the statement by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the United Arab Republic delegation, on the situation prevailing in the Middle East in general, and in the United Arab Republic in particular,

*Recalling* its Resolution AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968 calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, and appealing to all Member States of the Organization of African Unity to use their influence to ensure a strict implementation of that resolution,

*Recalling further* its Resolution AHG/Res.57 (VI) of September 1969, reaffirming emphatically the contents of its previous Resolution AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968,

*Reaffirming* its opposition to the occupation by forces of any part or the whole of one country by another,

1. *Takes formal note* of the statement by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the United Arab Republic delegation;
2. *Expresses* its grave concern that for over three years a part of the territory of a sister African State is still under occupation by foreign troops, which will threaten world peace;
3. *Reaffirms* its Resolutions AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968 and AHG/Res.57 (VI) of September 1968 calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from all occupied Arab territories to the lines of 5 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967;
4. *Expresses* its solidarity with the United Arab Republic and appeals to all the Member States of the OAU to support the present efforts of the United Nations Special Representative to implement Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, taking into account that it cannot be implemented conditionally or partially;
5. *Requests* all Member States of the OAU to use their influence to ensure the full implementation of that resolution.

**AHG/Res.63 (VII)**

**Resolution on the Question of the Illegal Arrest and Detention of  
Two Algerian Citizens by Israeli Authorities**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventh Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 3 September 1970,*

*Having heard* the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria on the question of the illegal arrest of two Algerian citizens transiting at Lydda International Airport and their arbitrary detention by the Israeli authorities,

*Emphasizing* the seriousness of such practice in violation of international conventions and regulations and which could lead to very grave consequences,

*Affirming* the United Kingdom's responsibility due to the fact that British Overseas Airways Corporation is a national airline of this country under British flag,

1. *Condemns* the illegal arrest and detention of the two Algerian citizens by the Israeli authorities, in flagrant violation of international conventions on civil aviation as well as any practice of such nature perpetrated in any international airport;
2. *Expresses* its support and solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria in its demand for the release of its nationals;
3. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of the two Algerian citizens by the Israeli authorities;
4. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom to fulfill its international obligations and to take all steps in order to secure the release of the two Algerian passengers;
5. *Appeals* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, and to the International Civil Aviation Organization to take necessary measures with a view of ensuring, without delay, the release of the two Algerian passengers.

**AHG/Res.64 (VII)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventh Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 3 September 1970,*

*Acknowledges* its warm appreciation and thanks to His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, for the wise and constructive influence he exercised at this session of the Assembly by the depth, spectrum and wisdom of his opening address and during its deliberations;

*Expresses* its profound gratitude to His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, the Government and people of Ethiopia for the kindness and hospitality they have again so willingly and graciously lavished on us which contributed immeasurably to the success of this conference

**Mogadiscio Declaration\***

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\* Editor's note: Reproduced from document AHG/61/Rev.1.

## SEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION (1970)

1. At the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the leaders of independent Africa adopted the Lusaka Manifesto. The Manifesto which was prepared by the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of East and Central Africa and adopted at Lusaka on 16 April 1969 made known to the world, the position of the independent African States on the racist policy of apartheid practiced by the Government of the Republic of South Africa.
2. The leaders of independent Africa intended, through the Lusaka Manifesto, to dispel any misunderstanding by the international community of Africa's reasons for its united opposition to the racist policies of the Government of South Africa. It was also intended to reaffirm their conviction of the equality of all men and of their inalienable right to human dignity and respect without regard to colour, race, religion or sex.
3. The Lusaka Manifesto was presented to the United Nations Organization at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly by the President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, H.E. Ahmadou Ahidjo as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity. After its discussion and debate it was adopted and made a United Nations document. The voting at the United Nations was overwhelmingly in favour of the document with only South Africa and Portugal voting against. In other words, out of one hundred and twenty-six members of the United Nations there were only two countries whose policies were under scrutiny and attack who opposed the contents of the Lusaka Manifesto.
4. Having defined the objectives of liberations of southern Africa, the leaders of independent Africa made it known to the whole world and in particular – the Republic of South Africa and Portugal – that there could be no compromise or concession made about the freedom, dignity and respect of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. Consequently, the only alternative left to Africa is to use all means available to them to change the abominable and hateful policies of apartheid, colonialism and racialism.
5. For the Portuguese colonialist government and for the minority racist governments of South Africa and Rhodesia there was also a choice to be made; to abandon their colonialist and racist philosophy and to negotiate other questions related to the political, economic and social well-being of the populations of those countries or to maintain the status quo and thereby breed eventual large scale violence and wanton destruction of lives and property. The possibility of independent Africa's participation in a peaceful solution of the problem of southern Africa also depended on the way that the governments of South Africa and Portugal would have treated the Lusaka Manifesto, for, as the African leaders said then: "as long as a peaceful evolution is hindered by the men who are in power in southern Africa we have no choice but to give to the peoples of these territories all the support that we can muster in their struggle against their oppressors".
6. After the adoption by the international community of the Lusaka Manifesto the South African Government began its so-called "outward looking policy" the result of which has been the opinion held by a small group of some African leaders that dialogue with South Africa is the way to assisting the oppressed people in that country to liberate themselves. The "outward looking policy", however, should not fool anyone about South Africa's intentions. Indeed Vorster\* has time and again told the South African white population that his policy in no way whatsoever, deviates from the official apartheid policy. Vorster's so-called policy of friendship with independent Africa has been motivated by his government's growing isolation in the whole world and the necessity therefore to want to change that situation without, however, removing the cause for that isolation. With promises of aid or with the threat of "hitting" them "so hard that they will never forget it" Vorster is using blackmail to divide the African States. While the South African Government rejected and continues to reject the idea of dialogue with the African people in South Africa, the African governments should not have been deceived about the real reasons for the outward looking policy of Pretoria.
7. In the territories under Portuguese colonialist domination the wars of national liberation have continued to expand. The African people in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Angola have won many and important victories

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\* Editor's note: Balthazar Johannes Vorster, also known as B.J. or John Vorster, was the Prime Minister of apartheid South Africa from 1966 to 1978 and the President of apartheid South Africa from 1978 to 1979.

against a more ruthless enemy with a vastly expanded war programme. Indeed the victories of the national liberation movements in the three countries have led to vast areas being completely liberated from Portuguese colonial authority in whose places peoples governments have been set up. In response to these victories, Portuguese colonialism has increased the use of napalm, of defoliants and other chemical and gaseous substances in its war which have resulted in more deaths, and greater need of the liberation movements for assistance of all kinds which in turn they must bring to the populations who will increasingly depend on them.

8. In Mozambique, the Portuguese colonialist with the assistance and participation of other imperialist countries are frantically going ahead with the construction of the Cabora Bassa Dam. This dam whose objective is eventually to make it possible to settle one million white emigrants from Europe and to provide power to the racists in Southern Africa is opposed by all freedom loving peoples of the world as evidenced by the withdrawal from participation in the financing and constructing of the dam by several European firms and banks or the refusal by their governments to guarantee their investments in the Cabora Bassa Dam project. The front for the Liberation of Mozambique has opened and carried out successful operations against the construction site of this dam in Tete Province.

9. The struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Guinea Bissau, in Mozambique and in Angola is winning great victories and the Conference of East and Central African States takes pride in these victories as our own and warmly congratulates the national liberation movements in those areas for these victories. The gallant people of French Somaliland are also with their brothers and sisters in countries under foreign domination, struggling for their freedom and independence.

10. In Rhodesia, the situation has deteriorated. The British Government is currently engaged in yet more talks about a solution which does not have as its basis independence based on majority rule. The Conference of East and Central African States condemns from the very outset any solution of the Rhodesian problem which contradicts or in any way changes the principle of NIBMAR.\*

11. We, the leaders of the African independent States of East and Central Africa, have reviewed the situation with regard to the question of decolonization of southern Africa. We have noted with regret the concerted support given by some NATO countries to South Africa and Portugal in their wars of suppression of the peoples of southern Africa and Guinea Bissau. This assistance in military, economic and other forms is extremely important in the execution of the vicious wars being waged against the peoples in the territories under consideration. It is, therefore, a hostile act against the African people as a whole and, in particular, the States and people of this region who, by their proximity to the areas under colonialist and minority domination have, on numerous occasions in the past, been victims of military and other forms of aggression.

12. We, the leaders of East and Central Africa, have also examined the question relating to the establishment of diplomatic and other relations by some of its members with South Africa and Portugal contrary to the OAU, and United Nations resolutions. We, in particular, have examined the implications of the visit by one of the Heads of State, Member of the Conference to South Africa and to Mozambique and of the exchange of visits between South Africa and some other members of the OAU.

13. We, the leaders of East and Central African States, therefore, do declare at this meeting in Mogadiscio that there is no way left to the liberation of southern Africa except armed struggle to which we already give and will increasingly continue to give our fullest support; that the policy of dialogue advanced by a small group of African leaders which has already been rejected by the OAU is again rejected because it is a play to hoodwink the African people. The policy of dialogue as has been stated by Member States of the OAU individually must start with the peoples of the countries of southern Africa to be of any meaning and consequence to Africa. We condemn the African countries which in establishing diplomatic and other relations with South Africa and Portugal have betrayed the African freedom struggle. We, therefore, strongly urge to break off these relations and to desist from any action which would make their membership in this Conference incompatible with its aspirations.

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\* Editor's note: NIBMAR refers to the principle of "No independence before majority rule".



14. We, the leaders of East and Central African States, strongly condemn all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism anywhere on the African continent and, particularly, in South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, French Somaliland, Comoro Islands and the so-called Spanish Sahara. We also condemn these monopolies and firms which have continued to give financial aid and support to South Africa and Portugal and in this respect urge the OAU in cooperation with the East and Central African States, to study the activities of these monopolies and firms which are at present engaged in southern Africa and in independent African States with a view to sanctioning them. We, the leaders of East and Central African States, reaffirm our support of the resolution and declaration made by the OAU Council of Ministers and the Summit Conference at Addis Ababa in June 1971. We condemn the governments, organizations and individuals that assist the mercenaries in their activities against the independent African States.

15. We also condemn, without reservation, those imperialist NATO powers which continue to assist South Africa and Portugal in their wars against the peoples of southern Africa.

16. We whole-heartedly support the just struggles of the oppressed African people under colonial and racist domination. We have resolved to increase our assistance, both material, diplomatic and moral to the national liberation movements in accordance with the UN and OAU resolutions until final victory is achieved.

17. We, the leaders of East and Central African States, also appeal to the international community to take urgent and strong measures towards the liquidation of all forms of colonial operation and to uphold the fundamental principles of self-determination and the inherent rights of all peoples to freedom and liberty in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Granting Independence to people under colonial rule\* and the principles enshrined in the OAU Charter.

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\* Editor's note: Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) adopted on 14 December 1960.



## **EIGHTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa  
21 to 23 June 1971**



**AHG/Res.65 (VIII)**

**Resolution on Namibia**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1971,*

*Noting with approval* the International Court of Justice's opinion that, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under an obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the territory,

1. *Urges* the immediate summoning of a Special Meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations to discuss ways and means of enforcing the past decisions of the United Nations in the light of the legal obligations imposed on the world communities by the decision of the World Court;
2. *Agrees* that the current Chairman of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government should lead a delegation of Foreign Ministers to attend this special meeting of the Security Council;
3. *Expresses* appreciation of the splendid work done by the lawyers who presented the OAU case in the World Court.

**AHG/Res.66 (VIII)**

**Resolution on the Continued Aggression against the United Arab Republic**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1971,*

*Having heard* the declaration of H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the United Arab Republic,

*Recalling* its previous Resolutions AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968, AHG/Res.57 (VI) of September 1969 and AHG/Res.62 (VII) of September 1970, concerning the situation prevailing in the Middle East in general, and in the United Arab Republic in particular, calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from all Arab territories occupied since 5 June 1967 in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 and appealing to all Member States of the OAU to use their influence to ensure a strict implementation of that resolution and support the present efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General,

*Mindful* of the constructive efforts of the United Arab Republic aiming at the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, especially the positive position recently taken in response to Ambassador Jarring's peace initiative of 8 February 1971,

*Seriously concerned* that the present grave situation resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of the territories of three Arab States, one of them is a member in this Organization, constitutes a serious threat to the regional peace of Africa and to international peace and security,

*Determined* that the territory of a State should not be the object of occupation or acquisition by another State resulting from threat or use of force, which is a basic principle enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reiterated in Security Council resolution 242, as well as the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 2734 (XXV) as adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1970,

1. *Takes note* of the declaration of H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Head of the Delegation of the United Arab Republic;

2. *Reaffirms emphatically* the contents of its Resolutions AHG/Res.53 (V) of September 1968, AHG/Res.57 (VI) of September 1969 and AHG/Res.62 (VII) of September 1970, and calls for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from all Arab territories to the lines of 5 June 1967 in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967;
3. *Expresses* its full support for the efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to implement Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, and for his initiative for peace of 8 February 1971, in particular;
4. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the United Arab Republic and appreciates the positive attitude reflected in its reply on 15 February 1971, to the Special Representative's initiative for peace as a practical step for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;
5. *Deplores* Israel's defiance of that initiative and calls upon it to make a similar positive reply to the Special Representative's initiative for peace of 8 February 1971;
6. *Requests* the current Chairman of the OAU to consult with the Heads of State and Government so that they use their influence to ensure the full implementation of this resolution.

**CM/Res.238 (XVI)**

**Problems of the Seabed\***

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 14 June 1971,

*Being informed* by the African Group at the United Nations of the urgent need to participate profitably and effectively in the exploitation of the seabed,

*Determined* to protect the individual national interests of Member States in this connection, and especially within their territorial waters,

1. *Recommends* that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to issue the necessary directives on the vital and urgent problem of international regulation of the exploration, exploitation and utilization of the natural resources of the sea and its subsoil, having particular regard to the legitimate interests of the African countries;
2. *Requests* the Scientific Council of Africa, to which legal and economic experts are to be attached, and the Legal Section of the Secretariat, to undertake a study of all aspects of the problem of the exploration, exploitation and utilization of the natural resources of the sea and its subsoil, and to prepare for Member States as soon as possible a memorandum designed to facilitate the harmonizing of their positions in regard to this problem, with a view to presenting a united front at international meetings on the subject.

**CM/Res.239 (XVI)**

**Financing the Present South West Africa Case**

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions of the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. *The Eighth Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, p. 5. Reproduced from *Resolutions of the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 14 June 1971,*

*Having taken note of document CM/358 on the Financing of the South West Africa Case and also noted that a certain amount of expenditure has already been incurred,*

*Recalling Resolution CM/Res.231 (XV) on the South West Africa Case,*

1. *Approves* the expenditure already incurred;
2. *Directs* the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to make recommendations to the Council of Ministers on the question of approving future funds before meeting any further obligations for this representation at The Hague;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the generosity of the countries who expressed their wishes to refund the amount paid to the representatives.

**CM/Res.240 (XVI)**

**Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 14 June 1971,*

*Taking note of Document CM/359 on the changes in the working arrangements of the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration,*

1. *Decides* to reassess Member States on the basis of the total actual expenses already incurred by the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration, during the period it had a separate budget;
2. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to examine the implications of this decision and propose a suitable procedure of recovering the arrears and making refunds to the Member States concerned;
3. *Urges* all Member States to pay their arrears;
4. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to find ways and means of disposing of all the assets of the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

**CM/Res.241/Rev.1 (XVII) \***

**Resolution on Decolonization**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Taking note of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General in documents CM/380 and CM/380/Part I/Add.I and II,*

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the resolutions and declarations of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers. *The Eighth Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, p. 5. Reproduced from *Resolutions and Declarations of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers*.

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on decolonization and reiterating its full and unconditional support for the liberation movements in their struggle to achieve freedom and independence,

*Seriously concerned* by the grave situation resulting from the continued intransigence of the colonial powers, particularly Portugal, the assistance they received from their allies, particularly members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,

*Noting with indignation* that the Portuguese regime is continuing its colonial wars and acts of genocide against the African peoples, and increasingly resorting to chemical warfare and other brutal means of mass destruction,

*Noting with grave concern* that the sanctions against the racist minority regime in Zimbabwe remains ineffective largely because of the support received by it from the South African and Portuguese regimes, and that the United Kingdom Government is attempting to negotiate with that regime,

*Noting further* the strengthening of the unholy alliance of colonial and racist regimes in Southern Africa and the increasing intervention of the South African regime in Zimbabwe and the territories under Portuguese domination,

*Considering* that the continuance of colonial domination on African soil constitutes an increasing threat not only to world peace but also to the security of independent African States, as evidenced by the invasion of the Republic of Guinea by Portugal and Portuguese-backed mercenaries and the constant threats to the security of independent African States bordering on colonial territories,

*Noting* the seriousness of the laying of mines by the fascist Portuguese forces in Senegalese territory and deeply concerned about the insecurity suffered by the populations concerned,

*Encouraged* by the successes achieved by the liberation movements, particularly PAIGC, MPLA, FRELIMO and FNL, in their valiant struggles and noting, in particular, that they have assumed control in large areas liberated from colonial domination,

*Welcoming* the programme of action for the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 12 October 1970,

1. *Congratulates* the liberation movements in the territories under foreign domination, particularly PAIGC, MPLA, FRELIMO and FNLA, for their further successes, and urges these movements to intensify their struggle and calls upon Member States of the OAU to increase their assistance to these movements;
2. *Further reaffirms* its moral and material support to the liberation movements in Comoro Islands and in the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and instructs the African Group at the United Nations to pursue its efforts to secure the inclusion of the Comoro Islands in the list of dependent territories, and also to ensure that this matter is included in the agenda of the Committee of Twenty-Four;
3. *Invites* the political leaders of French Somaliland (Djibouti) and the Comoro Islands to enter into contact with the French Government with a view to granting independence to the brotherly people of that territory in a free and democratic atmosphere and in cooperation with the OAU and the United Nations Organization;
4. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Member States of the Atlantic Alliance, namely, the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and France, for refusing to cooperate with the United Nations efforts towards decolonization and for their assistance to the Portuguese regime in its criminal wars of repression and recolonization against the African peoples;
5. *Denounces* the recent holding in Lisbon of the session of NATO Foreign Ministers;



6. *Calls upon* all States to deny any assistance to the Colonial Powers, and, in particular, to prevent their companies, firms, financial groups and nationals from participating in the Cabora Bassa Dam and other colonialist projects;
7. *Appeals* to friendly governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the African liberation movements through the OAU, especially to enable them to carry on the urgent task of reconstruction in the liberated areas of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau;
8. *Strongly condemns* the attempts by the Government of the United Kingdom to negotiate with the illegal and racist regime of Salisbury the eventual recognition of the regime, and calls urgently on the United Kingdom to abide by its international commitments and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations;
9. *Expresses* its appreciation to friendly governments, movements and organizations all over the world which support the legitimate struggles of the African peoples against foreign domination, and provide moral, political and material assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the OAU;
10. *Commends* the African Group at the United Nations for its efforts to promote more effective international action for decolonization, and requests it to intensify these efforts particularly towards acceptance of liberation movements as authentic representatives of territories under colonial domination;
11. *Strongly condemns* the repeated and flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Senegal by incursions of regular Portuguese troops into Senegal, particularly by the laying of mines;
12. *Requests* the General Secretariat to intensify publicity in favour of the liberation movements and against the governments and economic and financial interests collaborating with the colonial regimes in Africa, so as to secure maximum support for the cause of the total emancipation of the African continent.

**CM/Res.242/Rev.1 (XVII)**

**Resolution on Apartheid and Racial Discrimination**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Taking note* of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General in documents CM/380 and CM/380/Part I/Add.I and II,

*Noting with grave concern* that the African people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe continue to be subjected to humiliation, exploitation and genocide under the regime of apartheid which constitutes a crime against humanity,

*Gravely concerned* over the continued detention and torture of opponents of apartheid under the notorious "Terrorism Act",

*Taking note* of the intensification of the deceitful propaganda and manoeuvres by the South African racist authorities concerning its so-called "outward-looking policy",

*Considering* that this policy is designed to overcome isolation, build a Southern African bloc under its hegemony and divide African States,

*Noting* the continued increase in the military budget of South Africa, and the growing support by South Africa to minority colonial regimes in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola,

*Noting with grave concern* that several countries, in particular Member States of NATO, continue to provide military and other assistance to the South African authority, and that foreign investment in South Africa from these countries as well as from Japan has greatly increased,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the growing opposition to apartheid by world public opinion and the increasing support to the liberation struggle by anti-apartheid movements and by church, trade union, student and other groups around the world,

1. *Reaffirms* its full and unconditional support to the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle to eliminate apartheid and achieve majority rule;
2. *Rejects and denounces* the deceitful propaganda and manoeuvres of South African authorities in promoting their so-called "outward policy";
3. *Condemns* the main investors as well as trading partners of South Africa for encouraging and assisting the South African Government in its oppression of the African people;
4. *Strongly condemns* all the powers, particularly, France and the United Kingdom, for continuing to supply the Pretoria regime with arms in violation of the resolutions of the Security Council;
5. *Commends* the activities of all anti-apartheid movements and of all church, trade union, student and other groups which support the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of South African countries and boycott South African racists;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations, anti-apartheid movements and other groups for their activities in acquainting world opinion with the inhumanity of apartheid and the legitimate struggle of the liberation movements, and appeals for continued efforts in this respect;
7. *Appeals* to all friendly governments, organizations and individuals to extend greater moral, political, humanitarian and material support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe in cooperation with the OAU;
8. *Calls for* worldwide campaigns:
  - (a) For the cessation of all military cooperation with South Africa;
  - (b) For boycott of South Africa in economic, cultural, sports and other fields;
  - (c) For the ending of torture in South African prisons and the release of all political prisoners;
  - (d) To apply to freedom fighters the relevant articles of the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war and to ensure participation of liberation movements in the drafting and application of international humanitarian law applicable to the so-called internal conflicts;
  - (e) For appropriate action against companies investing in South Africa;
  - (f) For prohibiting emigration of persons, especially skilled workers to South Africa;
9. *Requests* the African Group at the United Nations to continue to challenge the credentials of the South African delegation;

10. *Requests* the OAU Bureau of Sanctions and Decolonization to publicize constantly all evidence of collaboration by governments and economic and financial interests with South Africa.

**CM/Res.243 (XVII)**

**Convening a Special Session in Africa for the United Nations  
Security Council on Decolonization Problems**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly on decolonization, apartheid, racial discrimination in Africa, and foreign occupation of African territories,

*Recalling* the numerous resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on problems of decolonization of African territories still subjected to foreign domination and foreign occupation of African territories,

*Recalling*, in particular, the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and the responsibility of the Security Council in the event of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression,

*Considering* the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the programme of action adopted in the formal Declaration of the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,

*Concerned* by the explosive situation that exists in the African territories still subjected to colonial domination and foreign occupation and the consequent threat to world peace and the security of the African countries,

*Considering* the main responsibility of the Security Council in the search for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Aware* that under Article 28, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter the Security Council can convene meetings in places other than the United Nations Headquarters,

*Realizing* the interest for the Organization of African Unity and the African liberation movements of holding a special session of the Security Council in Africa to be held in African countries near areas of international tension devoted to discussing the whole question of decolonization in Africa,

1. *Requests* the United Nations General Assembly to recommend to the Security Council to convene early in the year 1972, in African country members of the Organization of African Unity, a special session devoted solely to the measures to be taken with a view to implementing the various Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, the struggle against apartheid, racial discrimination in Africa, and withdrawal of foreign occupation zones from African soil;

2. *Calls upon* the States Members of the United Nations, and more particularly the members of the Security Council, to facilitate the holding of such a special session of the Security Council;

3. *Recommends* the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity to introduce through the agency of the African Group at the United Nations the request for convening such a special session of the Security Council in Africa early in the year 1972.

**CM/Res.244 (XVII)**

**Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Considering* Resolution CM/141 (X) of the Tenth Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,

*Believing* in the usefulness of BPEAR in the sphere of placement and education of African refugees,

*Noting* the growing increase of refugees in Africa and the size and complexity of the economic, social and human problems posed by these refugees,

*Considering further* that the BPEAR is entirely financed by voluntary agencies and other nongovernmental international organizations,

*Convinced* of the importance of the BPEAR and of the confidence placed in BPEAR by international organizations and voluntary agencies which are concerned in a disinterested manner with the problems of African refugees,

*Desirous* of seeing relations of cooperation between BPEAR, the international organizations and the voluntary agencies develop further, in accordance with the spirit of the historic International Conference on the legal, economic and social aspects of African refugees problems of 1967,

1. *Recommends:*

(a) That BPEAR be constituted, within the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as a special body under the direct control of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, without prejudice to any further decision of the Council of Ministers;

(b) That the expert studying the structure of the General Secretariat should be required to further examine the position of BPEAR in the framework of the General Secretariat;

(c) That BPEAR regularly convey for the attention of the OAU Council of Ministers the deliberations of its coordinating Committee;

2. *Appeals* to Member States to ratify the OAU Convention of Refugees as soon as possible;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and organizations which are aiding the Bureau and actively participating in the quest for a positive solution to the crucial problems of the placement of African refugees;

4. *Commends* BPEAR for the untiring devotion with which it is performing its task under difficult conditions.

**CM/Res.245 (XVII)**

**Resolution on the Permanent Sovereignty of African Countries  
over Their Natural Resources**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Guided by* the purposes enshrined in the OAU Charter with a view “to harnessing the natural and human resources of our spheres of human endeavour”,

*Referring* to the Declaration of non-aligned countries on economic progress adopted at the Third Conference held in Lusaka in September 1970,

*Recalling* that the natural resources of developing countries constitute the basis of their economic advancement in general and their industrial progress in particular,

*Recalling* that the mineral wealth of Africa places it among the world's richest continents in mineral resources and Africa today exports a substantial share of total world output of many major and minor minerals,

*Endorsing* resolution 4 on Energy adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa at its session held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 8 to 13 February 1971,

*Bearing in mind* resolution 2626 (XXV) on the international development strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade, which in paragraph 74 states that "Full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade",\*

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all countries, and of African countries in particular, to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interests of their national development, in conformity with the spirit and principles of the United Nations Charter and the OAU Charter;
2. *Reaffirms* that the exploitation of natural resources in each country shall always be conducted in accordance with its national laws and regulations;
3. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the measures taken by African countries which are producers of oil and other minerals, as well as of any measures that may be taken by the States of the continent with a view to exercising their sovereignty effectively over their natural resources, and gives those countries its full support;
4. *Denounces* the economic and political pressures which certain developed countries are attempting to bring to bear on African countries with a view to threatening their development efforts and hampering them in the exercise of their sovereignty over their natural resources;
5. *Notes* with satisfaction the Declaration adopted by the ECA/OAU Conference of African Ministers of Industry on 7 May 1971, whereby African States decided "to concert action that will lead to a fundamental reformulation of international economic relationships and to the creation of new forms of international industrial cooperation that will promote equitable sharing of benefits";
6. *Recommends* the formation of an African Union of Mineral Exporting Countries.

**CM/Res.246 (XVII)**

**Resolution on the Addis Ababa Declaration  
of Industrialization in the 1970s**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Noting* the initiative of the OAU and ECA Secretariats in organizing the Conference of Ministers of Industry held in Addis Ababa during 3 to 7 May 1971,

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\* Editor's note: The words "Unofficial translation" have been deleted and the text of this paragraph has been aligned with the official English version of the United Nations resolution.

*Convinced* of the importance of the recommendations formulated and conclusions reached by the Ministers to speed up and sustain the pace of industrialization in Africa during the 1970s,

1. *Fully endorses* the Addis Ababa Declaration on Industrial Development in the 1970s adopted by the OAU/ECA Conference of Ministers;
2. *Supports* the recommendation made by the Conference of Ministers of Industry for the organization of similar biannual ministerial conferences jointly by the OAU and the ECA, throughout the Second Development Decade;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to be guided by the principles enunciated in the Declaration in promoting inter-African cooperation and devising and pursuing actions aimed at influencing and effectively utilizing bilateral and multilateral assistance in support of their industrialization efforts;
4. *Recommends* that the Secretariats of the OAU and the ECA further intensify their efforts in assisting Member States in implementing the programme of actions defined in the Declaration;
5. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to report to the Council of Ministers on progress achieved and on new policy and programming initiatives required.

**CM/Res.247 (XVII)**

**Resolution on Africa and UNCTAD**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Having studied* the report submitted by the Secretariat on Africa and UNCTAD (CM/395),

*Noting with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretariat in implementing Resolution 220 (XV), which calls among other things for the holding of a Ministerial meeting before the meeting of the Group of 77,

*Noting further* the preparation taken by the Secretariat for the third UNCTAD,

*Recalling* the Council's Resolutions 196 (XIII) and 215 (XIV) on UNCTAD and the general scheme of preference,

*Aware* of the importance of the fullest participation by African countries in all preparations for the third UNCTAD on the African level and on the level of the Group of 77,

*Conscious* of the importance of the issues before the third UNCTAD and their close relationship to the achievement of the objective of the Second Development Decade,

*Reaffirming* that the unity and solidarity of the African countries is the cornerstone of their strength,

1. *Calls upon* all African countries to participate fully in the preparatory work for the third UNCTAD on the African level and on the level of the Group of 77 as well as the third UNCTAD;
2. *Requests* African countries to examine thoroughly issues likely to be put on the agenda of the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 with particular reference to the effects of the General Scheme of preferences on African interests;
3. *Approves* the timetable of the African preparatory meetings;

4. *Requests* the OAU and the ECA Secretariats to do everything possible to ensure the adequate servicing of these meetings.

**CM/Res.248 (XVII)**

**Resolution on the First All Africa Trade Fair**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Having received and noted* the report of the third meeting of the Organizing Committee which met in Nairobi, Kenya, from 25 to 29 May 1971,

*Reaffirming* its previous Resolutions CM/Res.127 (IX), CM/Res.197 (XIII) and CM/Res.212 (XIV) on the first All African Trade Fair,

- 1 *Endorses* the decisions of the third meeting of the Organizing Committee contained in the report of the Organizing Committee CM/369/Rev.1/Add.1 (paragraphs 13 to 18, 24, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 42, 44 and 45);
2. *Appeals* to all Member States to participate in this historic Fair;
3. *Approves* the Committee's decision that only commodities/products produced in Member States will be exhibited and that it will be left to individual Member States to determine what constitutes a local product (paragraph 16);
4. *Calls on* all Member States to supply the Government of the host country well in advance with details of their exhibits so that the necessary veterinary and phytosanitary precautions may be taken (paragraph 24);
5. *Invites* all Member States to issue stamps commemorating the Fair (paragraph 32 (c));
6. *Urges* that all the official languages of the OAU (English, French, and Arabic) be used in all publicity material to be disseminated, and that the services of publicity agencies consultants in Member States be utilized in all publicity programmes (paragraph 32 (e));
7. *Requests* all Member States to make maximum use of the signature tune of the Fair on the radio/TV systems in their respective countries (paragraph 33);
8. *Endorses* the Committee's appeal to the Government of Kenya to waive altogether any customs levies on agricultural products and livestock (paragraph 35);
9. *Decides* that:
  - (i) Production of the 35m. and 16mm. film;
  - (ii) The servicing of the Organizing Committee meetings; and
  - (iii) The participation of the General Secretariat in the Fair when staged and the Symposium when convened (23 February to 5 March 1972) be financed from the lump sum of approximately 30,000 United States dollars approved by the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers (paragraphs 44 and 46);
10. *Calls on* all nine Member States of the Organizing Committee to participate in the forthcoming meeting of the Committee scheduled for 10 to 14 August 1971, at Nairobi, Kenya;

11. *Appreciates* the efforts of the host Government to stage a successful All African Trade Fair and urges all to do their utmost to participate in this momentous event.

**CM/Res.249 (XVII)**

**Resolution on the Symposium on Intra-African Trade**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Recalling* its previous Resolutions CM/Res.127 (IX), CM/Res.197 (XIII) and CM/Res.212 (XIV) on the First All Africa Trade Fair and the trade for development symposium,

*Noting with satisfaction* the progress reflected in the report of the third meeting of the Organizing Committee (CM/369/Rev.1/Add.1),

*Conscious* of the importance of the exchange of ideas between African countries with a view to increasing the volume of intra-African trade,

1. *Decides* that a symposium on African trade be held during the five-day period from 28 February to 3 March 1972;
2. *Requests* the following countries, whose representatives were present at the meeting of the Organizing Committee, Algeria, Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, Malagasy Republic, Nigeria and the UAR formally to sponsor the symposium, and draws the attention of the Member States to the fact that sponsorship is a mere formality and does not carry any financial obligations;
3. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in the symposium;
4. *Thanks* the Executive Secretariat of the ECA, the UNDP and the United Nations for their cooperation and assistance in organizing and convening the symposium.

**CM/Res.250 (XVII)**

**Resolution on the Permanent Sovereignty of African Countries  
over Their Fishery Resources off the Shores of Africa**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Considering* the aims set forth in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity to put the natural resources of our continent at the service of the general progress of its peoples in all fields of human endeavour,

*Conscious* of the fact that fishery resources around Africa are limited and that their illegal and clandestine exploitation by non-African fleets constitutes a lasting burden and a serious threat to the development programmes of African countries,

*Convinced* of the importance that the expanded exploitation of fishery resources may assume in the process of industrial development of a large number of African countries,

*Taking into account* the recommendations that have been formulated through African consultations on the protection of fishery resources and the control of fisheries in Africa, at the meeting convened by FAO in Casablanca, Morocco, from 20 to 26 May 1971, on the need for African States to extend their sovereignty over the



fishery resources among the whole of their continental shelf in order to ensure better control over them and their rational conservation, on the one hand, and on the other, their exploitation for the benefit of the African economies,

*Considering* that international law recognizes the sovereignty of States over the natural resources of the subsoil of the continental shelf and that the extension of such sovereignty to cover living resources constitutes a justifiable rectification of international law,

*Bearing in mind* the spirit of United Nations General Assembly resolution 2158 (XXI) on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, which stipulates that "... in order to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, it is essential that their exploitation and marketing should be aimed at securing the highest possible rate of growth of the developing countries",

1. *Confirms* the inalienable rights of the African countries over the fishery resources of the continental shelf surrounding Africa, in conformity with the spirit and principle of the Charter of the Organization of Africa Unity;
2. *Urges* the governments of the African countries to take all necessary steps to proceed rapidly to extend their sovereignty over the resource of the high seas adjacent to their territorial waters and up to the limits of their continental shelf;
3. *Confirms* that the exploitation of fishery resources in the fishing areas thus defined for each country shall always be conducted in accordance with its national laws and regulations;
4. *Urges* the governments of the African countries to promote among themselves a policy of cooperation as regards the development of fisheries, in order to increase the participation of African States in the exploitation of maritime resources surrounding Africa.

**CM/Res.251 (XVII)**

**The Establishment of an African Development Fund  
by the African Development Bank**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Taking note* of the consultations between the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, and the Secretary-General of the OAU, together with the documents exchanged with regard to the establishment of the African Development Fund,

*Bearing in mind* the purpose of the African Development Bank, which is to contribute to the economic development and social progress of its members individually and jointly,

*Recognizing* that the ordinary capital resources of the Bank, which are to finance only these projects which can stand loans on conventional terms, are meager, considering the needs of its members, and that many of the foundation-laying and institution-building activities in the African countries need to be financed on soft loan terms,

*Convinced* of the need for making special financing arrangements for this purpose, and

*Agreeing* to the idea of setting up an African Development Fund,

*Having regard* to the agreement reached by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the President of the African Development Bank and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity during

their meeting in Addis Ababa in June 1970, whereby the ADB being an African financial institution should be entrusted with the establishment of the African Development Fund,

*Recommends* the OAU Member States and the ECA Executive Secretary to give their full support to the Bank in the establishment of the Fund.

**CM/Res.252 (XVII)**

**Resolution on the Pan-African News Agency**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity, i.e.,

- The resolution of the Summit Meeting of Independent African Countries held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963, relating to education and culture, and the establishment of a Pan-African News Agency (paragraph C),
  - Resolution CM/Res.74 (V) relating to the appointment of an Expert Committee to look into the technical, financial and personnel requirements for the establishment of a Pan-African News Agency,
  - Resolution CM/Res.187 (XII) on the convening of a meeting of OAU Ministers of Information and Telecommunications,
1. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to prepare a feasibility study in cooperation with Member States and the International Union of Telecommunications on the basis of existing technical reports duly brought up to date;
  2. *Recommends* that a meeting of OAU Ministers of Information and Telecommunication should be convened by the General Secretariat as soon as possible to decide on the creation of a Pan-African News Agency;
  3. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to submit a report on this important question to the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.253 (XVII)**

**The Dispute between Guinea and Senegal**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,

*Having examined* the item of the agenda on the dispute between Guinea and Senegal,

*Recommends:*

1. That the question be referred to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
2. That a Mediation Committee be established to offer its good offices for a settlement of the dispute;
3. That this Committee be composed of the Heads of State and Government of Algeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Liberia, Mali and Mauritania.

**CM/Res.254 (XVII)**

**Report of the Committee of Seven**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Having examined* the report of the Committee of Seven (CM/382),

*Recommends:*

1. That discussion on the question be postponed;
2. That the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa should formulate its views on the report;
3. That the Committee of Seven should meet at a later date to be announced to review its recommendations in the light of the debate in the Council of Ministers and the views of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa;
4. That these recommendations should be submitted to the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.255/Rev.1 (XVII)**

**Withdrawal of the Recognition of G.R.A.E.**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Having examined* the report on the advantages and disadvantages of the admission of the Government in exile of Angola/G.R.A.E. into the OAU (CM/384),

*Recommends:*

1. That the Assembly of Heads of State and Government should withdraw the admission of G.R.A.E. to the OAU;
2. That this withdrawal is without prejudice to the rights of each Member State of the OAU to continue to recognize the G.R.A.E.

**CM/Res.256 (XVII)**

**Establishment of a Subregional Office of the  
Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Conakry, Guinea**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Aware* of the level attained in liberation by the armed struggle waged by PAIGC in Guinea Bissau,

*Recognizing* the need for increased assistance to PAIGC in its armed struggle,

*Recommends:*

1. The establishment of a subregional office of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Conakry, Guinea;
2. That the Administrative Secretary-General and the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa should take necessary action in this respect.

**CM/Res.257 (XVII)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Appreciative of the assistance rendered it in the accomplishment of its task by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia,*

*Mindful also of the warm reception and kind hospitality showered on the members of the Council by the Emperor, the Ethiopian Government and people,*

*Expresses to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, the Government and people of Ethiopia, its profound thanks and appreciation for all the facilities afforded the Council in its deliberations and for the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to them during this session.*

**CM/Res.258/Rev.1 (XVII)**

**Tenth Anniversary of the OAU**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Considering the forthcoming Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity in 1973,*

*Recommends:*

1. That the Assembly of Heads of State and Government should establish a programme Committee to plan and organize activities for the celebration of that anniversary;
2. That the Committee should draw up a programme for this event, and submit it to the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and to the Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for approval.

**CM/ST.5 (XVII)**

**Declaration on the Question of Dialogue**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971, discussed in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and frankness the question of a proposal for a dialogue with the minority regime of South Africa.*

The discussions afforded all members of the Council an opportunity to fully express the views of their respective governments on this important question.

*The Council reaffirmed:*

1. Their total commitment to the principles and purposes contained in Articles II and III of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, especially in regard to the eradication of all forms of colonialism from Africa, and the absolute dedication of the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent;
2. That the Manifesto on Southern Africa (Lusaka Manifesto) unanimously adopted by the Organization of African Unity and endorsed by the United Nations and the Conference of Non-Aligned States, but rejected by the racist regimes of Southern Africa, is the only objective basis for any meaningful solution to the problems of apartheid, racial discrimination and colonialism in Africa;
3. The legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the peoples of Africa to obtain their legitimate rights to independence, freedom, human dignity and equality, and that all Member States of the Organization of African Unity remain totally and unconditionally committed to their struggle.

Moreover, it was agreed that no Member State of the Organization of African Unity would initiate or engage in any obligations and undertakings [contrary]\* to the commitments contained in the Charter.

It was also agreed that any action to be taken by Member States in regard to the solution of the problems of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa, must be undertaken within the framework of the Organization of African Unity and in full consultation with the liberation movements of the territories concerned.

The Council rejected the idea of any dialogue with the minority racist regime of South Africa which is not designed solely to obtain for the enslaved people of South Africa their legitimate and inherent rights and the elimination of apartheid in accordance with the Lusaka Manifesto.

The Council of Ministers also considered and agreed that in any case any form of dialogue should appropriately be commenced only between the minority racist regime of South Africa and the people they are oppressing, exploiting and suppressing.

The Council of Ministers also agreed that the proposal for a dialogue between the independent African States and the racist minority regime of South Africa is a manoeuvre by that regime and its allies to divide African States, confuse world public opinion, relieve South Africa from international ostracism and isolation and obtain an acceptance of the status quo in Southern Africa.

In view of the above considerations, the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity emphatically declares that there exists no basis for a meaningful dialogue with the minority racist regime of South Africa. Under these circumstances, the Council reaffirms its determination to continue to render and increase its assistance to the liberation movements until victory is achieved.

#### **CM/ST.6 (XVII)**

#### **Declaration on the Activities of Mercenaries in Africa**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 15 to 19 June 1971,*

*Considering* the grave threat which the activities of mercenaries represent to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the harmonious development of the Member States of the OAU,

*Recalling* Resolutions CM/Res.49 (IX) and ECM/Res.17 (VII) on mercenaries,

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\* Editor's note: The word "contrary" has been added. The French text was not available for comparison.

*Considering* that to prepare their crimes against Member States of the OAU, the mercenaries often use African territories still under foreign domination,

*Considering* that the activities of mercenaries and the forces behind them constitute an element of serious tension and conflict between Member States,

*Considering* that total solidarity and cooperation between Member States are indispensable for putting an end, once and for all, to the subversive activities of mercenaries in Africa,

*Considering* the undertakings made by various non-African States to take appropriate steps to prevent their nationals from returning to Africa as mercenaries and to ensure that their territories are no longer used for the recruitment, training and equipping of mercenaries,

1. *Reaffirms* the determination of African peoples and States to take all the necessary measures to eradicate from the African continent the scourge that the mercenary system represents;

2. *Reiterates* our irrevocable condemnation of the use of mercenaries by certain countries and forces to further jeopardize the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States of the OAU;

3. *Further expresses* our total solidarity with States which have been victims of these activities of mercenaries;

4. *Proclaims* our resolve to prepare a legal instrument for coordinating, harmonizing and promoting the struggle of the African peoples and States against mercenaries;

5. *Pledge ourselves* to cooperate closely to ensure the immediate implementation of the previous decisions and directives of the policymaking bodies of the OAU before the proposed Convention on the subject enters into force;

6. *Draws the attention* of world opinion to the serious threat that the subversive activities of mercenaries in Africa represent to OAU Member States;

7. *Reiterates* the appeal made by Member States to apply both in spirit and letter, Resolution ECM/Res.17 (VII) of the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Lagos in December 1970, and consequently invite them:

- To take appropriate steps to ensure that their territories are not used for the recruitment, drilling and training of mercenaries, or for the passage of equipment intended for mercenaries; and

- To hand over mercenaries present in their countries to the States against which they carry out their subversive activities;

8. *Invites* all States, which have pledged not to tolerate the recruitment, training and equipping of mercenaries on their territory and to forbid their undertakings, and also invites other non-African States not to allow mercenaries, be they their nationals or not, to pursue their activities on their territory;

9. *Requests* the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to do everything possible to mobilize world opinion so as to ensure the adoption of appropriate measures for the eradication of mercenaries from Africa, once and for all;

10. *Appeals* to all Member States to increase their assistance in all fields to freedom fighters in order to accelerate the liberation of African territories still under foreign domination, as this is an essential factor in the final eradication of mercenaries from the African continent.





## **NINTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco  
12 to 15 June 1972**



**AHG/Res.67 (IX)**

**Resolution on the Continued Aggression against the Arab Republic Of Egypt**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*Having examined* the report of the outgoing Chairman of the OAU on the implementation of Resolution AGH/Res.66 (VIII) and Decision AGH/Res.62 (VIII),

*Having heard* the declaration of the Head of Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

*Recalling* all the previous resolutions relating to the Middle East and in particular Resolution AGH/Res.66 (VIII) entitled "Continued Aggression against the United Arab Republic" calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories to the pre-5 June 1967 lines,

*Reaffirming* its solidarity with the Arab Republic of Egypt,

*Taking into consideration* the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2799 (XXVI) of 13 December 1971,

*Deploing* Israel's rejection of resolution 2799 (XXVI) of the General Assembly of 13 December 1971, as well as its refusal to respond favourably to the initiative of the OAU, in particular the OAU's demand concerning the affirmation of the principle of non-annexation of the occupied Arab territories,

*Considering* all the efforts exerted by the OAU Committee of Ten for the implementation of Resolution AGH/Res.66 (VIII) and Decision AGH/Res.62 (VIII),

*Considering* the substance of the Egyptian and Israeli replies to the memorandum of the OAU Committee of Ten,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the outgoing Chairman of the OAU and keenly appreciates the efforts exerted by the Chairman and members of the Committee of Ten;
2. *Congratulates* Egypt for its cooperation with the Committee of Ten, its positive attitude and its continuous efforts for the restoration of peace in the region;
3. *Deplores* Israel's negative and obstructive attitude which prevents the resumption of the Jarring mission;
4. *Invites* Israel to publicly declare its adherence to the principle of non-annexation of territories through the use of force;
5. *Invites* Israel to withdraw immediately from all the occupied Arab territories to pre-5 June 1967 lines in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967;
6. *Reaffirms* in the name of African solidarity and in pursuance of Article II, paragraph C, of the OAU Charter, its effective support to the Arab Republic of Egypt in its legitimate struggle to recover totally and by every means its territorial integrity;
7. *Urges* all Member States of the OAU to give Egypt every assistance and calls on all members of the United Nations Organization to intensify their action, in both international forums and the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, to take all initiatives for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories and the condemnation of Israel's attitude which impedes the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 based on the Charter of the United Nations which forbids, under any pretext, the acquisition of territories through the use of force;

8. *Requests* all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons, military equipment or moral support likely to enable it to strengthen its military potential and to perpetuate its occupation of Arab and African territories;
9. *Decides* to follow closely the development of the situation in the Middle East.

**AHG/Res.68 (IX)**

**Resolution by the African Heads of State Extending Congratulations to Morocco and Algeria**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*After hearing* the solemn statement made on 12 June 1972 by H.M. King Hassan II of Morocco, announcing the final settlement of the border dispute between Algeria and Morocco, in conformity with the OAU Charter, and the highly significant undertaking to work in cooperation,

*Witness* to this final reconciliation between Morocco and Algeria, which was sealed by the signing of two important conventions,

1. *Expresses* its deep satisfaction and warm congratulations to H.M. King Hassan II and President Houari Boumedienne on this historic act in the relations between the two sister countries and in the consolidation of African unity;
2. *Hails* the signing of these two conventions, solemnly done during the present summit, as an essential contribution to the building of Africa in peace, justice and cooperation;
3. *Expresses* the desire that all problems similar to those that Algeria and Morocco have faced in the past and which other countries of the African continent still face be resolved on the basis of the OAU Charter and in the spirit which prevailed during the final settlement of the Algeria-Moroccan dispute.

**Decisions\***

**Our Tribute to the Late President V. S. Tubman, Former President of Liberia,  
and the Late Dr. Nkwame Nkrumah, Former President of Ghana**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*Decided* and did observe a minute's silence in memory of the late President V. S. Tubman, former President of Liberia, and the late Dr. Nkwame Nkrumah, former President of Ghana, as a mark of the appreciation and esteem which the OAU and Africa has for their services and commitment to the African cause.

**Elections to the Bureau of the Ninth Ordinary Session**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*Decided* by acclamation to elect the following Heads of State and Government to the Bureau of the Ninth Ordinary Session:

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\* Editor's note: The decisions that follow are reproduced from an OAU publication entitled *The Summit*.

Chairman: H.M. King Hassan II, King of Morocco;

Vice-Chairmen: H.E. Mr. H. Boumedienne, President of Algeria;  
H.E. Mr. S. Khama, President of Botswana;  
H.E. Mr. M. Ngouabi, President of Congo;  
H.E. Mr. M. W. Tolbert, President of Liberia;  
H.E. General Y. Gawon, President of Nigeria;  
H.E. General S. Barre, President of Somalia;  
H.E. General I. Amin, President of Uganda;  
H.E. General S. Lamizana, President of Upper Volta;  
H.E. General M. Sésé Seko, President of Zaire.

### **Report of the Administrative Secretary-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* to take note of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General as contained in document CM/437, Parts I and II, for the period February to June 1972 and document AHG/58 for the period October 1968 to May 1972.

### **Recommendations and Decisions of the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Council Of Ministers**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Adopted* the recommendations and decisions of the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972.\*

### **Recommendations, Decisions and Declaration of the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Adopted* the recommendations, decisions and declaration of the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers which was held in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972.\*

### **Special Fund for the Liberation of African Territories Still under Colonial and Racist Rule**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided:*

1. To increase the OAU Special Fund for the Liberation of African territories still under colonial and racist rule by fifty percent;
2. To thank Morocco for a donation of 1 million US\$ to that Special Fund; and

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\* Editor's note: These recommendations and decisions are reproduced below.

\* Editor's note: These recommendations and decisions are reproduced below.

3. Similarly to thank Libya for a donation of 100,000 US\$ to the same Fund.

#### **Materials Required by Liberation Movements**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided:*

1. To take note of document AHG/64 which contained a list of materials required by the various African liberation movements;
2. That any Member State wishing to assist in this connection should give the required materials direct to the Liberation Committee.

#### **Venue of the Next Meeting of the Liberation Committee**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* to take note of the invitation of Ghana to host the next Ordinary Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

#### **OAU Mission on Decolonization and the Struggle against Apartheid and Racial Discrimination**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided:*

1. To adopt the report of H.E. President Moktar Ould Daddah, the outgoing Chairman, contained in document AHG/59 covering his missions to North America, Europe and Japan in support of the OAU struggle against colonialism and against apartheid and racial discrimination in Africa (see Decision AHG/Dec.58 (VIII));\*
2. To thank and congratulate President Ould Daddah and the team of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which assisted him, for the commendable work accomplished in this connection.

#### **Continuing Committee of the Assembly**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*After having heard* a report from the outgoing Chairman H.E. President M. Ould Daddah on the volume of responsibilities devolving on the current Chairman of the Assembly during his tenure of office, which now is such that the current Chairman requires some assistance, or machinery for consultation with some of his colleagues to ensure effective, efficacious and expeditious discharge of the OAU tasks,

*Decided that:*

1. The Members of the Bureau of the Assembly should constitute a Continuing Committee of the Assembly, to be available to assist the current Chairman in the discharge of OAU duties during the latter's tenure of office;

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\* Editor's note: It was not possible to obtain this and other early decisions of the OAU Assembly.

2. The functions of the Members so constituted, would be:
  - (a) At the request of the current Chairman to meet and consider any important OAU matter facing the Chairman;
  - (b) To offer opinion, suggestions or advice to the current Chairman, on an OAU matter referred to them by him;
  - (c) To undertake OAU missions, individually or in groups on behalf of the current Chairman;
3. The expenses involved in the activities of the Continuing Committee would be met from the regular budget of the OAU.

#### **OAU Regions of Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*At the suggestion of the outgoing Chairman H.E. President M. Ould Daddah,*

*Decided:*

1. To recognize five regions in Africa:
  - (a) Northern African region;
  - (b) Western African region;
  - (c) Central African region;
  - (d) Eastern African region;
  - (e) Southern African region;
2. That the Secretariat should determine which countries belong to each region and inform Member States accordingly.

#### **OAU Bureau in Geneva**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*Having heard from the outgoing Chairman H.E. President M. Ould Daddah, on the need to have a modest OAU office in Europe,*

*Decided:*

1. To establish a modest OAU Bureau in Geneva, Switzerland,
2. That the main functions of the Bureau would be:

## NINTH ORDINARY SESSION (1972)

- (a) To maintain contacts and undertake liaison activities with the international organizations located in Europe, and with European countries;
- (b) To undertake OAU activities, as directed, within the overall OAU struggle against colonialism and against apartheid and racial discrimination in Africa.

### **Dispute between Guinea and Senegal**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided:*

1. To adopt the report of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Chairman of the OAU Committee on the Guinea/Senegal dispute as contained in document AHG/61;
2. To congratulate and thank H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia and Their Excellencies the Presidents of Liberia, Algeria, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania and Cameroon, Members of the Committee, for the efforts they put into the ending of the dispute between Guinea and Senegal;
3. To congratulate and thank the President of Guinea H.E. Mr. A Sekoo Toure, and the President of Senegal H.E. Mr. S. Senghor for their spirit of understanding and for the agreement reached between them;
4. To thank H.E. President Tolbert of Liberia for playing host to the Committee.

### **Seventh Summit Meeting of East and Central African Heads of State and Government**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* to adopt the declarations of the Seventh Summit meeting of East and Central African Heads of State and Government as contained in document AHG/62.\*

### **Meeting of the Security Council in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided:*

1. To adopt the report of H.E. President Ould-Daddah as contained in document AHG/63;
2. Thank and congratulate the outgoing Chairman, H.E. President M. Ould Daddah for his achievements in this regard.

### **Conciliation of MPLA and FNLA**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided:*

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\* Editor's note: It was not possible to obtain the document containing these declarations.



## NINTH ORDINARY SESSION (1972)

1. To take note of the statements of the President of the Congo, H.E. Mr. Nguabi, and the President of Zaire, H.E. Mr. M. Sese Seko, reporting on the successful conciliation between MPLA and FNLA;
2. To express its thanks and appreciation for the efforts made by Their Excellencies the Presidents of the Congo and Zaire to establish a united front between MPLA and FNLA;
3. To congratulate the MPLA and FNLA for their agreeing to form one united front for the liberation of Angola. At the request of the Assembly, the heads of the two movements, Dr. A. Netto of MPLA and Mr. H. Roberto of FNLA embraced publicly in the presence of all those present in the Assembly to signify the end of their division;
4. To accept the request of the Presidents of the Congo, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia that they should be allowed to continue with their mission until all aspects of conciliating between MPLA and FNLA are settled satisfactorily.

### **Social Rehabilitation in Southern Sudan**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*Decided:*

1. To take note of the statement of the Prime Minister of Tanzania, H.E. Mr. Kawawa, on the successful settlement of the Southern Sudan problem and the efforts being deployed for the rehabilitation of the population of that area;
2. To endorse the decision of the Council of Ministers to give a grant of 100,000 US\$ for assisting in the rehabilitation efforts in Southern Sudan;
3. To thank the following for making the donations indicated to assist in that rehabilitation:

Tanzania	500,000 Sh. (T);
Ethiopia	150,000 £;
Morocco	150,000 US\$.
4. To congratulate and thank H.E. President Nimeiry for achieving national reconciliation. Subsequently, the President of Sudan thanked the OAU for its grant and also thanked these Member States which had made or promised to make donations towards the rehabilitation efforts in Southern Sudan.

### **The Remains of the Late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Former President of Ghana**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,*

*Having heard* a statement from the Prime Minister of Guinea,

*Decided* to take note of the fact that the President of Guinea had agreed to release the body of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the former President of Ghana, for burial in Ghana.

**Election of the Administrative Secretary-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* by secret ballot to appoint Mr. Nzo Ekangaki of Cameroon as the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU for a period of four years.

**Election of the Assistant Secretaries-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* by secret ballot to appoint as Assistant Secretaries-General for a period of four years:

1. Mr. M. Sabnoun of Algeria;
2. Mr. J. D. Beliro of Kenya;
3. Mr. P. Onu of Nigeria;
4. Mr. J. Kamanda of Zaire.

**Mr. Diallo Telli Outgoing Administrative Secretary-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* to thank Mr. Diallo Telli the outgoing Administrative Secretary-General for his services to the OAU during the last eight years.

**Arrears of Contributions**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided*:

1. To take note of document AHG/57;
2. To urge Member States who have not yet settled their arrears of contributions to the various OAU budgets, to do so at the earliest opportunity.

**Date and Venue of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* to hold the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 May to 28 May 1973. 1973 marks the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity.

**Date and Venue of the Eleventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Ninth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, from 12 to 15 June 1972,

*Decided* to accept with thanks the invitation of H.E. the President of the Somali Democratic Republic to hold the Eleventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in Mogadiscio, Somalia.

**CM/Res.259 (XVIII) \***

**Resolution on Rhodesia**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972,

*Having heard* the statement made by His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, at the opening of the Eighteenth Session of the Council of Ministers,

*Having heard* the exhaustive statements made by the Head of the Delegation of Somalia on the results of the work of the special session of the Security Council held in Africa from 28 January to 4 February 1972, appreciative of the support given to the just cause of the people of Zimbabwe by the Asian and the Latin American and representatives from other regions in the United Nations,

*Welcoming* the important part played by the three African countries, members of the Security Council, namely, Somalia, Sudan and Guinea, and

*Gravely concerned* by the dangerous political situation in Southern Rhodesia, as characterized by the recent killing, wounding, arrest and detention of the African population by the Security forces of the illegal regime,

*Recalling* previous decisions of the OAU and the United Nations on Southern Rhodesia especially Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) which established mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia,

*Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle for freedom carried out by the valiant people of Zimbabwe to recover their right to independence in conformity with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

*Noting with grave concern* that the measures taken so far have failed to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end,

*Deploing* the fact that some States, contrary to United Nations Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) and to their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter, continue to trade with the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia,

*Noting further* that the Governments of South Africa and Portugal have continued their defiance of the United Nations by intensifying their assistance to the illegal minority regime of Southern Rhodesia, thus diminishing the effects of the measures decided upon by the Security Council,

*Considering* the overwhelming rejection by the African people of Zimbabwe of the proposals for a so-called "settlement" regarding the future of the territory of Southern Rhodesia decided upon between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia,

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the recommendations and decisions of the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

*Reaffirming* the primary responsibility of the Government of the United Kingdom in creating the necessary conditions to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence,

*Taking note* of the fact that the United Kingdom has used her right to the veto to prevent the Security Council from adopting a positive resolution during its special session in Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* that the grave situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security;
2. *Vehemently condemns* the failure of the United Kingdom, as the Administering Power, to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end and deprecates the present maneuvers aimed at conferring legal status to the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia;
3. *Condemns* the recent killing, wounding, arbitrary arrest and detention of defenseless civilians carried out by the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia;
4. *Condemns* the persistent use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council by the United Kingdom designed to perpetuate the minority regime of Southern Rhodesia;
5. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom, as the Administering Power, to honour its obligations by taking all appropriate measures to safeguard the lives and property of the African people of Southern Rhodesia against further brutal acts and repressive measures by the illegal minority regime;
6. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom Government, as a matter of urgency, to desist from implementing the "settlement" proposals agreed upon between the United Kingdom Government and the illegal rebel regime, taking into account the overwhelming African opposition to those proposals;
7. *Firmly believes* that a solution to the situation in Southern Rhodesia requires that a constitutional conference should be convened without delay, in which the African people, through their genuine representatives, would be able to participate in the formulation of new proposals for the political and constitutional future of their country;
8. *Consequently calls upon* the United Kingdom Government to convene such a constitutional conference as a matter of urgency;
9. *Calls upon* all States to take more stringent measures in order to assure full implementation of sanctions and to prevent any circumvention by their nationals, organizations, companies and other institutions of their nationality, of the decisions taken by the Security Council in resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968), all provisions of which shall remain fully in force;
10. *Calls upon* the Security Council to strengthen and widen the scope of sanctions imposed upon the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia; and to impose sanctions upon all those governments which have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;
11. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of South African police and armed forces from the territory of Southern Rhodesia;
12. *Renews* its total support to the valiant people of Zimbabwe and urges them to pursue and intensify their struggle for liberation and congratulates them for their overwhelming rejection of the so-called proposals for settlement;

NINTH ORDINARY SESSION (1972)

13. *Decides* to enhance the contribution of the Organization of African Unity to the freedom struggle and once again appeals to all the liberation movements of Zimbabwe to close their ranks so as to effectively pursue the struggle until final victory is achieved;
14. *Appeals* to the international community to grant maximum support to the liberation struggle in the territory;
15. *Supports unreservedly* all the efforts being exerted by the three African countries on the Security Council;
16. *Recommends* to the Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government due to meet in June 1972 in Rabat that it considers measures necessary for the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe.

**CM/Res.260 (XVIII)**

**Resolution on the First All-Africa Trade Fair**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972,

*Having noted* document CM/428 on the progress of preparation for the First All-Africa Trade Fair,

*Aware* that the organization of such All-Africa Trade Fairs is important for the economic development of Africa,

*Calls* on the Organizing Committee, in its seventh and final meeting, from 27 to 31 March 1972, to,

1. Review and assess both the preparations and staging of the First All-Africa Trade Fair;
2. Consider the compilation of a Directory on African Products;
3. Look into the feasibility of staging subsequent All-Africa Trade Fairs;
4. Incorporate points 1 to 3 above in its Final Report to the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers scheduled from 5 to 10 June 1972 at Rabat, Morocco.

**CM/Res.261 (XVIII)**

**Resolution on Africa and UNCTAD**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972,

*Having studied* the report submitted by the Secretariat in document CM/427 on Africa and UNCTAD,

*Recalling* its resolution CM/Res./247 (XVII) on UNCTAD,

*Having heard* the statement of the Secretariat on the Declaration and Principles of Lima adopted by the Group of 77 developing countries,

*Noting* the intensive preparatory work carried out by the African countries for the Lima Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the African Ministerial meeting, preparatory to UNCTAD III and the Acting Programme contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* that the African Programme of Action adopted by the Ministerial meeting constitutes the guidelines for African delegations on all issues not resolved in the Lima Declaration and urges all African countries to support them at UNCTAD III;
3. *Calls upon* all African countries to send adequate representation to UNCTAD III to ensure the maximum support for African issues;
4. *Calls upon* all developing countries members of the Group of 77 to consolidate their effort in defending during UNCTAD III the positions they agreed upon in Lima;
5. *Urges* developed countries to approach UNCTAD III with a constructive spirit and to consider the Conference as an opportunity to further and put into action their commitments with regard to the implementation of the Development Strategy for the Second UN Development Decade.

**CM/Res. 262 (XVIII)**

**Resolution on Environment**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972,*

*Considering* that the United Nations Conference on Environment will take place in Stockholm in June 1972,

*Aware* of the importance of this conference and of the need for the African countries to adopt a common position on the subject of environment, particularly in relation to development,

*Noting* the deliberations of the ECA Executive Committee on Environment in November 1971,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the First All African Seminar on Environment held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in August 1971,
2. *Calls upon* the OAU Administrative Secretary-General in close collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA to study further this matter prior to the Stockholm Conference with a view to harmonizing an African position in particular on the following:
  - (a) Provision of adequate agricultural and industrial development capable of providing an increasing standard of living to the masses;
  - (b) Providing of clean food and water for human beings and livestock;
  - (c) Preservation and utilization of Africa's natural resources and in the environmental interest of the continent;
  - (d) Transfer of technologies from industrialized countries to developing regions which should henceforth take into consideration new environmental norms;
  - (e) Incidence of environment on trade patterns and development;
  - (f) Threats to human environment in southern Africa introduced by apartheid, racist and colonial practices;
3. *Invites* the OAU and ECA Secretariats to:
  - (a) Convene a meeting of African experts on human environment as soon as possible;

- (b) Convene a meeting of the African delegations to the UN Conference on Environment in Stockholm two days before the start of that meeting, in order that they may discuss and adopt a common African position on the various items on the agenda of the Conference;
- (c) Provide the necessary services for the African Group during the Stockholm Conference.

**CM/Res.263 (XVIII)**

**Resolution on Cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and  
the United Nations Development Programme**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972,*

*Having examined* document CM/431 and its annexes proposing the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

*Having noted* that the Governing Council of UNDP had already accepted the principle of an agreement on cooperation between the OAU and UNDP,

*Appreciating* the importance of such an agreement to the Organization of African Unity and its various implications for Member States of the OAU,

*Considering* the need for Member States to have sufficient time to study in detail the draft of the agreement to be concluded between the OAU and UNDP and to express their views on the subject,

*Considering* the reservations expressed by several delegations with regard to the arrangements proposed for cooperation between the OAU and UNDP,

*Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to:

- (a) Continue the negotiations undertaken with a view to concluding an agreement of cooperation between the OAU and UNDP;
- (b) Stress to the Administrator of UNDP during the negotiations the consensus arrived at by the Member States of the OAU that funds granted under their agreement not be deducted from the UNDP assistance programme for Member States;
- (c) Submit to Member States, not less than thirty days before the Nineteenth Session of the Council of Ministers, a draft agreement for cooperation containing the broad provisions drawn up by the Governing Council of UNDP which appear in document CM/431/Annex I, taking due account of the reservations expressed and the recommendation made, by the delegations at the Eighteenth Session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.264 (XVIII)**

**Resolution on Consultation between African Countries before  
the Various Meetings of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972,*

*Having considered* the development of the international situation in regard in particular to decolonization and apartheid in Africa,

*Aware* of the importance of the mission of the OAU member countries in the task of liberating the African territories still under colonial and racist domination,

*Aware also* of the part which Africa must play in international organizations, in particular in those which have as members the countries of the Third World and first and foremost the group of non-aligned countries,

*Guided by* the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and of non-alignment set forth in the various declarations and in particular the 1970 Lusaka Declaration,

*Taking into account* the proposal of the delegation of Zambia that the next conference of Heads of State and Government of non-aligned countries be held in Algiers (Algeria),

1. *Reaffirms* its dedication to the principles of the OAU Charter and of non-alignment in particular the principles of national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;
2. *Recommends* retention of the principle of regular consultation between OAU member countries with a view to coordinating and harmonizing their viewpoints, in particular before meetings of non-aligned countries, in order to secure more effective mobilization of Third World countries and of international opinion in support of the African cause;
3. *Decides* to give a committee composed of African representatives of the Preparatory Committee of the non-aligned countries the task of preparing and submitting to the next OAU Council of Ministers a progress report on the preparatory work and recommendations based on the OAU Charter and on the various OAU resolutions;
4. *Decides further* to propose that the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government of non-Aligned countries be held in Algiers, Algeria.

**CM/Res. 265 (XVIII)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14 to 19 February 1972,

*Appreciative* of the assistance and warm hospitality extended by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, the Government and people of Ethiopia,

*Expresses* to His Imperial Majesty Hail Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, the Government and people of Ethiopia, its profound thanks and appreciation for all the facilities afforded the Council in its deliberations and for the many courtesies and kindnesses extended them during this session.

**CM/Res.266 (XIX) \***

**Resolution on the Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees**

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\* Editor's note: The Assembly adopted the recommendations, decisions and declaration of the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.



NINTH ORDINARY SESSION (1972)

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Considering* document CM/443 of the Tenth Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,

*Gravely concerned* by the growth of refugees in Africa, and the complexity of the economic, social and human problems posed by these refugees,

*Convinced* that energetic efforts should be exerted to deal with these problems,

*Stressing* the usefulness of the relation of cooperation between the BPEAR, the High Commissioner of Refugees and the international organization and voluntary agencies dealing with the problem of refugees, in conformity with the spirit of the 1967 Addis Ababa conference on the legal, economic and social aspects of the African refugees problem,

1. *Requests* the General Secretariat to convene as soon as possible a meeting of the Committee on Refugees established in 1964 to consider the current situation of refugees in Africa and the necessary measures to be taken with a view to their assistance and voluntary repatriation and their resettlement;
2. *Appeals* to Member States to ratify the OAU Convention on Refugees as rapidly as possible;
3. *Invites* OAU Member States to make provision for employment opportunities, scholarships and vocational training opportunities for African refugees;
4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and institutions which give aid to the Bureau and participate actively in the search for a human solution to the problem of placement of African refugees.

**CM/Res.267 (XIX)**

**Zimbabwe**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Having considered* the chapter of the Secretary-General's report on Zimbabwe (CM/440),

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 288 (1970) which called upon "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering power in the discharge of its responsibilities to take urgent and effective measures to bring to an end the illegal rebellion and enable the people to exercise their rights to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960",

*Gravely concerned* by the continued control of the territory by an illegal racist regime,

*Further concerned* by the fact that the Government of the United Kingdom has not taken effective measures to terminate that regime,

*Having noted* the total rejection by the African population of Zimbabwe of the "settlement proposals" agreed upon between the United Kingdom Government and the illegal regime,

*Commending* the people of Zimbabwe for having displayed a high degree of political consciousness, unity and determination in defence of their inalienable rights,

*Mindful* that those "settlement proposals" had been negotiated without consulting the genuine political leaders of the African population of Zimbabwe,

*Reaffirming* that the attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people of that territory and contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

*Recognizing* the importance of the continued imposition of political, diplomatic, economic and social sanctions against the illegal Smith regime until that illegal minority racist regime is brought to an end,

1. *Pledges* to increase its assistance to the people of Zimbabwe in their armed struggle for self-determination and independence;
2. *Reaffirms* support for the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe;
3. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom not to transfer or accord, under any circumstance, to the illegal regime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, and urges it to promote the country's attainment to independence by a democratic system of government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population;
4. *Urges* the United Kingdom, as administering authority, to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference in which the genuine political representatives of the people of Zimbabwe would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the territory for subsequent endorsement by the people under free and democratic processes;
5. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom Government to create the conditions necessary to permit the free expression of the right to self-determination, including:
  - (a) The release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;
  - (b) The removal of all repressive discriminatory legislation;
  - (c) The removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;
6. *Further calls* on the United Kingdom Government to ensure that in any exercise to ascertain the wishes of the people of Zimbabwe as to their political future, the procedure to be followed will be in accordance with the principles of universal adult suffrage and by secret referendum on the basis of one-man-one vote without regard to race, colour or to educational, property or income considerations;
7. *Condemns* the United Kingdom Government for its failure to take effective measures to bring to an end to the illegal regime in Zimbabwe;
8. *Decides* to give full support and cooperation to the United Nations in all measures designed to enforce strictly the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Expresses full agreement* with the recommendations and the suggestions contained in the Special Report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (document S/10632) for improving the effectiveness of the machinery of sanctions;

10. *Further expresses full agreement* with the four proposals submitted by the delegations of Guinea, Somalia and Sudan, in their capacity as members of the Security Council, mentioned in Part IV of the Special Report (document S/10632), namely:

“The Security Council should reaffirm the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

The Security Council should request States continuing to have economic and other relations with Southern Rhodesia to end such relations immediately. All States which are openly and persistently violating the provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) should be condemned. The Council should also request that Member States, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, should reaffirm their obligations to fully implement these resolutions as they are called upon to do in paragraph 16 of resolution 253 (1968).

The Security Council should undertake as a matter of urgency consideration of the type of action to be taken in view of the open and persistent refusal of South Africa and Portugal to implement sanctions against the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia ... .

The Security Council should now call upon all States to employ against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia additional measures provided for in Article 41 of the Charter as envisaged in paragraph 9 of resolution 253 (1968) and 9 and 11 of resolution 277 (1970)”.

11. *Condemns* the United States Government for its continued importation of chrome ore from Zimbabwe in open contravention of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 314 (1972) and contrary to the specific obligations assumed by the United States under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter;

12. *Expresses grave concern* about the detrimental consequential development which acts of this nature could have on the effectiveness of sanctions and, in the wider scheme, on the authority of the Security Council;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States to desist from further violations of sanctions, and to observe faithfully and without exception the provisions of Security Council resolutions on this question.

#### **CM/Res.268 (XIX)**

#### **Resolution on the Portuguese Colonies**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Having considered* the chapter of the report by the OAU Administrative Secretary-General on the question of the territories under Portuguese domination (document CM/440) and bearing in mind the views expressed by the representatives of OAU Member States in the course of the debate on that question,

*Fully aware* of the fact that the complete achievement of African Unity requires first of all the total liberation and independence of all the African territories still subjected to foreign domination and exploitation,

*Reaffirming* the determination and commitment on the part of the independent African States to liberate all the territories under Portuguese domination,

*Noting* the results obtained during the special session of United Nations Security Council held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 January to 4 February 1972, and of the special sessions of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization in Africa,

*Noting with satisfaction* the visit of the United Nations mission to the liberated areas of Guinea Bissau, on the invitation and under the protection of PAIGC,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report on the work of the United Nations Committee on Decolonization during its last visit to Africa, particularly in the liberated areas of Guinea Bissau, and its decision to recognize PAIGC as the only genuine representative of the people of Guinea Bissau,

*Recalling* all resolutions on the question of territories under Portuguese domination previously adopted by the Organization of African Unity,

*Deploing* the persistent refusal of the Portuguese Government to recognize the inalienable rights to self-determination and independence of the territories under its domination, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples, and with resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 establishing the programme of action for the full application of Declaration 1514 (XV),

*Gravely concerned* by the deterioration of the situation resulting from the intensification by the Portuguese Government of its military operations and other oppressive measures against the brotherly peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau who are struggling to regain their freedom and independence,

*Gravely concerned* by the military, political and economic assistance that the member countries of NATO and other countries particularly, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan, continue to provide to Portugal which assistance is the principal obstacle on the road to independence of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands since it enables Portugal to continue its colonial wars,

*Noting with indignation* the physical presence and direct intervention of South Africa and Rhodesia in Angola and Mozambique, at the side of Portugal, against these African countries,

*Noting with satisfaction* the progress made by the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau in the armed struggle that they are waging for the liberation of these territories,

*Seriously concerned* by the threats and acts of aggression constantly perpetrated and by the continued violations on the part of Portugal of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent African States bordering on the territories under Portuguese domination,

*Deeply indignant* at the use of chemical agents in the colonial war against the peoples of the territories under Portuguese domination which constitutes a crime against humanity,

*Noting with profound indignation* that the Government of Portugal obstinately persists in its refusal to heed the appeals addressed to it by the OAU, the United Nations and world public opinion,

*Noting* that the so-called constitutional changes introduced in 1971 and in 1972 by the Portuguese Government are not designed to lead the peoples of the territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau to exercise their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence, but are rather designed to perpetuate colonial domination,

*Noting with satisfaction* the efforts towards national reconstruction undertaken by the liberation movements in the vast liberated areas of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau,

*Having listened* with undivided attention to the statement made by His Majesty King Hassan II at the official opening of the Nineteenth Session of the OAU Council of Ministers that the liberation of Africa was the foremost preoccupation of the OAU, for without freedom there can be neither peace, unity nor progress,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau to self-determination and independence;
2. *Fully supports* the legitimate armed struggle of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau against colonialist domination and oppression by Portugal for their freedom and independence;
3. *Solemnly reaffirms* its commitment to pursue the struggle with a view to total liberation of the territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau through concerted and practical actions of all kinds and at all levels;
4. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movements of the Portuguese colonies are the custodians of the sovereignty of their countries and people;
5. *Calls upon* the international community to recognize the national liberation movements of the Portuguese colonies as the legitimate representatives of their peoples and countries and to discuss problems concerning these peoples and countries only with the respective liberation movements;
6. *Records with satisfaction* resolution A/AC.109/400 dated 13 April 1972 of the Committee of Decolonization affirming the existence in the liberated areas of Guinea Bissau of an administration with complete and effective control of this territory and accordingly addresses to the people of Guinea Bissau and to Amilcar Cabral, the Secretary-General of PAIGC its congratulations on the notable victories gained over Portuguese colonialism;
7. *Strongly condemns* the negative attitude and arrogance with which the Portuguese Government persists in its refusal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial peoples;
8. *Emphatically condemns* the threats of all kinds and the repeated acts of aggression by Portugal against independent African States and the constant violations by the Portuguese Armed Forces of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries bordering on the territories under its domination;
9. *Strongly condemns* the infamous crimes and acts of genocide perpetrated by Portugal against the African peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau through the use of chemicals, napalm, poison gas and other inhuman devices in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter;
10. *Affirms* that these heinous crimes in violation of the Geneva Convention constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;
11. *Denounces and rejects* the so-called constitutional changes introduced in 1971 and 1972 by the Portuguese Government in the African territories under its domination;
12. *Strongly condemns* the alliance of Portugal and minority racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia aimed at perpetuating colonialism, oppression and racial discrimination in this part of Africa;
13. *Urges* the governments of OAU Member States to implement rigorously the provisions of the resolution adopted by the OAU and to cease maintaining relations with Portugal;

14. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 212 (1965) of 23 November 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965;
15. *Again calls upon* all States, especially those members of NATO which continue to give aid and assistance to the Government of Portugal, to withdraw all forms of aid and assistance that enable Portugal to pursue its colonial war in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau, and to prevent the sale or supply to the Portuguese Government of the arms, material and equipment that enable it to manufacture or maintain arms and munitions which are used to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;
16. *Addresses* an appeal to the EEC to refrain from entering into agreement with Portugal, so long as it continues to wage colonial wars;
17. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate steps to put an end to all activities which contribute to the territories under Portuguese domination and their peoples, and to discourage the nationals and companies under their jurisdiction from becoming parties to transactions and from entering into any arrangements which strengthen the domination of Portugal over these territories and which prevent the implementation of the United Nations Declaration 1514 (XV) on the territories in question;
18. *Urgently calls upon* governments, in particular those of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United States, which have not yet prevented the individuals and business concerns coming under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa project to take all the necessary measures to discourage and end their participation and to withdraw immediately from all activities connected with these projects;
19. *Encourages* all the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau to intensify the struggle against Portuguese colonialism and for national independence;
20. *Decides* to increase assistance to the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau in conformity with the recommendations of the Liberation Committee;
21. *Further invites* the governments of OAU Member States to strengthen and increase their moral and material support for the liberation struggle being waged by the valiant freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau against Portuguese domination;
22. *Expresses once again* its solidarity with Member States bordering on territories under Portuguese domination, the victims of repeated aggressions.

**CM/Res.269 (XIX)**

**Resolution on Namibia**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Recalling* previous resolutions on Namibia,

*Further recalling* the United Nations Security Council resolution 310 adopted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in February by the special session of the Security Council held in Africa,

*Further recalling* the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on 21 June 1971, and namely its paragraph 133,

*Mindful* of the obligations of all States under Article 25 of the United Nations Charter,

*Reaffirming* the national unity and territorial integrity of the territory of Namibia,

*Convinced* that the future of Namibia can only be determined by its people,

*Recognizing* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia, by all means, including the armed struggle against the foreign occupation of their territory,

*Noting with satisfaction* the growing resistance of the Namibian nationalists against the continued oppression by the racist regime of South Africa,

*Noting further with satisfaction* the international interest and solidarity of Namibia as expressed by the recent Namibian International Conference in Brussels,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence in one entity, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
2. *Reiterated* its solidarity and full support to the people of Namibia in their just struggle to regain their freedom and independence;
3. *Reaffirms further* that the administration of the territory of Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that this responsibility includes the obligation to support promote and protect the rights of the peoples of Namibia as well as the national unity and the territorial integrity of the territory in accordance with the United Nations resolutions;
4. *Condemns* all actions by South Africa designed to destroy the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia such as the establishment of Bantustans and declares that the OAU will oppose any actions detrimental to the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia;
5. *Condemns* any support and assistance given to South Africa which enables it to continue its illegal occupation of the territory or entrench its authority;
6. *Considers* the governments which render such assistance to South Africa, in particular the sale of arms, accessories to the odious aggression against the Namibia people and that such actions from Member States of the United Nations is a violation of their Charter obligations;
7. *Condemns* all governments, particularly those of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, permanent members of the Security Council, which have continued to provide the minority racist regime of Pretoria with military assistance contrary to United Nations resolutions and regardless of world opinion;
8. *Declares* that the continued illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia by South Africa, constitutes an aggression against the territory within the meaning of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
9. *Requests* all States to take the necessary measures, including legislation, in order to ensure that their nationals and corporations have no dealings with South Africa concerning Namibia;
10. *Calls upon* all Member States of the OAU to bring pressure to bear on foreign companies operating in their respective territories, to withdraw their investments from Namibia or suspend their activities in the territory until the illegal occupation is terminated;
11. *Appeals* to the European Economic Community (EEC) and its members to refrain from all negotiations and dealings with the illegal occupation force of South Africa for such dealings will reinforce the illegal administration of South Africa over Namibia;

12. *Urges* all governments and all trade union organizations to boycott ships and aircraft carrying goods and raw materials taken out of Namibia under the illegal South African administration;
13. *Calls upon* the world community to render all moral, diplomatic, material and financial assistance to the people of Namibia in their liberation struggle;
14. *Decides* in accordance with the recommendation of the Liberation Committee to increase material assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to wage the armed liberation struggle effectively in Namibia.

**CM/Res.270 (XIX)**

**Resolution on Apartheid and Racial Discrimination**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Noting with deep concern* that the African people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe are still subjected to exploitation, humiliation and persecution by the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury because of their policies of apartheid and racial discrimination,

*Reaffirming* the inalienable right of the people of these territories to self-determination and independence,

*Considering* the policies and practices of apartheid against the African people constitutes a crime against humanity,

*Considering* that the policy of South Africa which aims at breaking its isolation and at consolidation of the minority racist regimes in southern Africa, calls for vigilance and vigorous action by Member States,

*Noting with deep concern* that several countries, in particular the NATO member countries, continue to supply military and other assistance to the South African authorities and that the investments and trade of these countries and Japan with South Africa have increased considerably, in violation of the United Nations Charter obligations,

*Recognizing* that the extensive arms buildup of the military forces of South Africa and the means to manufacture military armaments by South Africa enables the South African authorities to continue with their oppressive measures against the non-white people of the territory and poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States,

*Recognizing further* that the provisions of arms by States to South Africa not only increases tension and endangers international peace and security, in violation of obligations assumed under the United Nations Charter, but also increases this regime's aggressive potential aimed at the recolonization of the African continent,

*Noting with satisfaction* the growing opposition in South Africa as well as in many parts of the world to the odious practices of racial discrimination pursued by the South African regime,

*Paying tribute* to the liberation struggle being waged by the African people in South Africa to regain their freedom and national independence,

*Considering* that the establishment of Bantustans and other measures adopted by the Government of South Africa in pursuance of apartheid are designed to consolidate and perpetuate domination by a white minority and the dispossession and exploitation of the African and other non-white people of South Africa, as well as of Namibia,



1. *Condemns* the establishment by the Government of South Africa of Bantu homelands (Bantustans) and the forcible removal of the African people of South Africa and Namibia to those areas as a violation of their inalienable rights, contrary to the principle of self-determination and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the countries and unity of their peoples;
2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the African people of South Africa to self-determination and national independence within the framework of territorial integrity and national unity;
3. *Reiterates* its full and unconditional support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its armed struggle to put an end to the policy of apartheid and realize its profound and legitimate aspirations;
4. *Invites* Member States to increase substantially moral, financial and material aid to the liberation movements in southern Africa so as to hasten the elimination of the colonial and racist system in that part of the continent;
5. *Rejects* the machinations by the South African authorities to break African solidarity and isolate the liberation movements through the so-called "outward-looking and dialogue policies";
6. *Strongly condemns* those States of the NATO alliance, in particular France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, which continue to provide arms or the means to manufacture arms to the Pretoria regime, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions;
7. *Rejects* the assertion that the Security Council arms embargo against South Africa makes a distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression;
8. *Declares* that those States which supply arms to South Africa or means to manufacture arms are hostile to the aspirations of the African people of South Africa for freedom, equality and justice;
9. *Places* prime responsibility on those countries which continue to invest in and trade with South Africa for the continued oppression, exploitation and domination of the African people of that country through the encouragement and material assistance they are providing to racist regimes;
10. *Commends* the activities of anti-apartheid movements, trade unions, student organizations, religious and other groupings which support the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and invites them to intensify their efforts in this respect;
11. *Calls upon* all governments, organizations and individuals to give more substantial moral, political, humanitarian and material support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe directly to the liberation movements or through the OAU;
12. *Calls upon* all Member States to exert pressure on foreign companies operating in their territories which are either subsidiaries or associated with companies operating in South Africa to withdraw from that country;
13. *Reaffirms* the measures advocated in Resolutions CM/Res.242 (XVII) which are by means of worldwide campaigns designed to:
  - (a) Ensure the discontinuation of all military assistance and cooperation with South Africa;
  - (b) Boycott South Africa in the economic, cultural, sports and other fields;
  - (c) Put a stop to torture in prisons and obtain the release of all political prisoners, which include such outstanding patriots as Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada and Fisher, and lift restrictions on ex-political prisoners including Sobukwe;

- (d) Ensure that the freedom fighters enjoy the benefits of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war and ensure participation of liberation movements in the drafting and application of international humanitarian law applicable to conflicts described as internal;
- (e) Take appropriate measures against companies investing in South Africa;
- (f) Prohibit emigration to South Africa, especially by skilled workers.

**CM/Res.271 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Report of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Having examined* the report of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa on the activities of the various liberation movements and, having studied the development of the armed struggle on all fronts and combat zones,

*Noting with satisfaction* the progress made by the various liberation movements actively engaged in the armed struggle, particularly in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and Namibia which constitute a major development of far-reaching military, political and social impact on the evolution of the armed liberation struggle,

*Mindful* of the fact that the total liberation of the African continent from foreign domination, occupation and eradication of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination remains the principal objective and constant preoccupation of the Organization of African Unity,

*Gravely concerned* by the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by the Portuguese colonial forces against those independent Member States bordering Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau committed to the support of the liberation struggle,

*Recalling* previous decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government concerning the grant of transit facilities by Member States to liberation movements so as to ensure the effective prosecution of the armed struggle in territories under colonial domination,

*Further recalling* the Council's decision at its Eighteenth Ordinary Session on additional assistance to liberation movements,

*Reiterating* the urgent necessity for liberation movements fighting within the same territory to close ranks and form a united front for mobilizing the masses inside the territory and intensifying the armed struggle,

*Realizing* that the present evolution of the armed struggle, necessitates increased material and financial assistance to liberation movements, particularly in territories where the struggle has reached an advanced stage, and taking into account the requests and needs of various liberation movements,

*Aware* of the importance of publicity and information to alert and enlighten world public opinion in order to further support the liberation movements and isolate the colonial and racist regimes,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa;
2. *Commends* those movements which are actively and effectively engaged in the liberation struggle especially the PAIGC, FRELIMO, MPLA and SWAPO for the important results so far achieved;

3. *Strongly condemns* the Portuguese aggression against the territorial integrity of OAU Member States namely, the People's Republic of the Congo, Republic of Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia;
4. *Reaffirms* that any aggression against any Member State is considered as aggression against all OAU Member States;
5. *Recommends* to the Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government:
  - (i) That concrete assistance be rendered to the above-mentioned Member States in order to strengthen their defences;
  - (ii) That OAU Member States should endeavour to earmark national military units or war material to be put at the disposal of countries requesting such assistance;
6. *Takes note* of the efforts exerted by the Liberation Committee to bring about unity between the liberation movements fighting in Zimbabwe, and directs the Committee to pursue its efforts to bring about a unified Zimbabwe military organization under one single command and one single political organization;
7. *Recommends* that the representatives of recognized liberation movements participate as observers in the deliberations of OAU organs on matters of decolonization, or any other matter which may be in the interest of their territories;
8. *Requests* the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa to continue granting assistance to movements struggling for independence and self-determination in the Comoros and the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) and Seychelles;
9. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Liberation Committee for voluntary additional material and financial assistance to the liberation struggle, and to this end:
  - (a) *Decides* to submit the relevant document of the report of the Liberation Committee on additional material and financial assistance to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (CM/430/Rev.I, Annex III) meeting at its Ninth Ordinary Session;
  - (b) *Recommends* that a pledging meeting be held during the Ninth Ordinary Session in which Member States may be invited to pledge such assistance;
  - (c) *Appeals* once more to Member States to honour in full their obligations towards the liberation struggle by paying without delay all their arrears and contributions to the Special Fund of the Coordinating Committee for the liberation of Africa;
10. *Approves* the terms and conditions of service of the military experts employed by the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

**CM/Res.272 (XIX)**

**Resolution on Special Measures to Be Adopted on Decolonization and  
the Struggle against Apartheid and Racial Discrimination**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Noting with satisfaction* the declaration of His Majesty King Hassan II that the question of decolonization must continue to be the main preoccupation of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having examined* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on decolonization (CM/440) as well as having taken into account the discussions on the question,

*Noting with anxiety* the intensification of oppression, the exploitation and the use of military force against the African people struggling for their inalienable rights to freedom and independence,

*Seriously concerned* at the continued and increased military, economic, financial and political assistance rendered to the colonial and minority racist regimes in Africa by several western powers and, in particular, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan,

*Noting* that this cooperation and assistance strengthens these minority regimes,

*Noting with satisfaction* the relentless efforts of President Miktat Ould Daddah and the members of the OAU Mission to further enhance the cause of Africa for liberation,

*Convinced furthermore* that the prevailing situation leaves the African people in these territories no other choice but armed struggle,

*Noting with satisfaction* the overall progress in the liberation struggle especially in the territories under Portuguese domination,

1. *Reaffirms* all its previous resolutions on decolonization;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary steps to deny landing and other facilities to aircraft proceeding to or coming from South Africa or Rhodesia;
3. *Recommends* in order to strengthen the means of defence of certain African States, that Member States apply themselves to making available to those States who request them, units, modern military equipment and military assistance, pending the setting up of the Executive Secretariat of Defence;
4. *Considers* that assistance given to the colonial and racist regimes in particular military assistance, increases tension and endangers international peace and security and contravenes the obligations of United Nations Member States according to the United Nations Charter by assisting the aggressor against the aggrieved;
5. *Considers* that the repeated acts of aggression against independent African States are intended to prevent them from helping or supporting the liberation struggle and declares that such acts of aggression against any African State constitutes an aggression against the whole of Africa;
6. *Proclaims* that the liberation of the African soil cannot, under any circumstances, be the subject of concessions or bargaining.

**CM/Res.272 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Situation in Territories under Portuguese Domination**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*After reviewing* the situation prevailing in the Portuguese controlled territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau and taking into account the refusal of certain States, in particular members of NATO, to refrain from

providing Portugal with arms and material assistance by which it is able to prosecute its armed aggression against the peoples of those territories and of neighbouring independent African States,

*Recommends:*

1. That urgent measures be taken collectively by Member States of the Organization of African Unity to counteract this aggression;
2. These measures, which would be aimed at undermining the Portuguese war potential, should entail the denial to suppliers and transporters, regardless of nationality, of the use of all road, rail, seaport and airport facilities in the territory of African independent States for the carriage of arms, vehicles, goods and Portuguese nationals destined to Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau;
3. Parallel with this embargo arrangement should be made by African States to ensure that all arms and other material assistance destined to the liberation movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau are afforded all facilities to enable them to reach their destination without hindrance;
4. The Council of Ministers believes that if such measures are successfully implemented, they would not only weaken the Portuguese position, but would:
  - (a) Demonstrate to the peoples of the territories and to the international community the determination of African States to take resolute action in support of the struggle against colonialism;
  - (b) Set an example by which African appeals for international support should be more credible than at present;
  - (c) Reinforce the proposals for armed support by the OAU of the liberation struggle.

Other Territories

I. The So-Called French Somaliland (Djibouti)

*The Council of Ministers,*

*Having examined* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on developments in the colonial administered territory of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti),

*Recalling* previous resolutions of the OAU and of the United Nations urging France to grant self-determination and independence to the people of this territory in a free and democratic atmosphere, in cooperation with the OAU and the United Nations,

*Recognizing* the inalienable rights of the people of that territory,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with the people of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti);
2. *Calls once again* on France to create a free and democratic atmosphere in which the people of that territory can exercise their right to self-determination and independence without delay in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
3. *Reaffirms* its moral and material support to the liberation movements of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti).

II. The So-Called Spanish Sahara

*The Council of Ministers,*

*Having heard* the Administrative Secretary-General's report on the situation prevailing in the Spanish Sahara,

*Taking into account* the determination of Member States confirmed during the present debate to achieve the total liberation of the African continent within the shortest possible time,

*Deploring* Spain's slowness in proceeding with the decolonization of that territory,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with the population of the Sahara under Spanish domination;
2. *Calls once again* on Spain to create a free and democratic atmosphere in which the people of that territory can exercise their right to self-determination and independence without delay in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
3. *Requests* Member States directly concerned to intensify their efforts vis-à-vis the Spanish Government to induce it to implement resolution 2711\* of the United Nations General Assembly and, in particular, its provisions relating to the holding, as soon as possible, of a referendum designed at enabling the population of the Sahara under Spanish domination to freely exercise their right to self-determination, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, under the auspices and with the full guarantee of that international organization.

### III. Comoro Islands

*The Council of Ministers,*

*Having studied* the chapters of the Administrative Secretary-General's report on the development of the situation in territories under colonial and racist domination,

*Recalling* the determination and commitment of independent African States to free all territories under colonial domination,

*Recognizing* the importance of including the question of the Comoro Islands on the list of non-self-governing territories,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions CM/Res... .. (XIII);
2. *Recommends* to Member States of the OAU to give the necessary directives to their permanent representatives at the United Nations to make every effort at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly to ensure the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of non-self-governing territories;
3. *Denounces* any measures to destroy the political unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Islands.

Seychelles and St. Helena

*The Council of Ministers,*

*Having studied* the chapters of the Administrative Secretary-General's report on the development of the situation in territories under colonial and racist domination,

*Recalling* the determination and commitment of Member States to free all territories under colonial domination,

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\* Editor's note: United Nations General Assembly resolution 2711 (XXV) Question of Spanish Sahara adopted on 14 December 1970.

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the people of those territories under British Administration;
2. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom to create a free and democratic atmosphere in which the peoples of those territories can exercise their right to self-determination and independence without delay in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
3. *Reaffirms* its moral and material support to the people of those territories in their struggle for their independence.

International Support to Africa

*The Council of Ministers also considered* developments abroad on questions relating to Africa and was encouraged by the growing interest and support that are being manifested in many parts of the world.

*The Council appreciates and commends* the valuable contributions which have been received from abroad for the Liberation Committee, the protests which have been lodged by various movements both against governments and financial corporations because of their involvement in South Africa, the activities of the Afro-American representatives in the United States Congress and the mass demonstration organized on 27 May 1972 in Washington by the Afro-American population in observance of African Liberation Day.

**CM/Res.273 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Activities of the African Group at the United Nations**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Having heard* the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Activities of the African Group at the United Nations,

*Aware* of the considerable work carried out by the African Group and the Executive Secretariat of the OAU at the United Nations,

*Mindful* of the need to make the Executive Secretariat of the OAU more effective and to enable it to fulfill its heavy responsibilities under the best possible conditions,

*Recalling* its resolutions CM/Res.8 (I) of August 1963, CM/Res.54 (IV) of March 1965, CM/Res.121 (IX) of September 1967, CM/Res.204 (XIII) of September 1969, and CM/Res.233 (XV) of August 1970,

*Having regard* to the special position of officers of the Executive Secretariat and the very high cost of living at the United Nations,

1. *Notes* the Report on the Activities of the African Group at the United Nations;
2. *Recommends* further that Member States give their representatives adequate instructions to ensure implementation of the resolutions adopted by the OAU and to give them as far as possible flexible directives to enable the African Group to adopt a joint stand on questions submitted to it;
3. *Welcomes* the cooperation existing between the OAU and the United Nations, and requests the Administrative Secretary-General to establish relations of cooperation with the specialized agencies and the international organizations of the United Nations family, and to strengthen the relations already established, in the interest of Africa;

4. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary-of the OAU at the United Nations to maintain and strengthen contacts with the “Black Caucus” and other groups sympathetic to the African cause in the United States of America, in the interests of Africa;
5. *Instructs* the Administrative Secretary-General to negotiate a headquarters agreement with the Government of the United States of America, with a view to conferring official diplomatic status on the OAU Executive Secretariat at the United Nations;
6. *Instructs* the Administrative Secretary-General to study and submit to the next administrative and budgetary session proposals designed to improve the material living conditions of the staff of the Executive Secretariat in New York.

**CM/Res.274 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Proceedings of the Tenth Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Having considered* the Administrative Secretary-General’s report on the proceedings of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers (document CM/456),

*Desirous* of ensuring the continuity of the action undertaken by the African Labour Ministers within the framework of their Conference,

*Taking note with satisfaction*, of the results obtained within the ILO and the Turin Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training as a result of the efforts made by the African Labour Ministers,

*Recalling* the numerous resolutions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the African Labour Ministers on all-African trade union unity,

*Convinced* that all-African trade union unity constitutes a decisive factor in the efforts of the African governments and peoples to ensure their unity and solidarity, as well as their economic, social and cultural progress,

1. *Accedes* to the request of the African Labour Ministers to hold the Eleventh Session of their Conference at the headquarters of the OAU General Secretariat;
2. *Endorses* resolution MAT/Res.I (X) adopted by the Conference of African Labour Ministers on all-African trade union unity;
3. *Authorizes* the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to organize seminars and meetings on health and safe conditions of labour;
4. *Invites* the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters of the OAU, in consultation with the Administrative Secretary-General, to provide the funds necessary to implement this resolution.

**CM/Res.275 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Setting Up of an Expert Committee to Study the Draft Inter-African Convention  
Establishing an African Technical Assistance Programme**



NINTH ORDINARY SESSION (1972)

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Having studied* the report of the Secretary-General on Inter-African Technical Cooperation (document CM/455),

*Recalling* the numerous resolutions on inter-African technical cooperation,

*Convinced* that the establishment of a system of inter-African technical cooperation assistance will, by its nature, re-enforce unity, solidarity and fraternity among the people of the continent,

*Mindful* of the need for African countries to make a rational use of the experts at the disposal,

1. *Decides* that the draft Inter-African Convention instituting a system of technical cooperation should be communicated to Member States who have not yet responded to the request of the General Secretariat for their comments;
2. *Invites* Member States in question to convey their comments to the General Secretariat no later than 31 August 1972;
3. *Decides* that the following countries should compose the Expert Committee responsible for preparing, on the basis of the comments and observations of governments, a new text for a draft convention on Inter-African Technical Cooperation: Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Egypt, Ghana, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia;
4. *Decides* that matters relating to inter-African technical cooperation should be entrusted to an office especially established for that purpose within the Economic and Social Affairs Department of the OAU General Secretariat which will be entrusted with inter-African technical cooperation;
5. *Decides* further that the Expert Committee work on the basis of the following guidelines:
  - (a) The OAU Convention should be an outline Convention laying down general principles and leaving it to Member States to settle questions of detail by means of bilateral agreements;
  - (b) The draft should contain provisions for the setting up of a joint technical cooperation fund;
6. *Invites* the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to convene a meeting of the Expert Committee in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during the month of October 1972 and to submit a new draft convention to the Twenty-first Session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.276 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Recalling* that the Declaration of Industrialization in Africa in the 1970's adopted by the first OAU/ECA Conference of Ministers of Industry held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 7 May 1971 included, inter alia, the following:

- (a) Affirmation of the sovereignty of every Member State over all types of natural resources within its territory,

(b) Reaffirmation of the Ministers' faith in industrialization as a strategic element in the structural transformation of African economies,

(c) A request to convene every two years a conference of African Ministers of Industry under the auspices of the OAU and the ECA aimed at evaluating the achievements during the preceding period and to recommend policies and measures for sustaining an integrated industrial growth with the view to achieving the goals set for the remaining part of the decade,

*Having studied* document CM/453 relating to cooperation between the OAU, the ECA and UNIDO on the preparation for the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry to be held in October 1973,

*Noting* that the Arab Republic of Egypt has informed the Council of its willingness, to host the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

1. *Approves* the preparatory work and the steps taken so far by the OAU Secretariat in cooperation with the ECA and UNIDO to convene the second Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to participate actively at the highest level in the forthcoming Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry with a view to supporting the integrated industrial growth of Africa;

3. *Invites* the second Conference to:

(a) Review and appraise the progress made on the continent toward the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Second Development Decade in the field of industrialization;

(b) Recommend policies, measures and action with a view to securing sustained and integrated industrial development in Africa;

(c) Follow up the implementation of the recommendations of the First Conference, and the decisions of the OAU Council of Ministers with a view to realizing, in particular, those pertaining to:

(i) The establishment of an African Union of Mineral Exporting Countries;

(ii) The creation of an African Institute of Mines;

5. *Notes with appreciation* and accepts the generous offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

6. *Requests* the OAU, the ECA and UNIDO to provide all the services needed for the success of the conference.

**CM/Res.277 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the All Africa Trade Fair**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Noting* the final report of the organizing Committee on the First All Africa Trade Fair,

*Recognizing* the importance of such trade fairs for the promotion of intra-African trade and cooperation,

*Recalling* its Resolution CM/Res.260 (XVIII) on the First All-Africa Trade Fair,

*Noting with satisfaction* the large participation of OAU Member States in the Fair and the excellent preparations by the Government of Kenya which made the Fair a success,

1. *Congratulates* the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya for their dedicated efforts that ensured the successful staging of this significant event aimed at encouraging and facilitating inter-African cooperation and trade;
2. *Commends* the members of the Organizing Committee for their significant contribution to the success of the Fair;
3. *Decides* that:
  - (a) All Africa Trade Fairs be held once every four years;
  - (b) The Second All Africa Trade Fair be held in 1976 and hosted by Algeria.

**CM/Res.278 (XIX)**

**Resolution on Containers**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Taking note* of the Administrative Secretary-General's report relating to the use of containers in African Trade (document CM/436/Add.3),

*Noting* the resolution of the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Santiago, Chile, regarding "International Combined Transport of Goods" (document TD/161/Add.3),

*Conscious* of the complexity of the administrative, technical and legal questions pertaining to freight containers in international trade,

*Considering* that the UN/IMCO Conference on Containers is scheduled to take place in Geneva in November 1972,

1. *Urges* all Member States of the OAU to make a special effort to attend the UN/IMCO Conference on Containers in Geneva in November 1972;
2. *Calls upon* the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the ECA to make all the necessary arrangements to coordinate and harmonize the views of Member States of the OAU at the International Conference on the basis of the recommendations of the Regional Meeting;
3. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to make a full report on the results of the International Conference at the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.279 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Establishment of an OAU Postal Administration**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Recalling* its decision at the Fourteenth Ordinary Session requesting that the Administrative Secretary-General should explore the possibilities of establishing an OAU Stamps Agency,

*Having considered* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General regarding the establishment of a Postal Administration for the OAU (document CM/458),

*Mindful* of the administrative, technical, cultural and financial implications of establishing such an Administration,

*Aware* of the existence of various African philatelic agencies,

*Recognizing* the need to undertake consultations with the Imperial Ethiopian Government, host of the headquarters of the OAU, for the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration,

1. *Approves* in principle the establishment of a Postal Administration for the Organization of African Unity;
2. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to undertake a detailed study of the administrative, technical, cultural and financial implications relating to the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration;
3. *Calls upon* the Administrative Secretary-General to seek the advice of Member States of the OAU and draw upon the experience of African philatelic organizations in particular, and international philatelic organizations, in general, in undertaking this study;
4. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the Imperial Ethiopian Government concerning the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration;
5. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to submit the report on the implementation of this resolution to the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.280 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Establishment of an Expert Group to Study the  
Role of the OAU in the Economic, Social and Transport Fields**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Recognizing* the need for urgent action by all Member States who have not yet submitted candidates for the Expert Group which is to study practical methods for the rapid execution of the programme of priorities on the responsibilities and role of the OAU in the economic, social and transport fields,

*Reaffirming* the need to implement Resolution CM/Res.219 (XV) adopted in August 1970,

1. *Appeals* to those Member States who have not yet submitted nominations to do so as a matter of urgency;
2. *Decides* that the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers constitutes the deadline for the submission of candidates, beyond which the Secretariat would proceed to nominate the eight experts from the list in its possession and inform the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**CM/Res.281 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Environment**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Taking note of the Administrative Secretary-General's report on education, science, culture and health and, in particular, the part of the report relating to the African stand on the Stockholm Conference on the Environment,*

*Endorsing the conclusions of the African Conference on Environment held in Dakar, Senegal,*

*Concerned about the use of chemical and biological arms in certain territories under colonial domination,*

*Further concerned about the ecological consequences of the construction of giant dams in these same territories,*

*Considering further the responsibility of the colonial powers and other industrialized countries in the destructive exploitation and dissipation of Africa's natural resources,*

*Feeling that this responsibility implies recognition of the right to reparation from the countries whose development has been based or is still based on this exploitation,*

1. *Condemns* all forms of degradation and dissipation of human values and resources and requests that the Stockholm Declaration on the Environment, if it has not yet been adopted, unambiguously denounce the crimes committed against humanity and the human environment in Africa in relation to racial and colonial practices.

**CM/Res.282 (XIX)\***

**Resolution on the OAU Centre for Earth Sciences**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting at its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Having considered the proposed preliminary project for the OAU Centre for Earth Sciences (including geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, etc.), contained in document SC/EDC/3, its annexes and additions,*

*Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the OAU on the need to launch a programme for the establishment of inter-African training and research centres in Africa, in order to contribute to the rapid development of the Member States of the OAU,*

*Noting that the Implementing Committee established by the OAU to submit this programme to a permanent examination in the preliminary project of the OAU Centre for Earth Sciences (document CM/462),*

*Aware that the Earth Sciences Centre should be established as a pilot project of this important OAU programme,*

*Desiring to facilitate in the Secretariat the examination of the possibilities of granting external assistance from non-African sources for this Centre,*

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the OAU to establish inter-African training and research centres in Africa;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the initiative that led to the preparation of a first project to establish an OAU Centre for Earth Sciences, contained in document SC/EDC/2, its annexes and additions;

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\* Editor's note: The English text is not available. The unofficial translation of the French text is provided for information only.

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3. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General to send this draft to the Member States and the Scientific Council of Africa for further consideration, inviting them to submit their comments before the end of December 1972;
4. Invites the Administrative Secretary-General to make proposals on the location of the Centre, taking into account the studies carried out and the criteria established;
5. Recommends that the Administrative Secretary-General seek external assistance for the Centre and report on the results of his efforts to the Council of Ministers at its twentieth session;
6. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General to convey the congratulations and thanks of the OAU to the Task Force for the excellent preliminary draft of the Earth Sciences Centre that it has established.

**CM/Res.283 (XIX)**

**Resolution on Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Africa**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Having considered* the report and recommendations of the OAU Symposium on Arid and Semi-Arid Lands held in Khartoum, Sudan, as contained in document CM/465 (Part III),

*Convinced* of the seriousness of the problems discussed which affect most Member States in one way or another,

1. *Adopts* the report and recommendations contained in document CM/465 (Part III) and urges all the Member States concerned to implement them as appropriate;
2. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to seek external technical and financial assistance for some of the projects contained in the recommendations, and to ensure that adequate follow-up measures are taken on this subject;
3. *Expresses thanks and appreciation* to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan for hosting the Symposium and ensuring its success.

**CM/Res.284 (XIX)**

**Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission – Second Ordinary Session**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,*

*Having considered* the report and recommendations in document CM/465 of the Second Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission, which was held from 29 November to 4 December 1971 in Cairo, Egypt,

*Noting with satisfaction* the substantial work that was successfully accomplished on that occasion by that Commission,

1. *Adopts* the report and recommendations of that Second Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission contained in document CM/465 excepting resolution ESCHC/Res.23 (II) on "Territorial Waters" which will be referred to the next ordinary session of the Council for consideration;

2. *Urges* Member States, the OAU Secretariat and other international organizations concerned to fully implement, as appropriate, those recommendations.

**CM/Res.285 (XIX)**

**OAU/FAO/WHO Regional Food Nutrition Commission for Africa**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Having adopted* the report and recommendations of the Second Ordinary Session of the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission in document CM/465, which includes the draft statutes of the OAU/FAO/WHO Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa contained in document CM/465 (Part II),

*Wishing to strengthen and expand* the type of inter-organizational cooperation that is entailed in the creation and operation of this Commission,

1. *Adopts* the statute in document CM/465 (Part II) of the OAU/FAO/WHO Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa;
2. *Invites* the Administrative Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective, efficacious operation of that Commission under the new statute.

**CM/Res.286 (XIX)**

**Resolution on UNDP**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Having noted* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the state of negotiations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to prepare a memorandum on all aspects of the question and communicate it to the African Group and to the African members of the Board of UNDP, and to exert every effort to induce UNDP to adopt a more flexible attitude.

**CM/Res.287 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Inter-African Convention on Extradition**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Having considered* the draft Inter-African Convention on Extradition prepared by the Committee of Legal Experts contained in document CM/448, and other aspects of legal cooperation,

1. *Recommends* that these draft documents be referred to Member States for further consideration.

**CM/Res.288 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Pan-African Film Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO)**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Having considered* document CM/472 on OAU assistance to the Pan-African Film Festival of Ouagadougou (FESPACO),

*Notes with satisfaction* the constant efforts made by the Republic of Upper Volta to organize an all-African film festival with a view to promoting the production of typically African films, in view of the importance of this event for the development of African culture,

1. *Recommends* that Member States of the Organization of African Unity give their full support to the Pan-African Film Festival of Ouagadougou.

**CM/Res.289 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Law of the Sea**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 to 12 June 1972,

*Considering* that the exploitation of the maritime resources of the seas and oceans bordering on the African coasts constitutes for the African States a hope for future generations and a source of capital interest for their present-day economies,

*Aware* that the exploitation of such resources can be undertaken for the benefit of the African economies only within the framework of international regulations which take into account the interests of all countries and groups of countries,

*Convinced* that the law of the seas at present in force does not take into account the interests of the African countries, and that its revision was the subject of a recommendation by the twenty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly through the convening of a new conference on the Law of the Sea,

*Informed* of the important debates, which have taken place in the United Nations Committee on the Sea-bed, which meets periodically in Geneva and New York, in which debates the African Group plays a conspicuous part,

*Bearing in mind* Resolutions 250 (XVII) and 238 (XVII) of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in June 1971, which affirm the permanent sovereignty of the African States over the sea-fisheries off their coasts,

*Realizing* that the complexity of the various problems bound up with the question of the law of the sea requires that OAU Member States define in a precise manner their political positions on each of the subjects which will be debated at a conference on the Law of the Sea in the light of precise information which should be provided for them,

*Convinced* nonetheless of the imperative need for OAU Member States to concert on all the points and to harmonize their positions in order to present a common front on the occasion of any confrontation on the Law of the Sea,

*Recommends:*

1. That the OAU General Secretariat refer the matter, at the earliest possible date, to the African members of the Committee on the sea-bed, which will be requested to prepare and send to Member States a comprehensive memorandum conveying the problems as a whole that will be debated at the United Nations



Conference on the Law of the Sea and the position on each of these problems of the various participating States or groups of States, together with any suggestions or recommendations which might help the States determine their positions;

2. That OAU Member States study, with all speed, the document which would thus be submitted to them by the African Group and send their comments to the OAU General Secretariat at the earliest possible date;

3. That the OAU General Secretariat convene, before the session of the Council of Ministers in February 1973, a meeting of experts for the purpose of harmonizing the viewpoints thus expressed by the Member States and to draft an African declaration which would be submitted to the OAU Council of Ministers in February 1973 and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in May 1973.

**CM/St.7 (XIX)**

**Declaration on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

1. Prepared at length and in great detail at the diplomatic and political levels, and organized with unusual care at the technical and material levels by the General Secretariat of UNCTAD and, in particular, by the Government and people of Chile, to whom well-deserved tribute is due to the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development opened in an atmosphere of hope.

2. The Third World in general and the African peoples in particular had reason to hope that this third session of the Conference would lead to a new concept of international cooperation, a more propitious framework for the action of all nations to attenuate inequalities.

3. The developed countries had, in fact, often enough proclaimed their resolve to work for greater justice in the apportionment of economic and social well-being among the world's nations. More specifically, through the United Nations development strategy, they had undertaken, after demonstrating the political resolve to do so to improve worldwide conditions of international trade and aid to development, in order to contribute more positively than in the past to the achievement of the economic and social priority objectives for the peoples of Asia, Latin America and Africa.

4. The leaders of the countries in those three regions, meeting in the "Group of 77" had, for their part, made great efforts to concert and harmonize their development policies, so as to increase the chances of success of the assembly. The Group of 77, by the Charter of Algiers and Lima Declaration, had not only defined its own objectives in the various sectors covered by UNCTAD; they had also, and above all, advocated a series of measures justifying the highest hopes of rapprochement between the positions and interests of the peoples of the Third World and those of the developed countries.

5. Admittedly the governments and peoples belonging to the Organization of African Unity applied themselves to pooling their natural and human resources, their efforts of imagination and their development planning and organization, in order to rely above all on their own efforts to overcome the continent's underdevelopment. With the same determination, however, Member States of the Organization of African Unity, through the Addis Ababa Declaration and by frequently taking a stand characteristic of their general economic diplomacy, gave proof of their vigorous support for any steps or any machinery which, with regard to African dignity and sovereignty, were designed to integrate the OAU's specific quest for the well-being of its people in an undertaking of universal mutual aid and cooperation.

6. An analysis of the work of UNCTAD III shows that all the promising prospects finally produced disappointing results. So many resolutions adopted in Santiago are not commensurate with the United Nations development strategy, not with those adopted at earlier UNCTAD and United Nations sessions. What is more serious is the fact that almost half the Santiago resolutions were not supported by the governments of developed countries. Today there is a greater risk than ever before that their active support will be completely lacking in that

chain of universal cooperation and solidarity that implementation of the most important policies contained in those resolutions will necessarily demand.

7. It was as if the governments of developed countries wanted to replace the multinational framework of negotiation, pooling of ideas and endeavours to combat injustices by a preponderance of bilateral relations with developing countries such as the world still condemns in the existing system of international trade and aid development. It was as if a preference had been abruptly shown for a return to aid bound up solely with the overriding needs and political interests of the developed countries.

8. Moreover, although a number of important questions were referred to UNCTAD's Board and its subsidiary bodies, there was a trend vigorously supported by a publicity campaign the combined effect of which in the long run only diminish the effectiveness of UNCTAD's Board, General Secretariat and subsidiary bodies. One may well fear that this will mean a gradual decrease in UNCTAD's ability to reconcile conflicting ideas and interests in the world of international trade and aid to development, and indeed of its ability to play a dynamic psychological and political role in mitigating the effects of egoism and prejudice on the part of developed countries faced with the problem of international aid to development.

9. The foregoing represents a number of factors which cannot fail to be of concern to the African leaders meeting within the Organization of African Unity. Today still more that yesterday their fears seem justified, and the reasons underlying the meeting of UNCTAD I, agreed upon by the other governments of the Third World, seem imperative. Today far more than yesterday, they consider it an urgent matter to do everything they can, through the Board, the General Secretariat and the subsidiary bodies of UNCTAD, to maintain the priority of multinational negotiations machinery to deal with problems of trade and development over bilateral relations.

10. The preference shown by the people and governments of the Organization of African Unity for a multinational conception of the struggle against international inequalities is mainly due to the determination of the African people and governments to reduce as far as possible the effects of aid that is bound up with their existence as sovereign nations. Perhaps this preference is due even more to the desire to make development aid not a weapon of division but an additional instrument of the rapprochement, cooperation and integration they have undertaken and still undertake to pursue and achieve within the Organization of African Unity.

11. This is why, despite the disappointments of the third UNCTAD, the OAU Member States commit themselves to play an increasingly active part in UNCTAD's activities and work. They intend to ensure this increased participation not only within the Board and UNCTAD's subsidiary bodies, but also in the UNCTAD General Secretariat and in the executive bodies of thirty other international institutions whose combined actions influences the development of UNCTAD targets and activities.

12. Against this general background – the strengthening of UNCTAD – the Organization of African Unity undertakes to convene, as soon as possible, a meeting of the OAU/ECA Joint Committee of Experts on Trade and Development to evaluate, sector by sector, the results of the third UNCTAD, envisage prospects and to define the scope of action which Africa must take in order to remedy the weaknesses and shortcomings of the Santiago meeting. The OAU further decides to convene a conference of African Ministers of Trade and Development to study, adopt and implement the measures decided upon by the Committee of Experts. Above all the Conference of African Ministers should endeavour to strengthen the common African stand with a view to conducting negotiations with the other partners in the international community.

13. Solidarity and cooperation thus sought after at the African level for the purpose of speeding up the continent's internal development and establishing a place for Africa in the modern world must be complemented by greater solidarity and cooperation extended to include all the other areas of the world where hunger, disease and ignorance still exist.

14. The Organization of African Unity hear and now considers that a meeting of the UNCTAD Group of 77 in the near future would constitute a decisive and indispensable step towards reviving UNCTAD and, consequently,

towards mitigating the consequences of the Santiago meeting's failure. It is certainly more necessary for the Group of 77 in the months following the sessions at Santiago than in the weeks to precede the fourth UNCTAD to draw up among Latin Americans, Asians and Africans a balance sheet of the weaknesses and prospects of the third UNCTAD, jointly to determine a new strategy to revive international cooperation in the field of trade and development aid, and to recognize, reaffirm and make more effective the community of interests of the peoples of the Third World.

15. The twenty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly seems in fact to offer the best opportunity for convening the Group of 77, and for the peoples of the Third World to make together a full assessment of the results of the third UNCTAD. Such international community and to world opinion the responsibilities of the developed countries for the failure of the third UNCTAD; it should likewise afford the leaders of Asia, Latin America and Africa an opportunity of drawing up an urgent programme intended not only to strengthen UNCTAD and create a healthier atmosphere for cooperation between the peoples and governments of the world, but also to begin to prepare here and now for the fourth UNCTAD.

16. For the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development must be prepared without delay, as a joint undertaking of the peoples of the Third World, if not of the entire international community. However, that may be, the work of preparation must be conceived and applied by all the peoples and governments of the Third World with the aim of avoiding another failure which would dangerously reduce the scope and chances of success of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

17. Africa, for its part, undertakes, here and now to welcome on African territory not only this meeting, but also any other preliminary meetings destined to ensure its success. To that end, the Organization of African Unity is determined in the meantime to use all means of rapprochement between men and nations so as finally to make the fourth UNCTAD the starting point for a new era in international relationships. The OAU intends thus to reawaken interest in a better understanding and as a result, a sounder cooperation between governments, but above all between the peoples of developed countries and countries of the Third World. The aim is to break down the psychological, political and economic barriers still standing in the way of improving the situation in international trade and development aid.

18. The peoples of the Organization of African Unity hope that the obvious needs and repercussions of an improvement in this situation on peace and harmony among men will be recognized by their international partners as so many imperative reasons for accepting together the sum of efforts, sacrifices and changes implied in the pursuit, strengthening and success of UNCTAD'S mission, which is so inseparable from the extension of social justice to the whole of mankind.



## **TENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,  
27 to 28 May 1973**



**AHG/Res.69 (X)**

**Resolution of Thanks to the Current Chairman, His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Tenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 28 May 1973,*

*Having noted* the report of the activities of the current Chairman, His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, for the year 1972-73,

*Considering* the exceptional importance of the activities carried out in the interest of our Organization by His Majesty King Hassan II and the counsel that he has generously given to the Secretary-General,

1. *Extends* its sincere congratulations and warm thanks to His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, for the efforts he has exerted and the positive results he has achieved during the past year in defending the interests and rights of our continent;
2. *Reaffirms* the increasing role being played by the Chairman in office in consolidating the OAU and pays tribute to the manner and ability with which His Majesty King Hassan II has discharged his duties during his tenure of office as Chairman.

**AHG/Res.70 (X)**

**Resolution on the Continued Occupation by Israel of Part of the Territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Tenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 28 May 1973,*

*Having heard* the statement of His Excellency H. Al Shafei, Vice-President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the situation in the Middle East in general, and in particular on that resulting from the continued occupation of part of the territory of Egypt since the Israeli aggression of 5 June 1967,

*Recalling* all OAU resolutions adopted in this respect and especially Resolution AHG/Res.67 (IX) of the Rabat Summit Conference,

*Reaffirming* resolution 2949 (XXVII) of the United Nations General Assembly passed in December 1972,

*Aware* of the danger emanating from the deterioration of the situation in the North-East of Africa as a result of the continued aggression perpetrated against the territory of Egypt and other Arab territories – a danger which threatens the security, territorial integrity and unity of our continent,

*Noting with deep concern* that despite the numerous resolutions of the OAU and the United Nations, calling upon it to withdraw from all occupied African and Arab territories, Israel not only persists in refusing to implement these resolutions, but also continues to practice a policy with a view to creating in the said territories a state of fait accompli aimed at serving its expansionist designs,

*Deploring* the systematic obstruction by Israel of all the efforts exerted to reach a peaceful solution to the problem at both the international and African levels,

*Recalling* in this respect the negative attitude of Israel towards the mission of the ten African Heads of State mandated by the OAU to work for the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, which stipulated in particular, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied territories, in conformity with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Arab Republic of Egypt has spared no effort to reach a just and durable solution of the problem, and that these efforts have been characterized by the constructive cooperation of Egypt with international as well as African forums,

*Noting further* that the intransigence of Israel and its systematic refusal to abide by the will of the international community, constitutes a threat to the security of the continent,

*Fully aware* that the massive military, economic and other aids, as well as the political and moral support granted to Israel by certain powers enable it to pursue its aggression and encourage it to commit acts of terrorism especially the tragic act of shooting down the Libyan civilian aircraft which resulted in the loss of innocent lives,

1. *Takes note* of the statement of His Excellency H. El Shafei, Vice-President of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
2. *Strongly condemns* the negative attitude of Israel, its acts of terrorism and its obstruction of all efforts aimed at a just and equitable solution of the problem in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967;
3. *Calls once more* for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied African and Arab territories;
4. *Declares* that all changes effected by Israel in the occupied territories are null and void, and pledges not to recognize any changes leading to a fait accompli or likely to jeopardize the territorial integrity of the countries which are victims of the Israeli aggression;
5. *Recognizes* that the respect of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an essential element in any just and equitable solution, besides being an indispensable factor for the establishment of permanent peace in the region;
6. *Reaffirms* in the name of African solidarity and by virtue of Article II, paragraph 1 (c), of the OAU Charter its active and total support for the Arab Republic of Egypt in her legitimate struggle to recover entirely and by all means her territorial integrity;
7. *Draws the attention* of Israel to the danger threatening the security and unity of the African continent as a result of its continued aggression and refusal to evacuate the territories of the State victims of that aggression and declares that the attitude of Israel might lead OAU Member States to take, at the African level, individually or collectively, political and economic measures against it, in conformity with the principles contained in the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;
8. *Earnestly calls* upon the big Powers supplying Israel with arms and military equipment of all kinds and granting it moral and political support that enables it to strengthen its military potential, to refrain from doing so;
9. *Strongly supports* the Egyptian initiative requesting the United Nations Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the explosive situation prevailing in the Middle East, and expresses the hope that the Security Council shall take every appropriate measure to implement immediately the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations, so that a just and durable peace may be established in the region;
10. *Designates* the Foreign Ministers of Nigeria, Chad, Tanzania, Guinea, Algeria, Kenya and the Sudan to be the spokesmen for the OAU on this matter at the Security Council of the United Nations on 4 and 5 June 1973;
11. *Entrusts* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to present the views of the OAU on the matter at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.



**AHG/Res.71 (X)**

**Resolution on African Youth Movements**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Tenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 28 May 1973,*

*Aware of the importance of the role that our young people must play in Africa,*

*Determined to create the conditions necessary for its full development on authentically African bases,*

1. *Requests* the Secretariat of the OAU to set up adequate structures with a view to ensuring permanent coordination between African youth movements;
2. *Recommends* the adaptation of educational programmes to African realities and, to this end, the promotion of an African system of technical cooperation particularly, in education;
3. *Welcomes* the organization of the Pan-African Youth Festival scheduled to be held in Tunis from ... to ... and assures it of the Organization's effective support and its resolve to regard it as representing a certain aspect of the African man's future to which the youth of our continent should make its contribution in accordance with genuine African traditions, so as to ensure a humanist renaissance inspired by the best universal spirit.

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**Solemn Declaration on General Policy**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the independent African countries, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 25 May 1973, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, have solemnly decided to make the following Declaration:

Ten years ago, on 25 May 1963, the Organization of African Unity was founded in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, hope and fervour. In establishing this Organization at the level of our continent, we, the Heads of State and Government of the independent African countries were expressing our unshakable faith and our determination to pool our resources and energies for the progress of the African peoples, in order to promote their well-being in a free, united and peaceful Africa.

To take account of the basic aspirations of our peoples and in conformity with the purposes and principles defined in our Organization's Charter, we have taken a solemn pledge to promote unity and solidarity among our States, to coordinate our efforts and to intensify our cooperation with a view to ensuring a better life for our peoples.

We have likewise pledged ourselves to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of our States and to settle our disputes by peaceful means in order to promote the advent of an era of peace and harmony between our States – a sine qua non of any progress

In order to safeguard the dignity of man, we have proclaimed our total dedication to the emancipation of those parts of our continent still subject to foreign occupation and exploitation.\* To this end, we have affirmed our determination to eradicate all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination from Africa.

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\* Editor's note: "To this end, we have affirmed our determination to the emancipation of those parts of our continent still subject to foreign occupation and exploitation". This sentence appears in one OAU publication but not another. It has been deleted in conformity with the Declaration adopted by the Council of Ministers (CM/ST.9 (XXI)).

We have reaffirmed our faith in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and have decided to foster international cooperation by coordinating our action with that of the United Nations.

In order to help reduce the tension between blocs, we have subscribed to the policy of non-alignment and, to give meaning to this commitment, we have expressed our deep desire to see Africa rid itself of all foreign military bases and stand aloof from any military alliances and from the armaments race.

For ten years we have worked with patience and perseverance to achieve these objectives which, we are convinced, are indispensable for the establishment of a better world order based on justice, equality and human dignity.

In Africa we have faced major contradictions resulting from the aftermath of the colonial period, neo-colonialist manoeuvres and the obstacles which imperialism strives to raise between our States.

Nevertheless, guided by the supreme interests of our peoples, we have succeeded in solving in a genuine African spirit the divergencies resulting from Africa's historical circumstances, and we pledge ourselves to maintain the same spirit in solving any other disputes which may arise between our States. In the face of imperialist manoeuvres aimed at undermining our unity, we pledge ourselves to remain united.

We have worked to promote peace and concord between our States, and this has helped to consolidate our Organization.

We have, more than once, given concrete expression to the solidarity among our States by coming collectively to the aid of those of us who have been victims of the subversive manoeuvres of colonialism and neo-colonialism. We have also demonstrated our support in concrete form for those of our States which have suffered natural disasters.

Because of our deep concern about alarming situation prevailing in the Middle East – a situation which constitutes a serious threat to the independence, security and unity of the African continent – we have, in conformity with Security Council resolution 242, supported the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other Arab countries occupied by Israel in their legitimate struggle to recover all their territories.

To that end, we have set up a Committee consisting of ten Head of State in order to help find a solution to the problem and thus help to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples. In conformity with the responsibilities stemming from the basic principles of the Organization of Africa Unity and from those of the United Nations, we shall continue with the same concern for peace and in the same spirit of equity and efficacy, to support effectively the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other Arab countries until the total liberation of their territories which have been occupied as a result of the Israeli aggression of June 1967.

On the international scene, the active participation of a large number of Member States of our Organization in the Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries has helped to strengthen the anti-imperialist front and to consolidate the progressive forces of the world, thus contributing to the advent of an era of international detente.

At the United Nations, thanks to the coordination and concertation of our Member States, we have been able to adopt a common stand on various political and diplomatic issues. In this respect, the African Group has exercised considerable influence over decisions on important problems affecting peace, security, progress and self-determination in the world.

With regard to the problems of decolonization, we have since the creation of our Organization, devoted very special attention to the liberation of the whole of Africa. Ten years later, at a time when we are entering a new decade, we must perforce realize that African countries have been subjected throughout the past years – and, indeed, are still being subjected – to the vilest form of colonialism and the most infamous oppression. On this

historic occasion, we solemnly reaffirm our unconditional and unequivocal pledge to continue the struggle against colonial and racial domination of the continent, which is still the greatest challenge to African unity.

This policy was adopted in 1963 in response to the legitimate and profound aspirations of our peoples, and should be viewed less as a circumstantial or sentimental community of interests than as an awareness of the common destiny of all peoples of the African continent. Indeed, the successes scored in the armed struggle being by the peoples of territories still under colonial and racial domination constitute one of the most important factors in consolidating the independence of African States. Likewise, the victories won by those States, in addition to strengthening their independence, will reinforce and guarantee the pursuit of the liberation struggle.

During the decade that has elapsed, we have noted with satisfaction the accession of some countries to independence. In the countries still under colonial and racist domination and oppression such as Angola, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia, Rhodesia, the Comoro Islands, the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), the so-called Spanish Sahara, the Seychelles Islands and the Islands of São Tomé and Príncipe, the enemy has been driven by force of arms to abandon vast areas where a new, dignified way of life is now being organized.

We express our deep satisfaction at the establishment in these vast liberated areas of new political, socio-economic and administrative structures which, as a result of military successes, testify to the sovereignty exercised by the movements which are leading the struggle in those countries.

Both within the international organizations and at the level of world public opinion, the justice of the cause of national liberation and the successes won have prevailed over the obstinacy and defiance of the Colonial Powers. This has been demonstrated by the affirmation of the legitimacy of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation movements and by the recognition of those movements as authentic representatives of their struggling peoples.

Nevertheless, as the armed combat progresses, it has become increasingly notorious that only the massive aid given by the allies of colonialism and racism – especially certain NATO countries – is enabling the colonialist and racist regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia to continue their odious domination. This multiform assistance is now the main obstacle on the path to independence.

Despite this massive aid, the colonialist and racist regimes are powerless to dam the swelling torrent of the struggle for national liberation, and are obliged to resort to manoeuvres and attempts to divide the dominated peoples, of which the creation of Bantustans and the "Africanization" of the war are the most outstanding examples.

These regimes, in their panic, resort to acts of genocide, mass bombing of the liberated areas, the use of dangerous chemicals and defoliants, the internment of thousands of people in concentration camps, political assassinations and premeditated aggression, both military and economic, against African countries bordering on the territories engaged in fighting.

At the level of the international organizations, and especially at the United Nations, it is the activities of those very countries which are implicated in exploiting the wealth of the oppressed countries, which are responsible for the inability of the United Nations to have its resolutions and decisions implemented.

Yet despite so much hostility towards our peoples, we remain confident of ultimate victory in the struggle. Faithful to our principles, we adopted the Lusaka Manifesto in which we clearly set forth our aims and our political philosophy for a genuine era of racial harmony and social justice and for establishing the dignity and respect of man in Africa. Our position, thus defined, was accepted by the United Nations. We have undertaken goodwill missions with the aim of influencing the power which are supporting our enemies to cut off their aid to the regimes which are perpetuating the odious systems of colonialism and apartheid.

In the face of the stubbornness and the intransigence of the colonialist and racist regimes, on the one hand, and the complicity of some Western Powers, on the other, we have come to the conclusion that the liberation of the rest of our continent requires an intensification of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation movements, as already clearly affirmed in the Mogadishu Declaration.

Consequently, today, more than ever before, we are firmly convinced that armed struggle is the main form that efforts to achieve liberation must take. On behalf of all the African peoples, we reaffirm our determination to increase the moral support and material assistance to the fight which our brothers are waging for the common ideals of justice, dignity and independence.

In the same spirit, we will intensify the fight to consolidate our independence and the economic and cultural development of our States with the aim both of achieving the well-being of our peoples and of speeding up the struggle for liberation.

We further reaffirm our conviction that, for the struggle to be effective, the liberation movements must present a united front against the common enemy.

In the light of experience acquired over the past decade, and in view of the spirit which presided over the establishment of the OAU, the more effective participation and association of the liberation movements in the collective quest for solutions to the problems facing our continent have become imperative.

We pledge ourselves to provide all material, financial and other assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, with a view to carrying out programmes for the reconstruction of the liberated areas, particularly in Guinea Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

We also pledge ourselves to take the necessary measures in our States to mobilize still further the masses of the people, particularly young people and students, so as to make them more aware of the liberation struggle.

Realizing the burden borne by Member States bordering on the territories engaged in the struggle, we once again proclaim our determination to aid and support them against any form of aggression.

It is gratifying to note that the legitimacy of the liberation struggle has been recognized by the international community. This recognition lays an obligation upon that community to play an effective role in eliminating the scourges of colonialism and apartheid from Africa. Accordingly, we appeal to the international community to extend through the liberation movements, all possible moral and material assistance to millions of Africans to help them rid themselves of oppression and exploitation.

The struggle to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism and racism – those scourges which are a constant threat to world peace and security – is the greatest contribution by the peoples of Africa to the efforts being made by the peoples of the world to establish justice, freedom and peace.

On the threshold of a new decade, we once again solemnly affirm the basic purposes and principles to which we subscribed at the birth of our Organization, and proclaim our determination to persevere in our joint efforts to achieve them in their entirety.

In that perspective, we adopted the Declaration of Abidjan on economic and financial questions, convinced as we are that the struggle for the liberation of our continent and the development and enhanced well-being of our peoples are indissociably linked.

**CM/ST.12 (XXII)\***

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\* Editor's note: Reproduced from *African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence*.

**African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence**

Preamble

*We, the Heads of State and Government of African countries, assembled in Addis Ababa on 25 May 1973 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity,*

*Reaffirming* the principles and objectives laid down in the Charter of 25 May 1963 establishing the Organization of African Unity,

*Reaffirming* the total commitment of our States to the provisions of the Algiers Charter, to the Declaration of Lima, to the African Declaration on Industrialization, to the OAU Declaration on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the African development priorities as defined by the Addis Ababa memorandum,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Development Bank,

*Considering* the profound and legitimate aspirations of our peoples,

*Concerned* by the ever-deteriorating economic and social position of the developing countries in relation to the developed countries and convinced of the constantly widening gap between the developed and developing countries,

*Believing* that the continuance of such a state of affairs generates a deep feeling of frustration with predictably serious consequences for peace and international security,

*Concerned* by the ineffectiveness of the measures adopted during the past decade to combat underdevelopment and by the inability of the international community to create conditions favourable for the development of Africa,

*Convinced* that the mobilization of the continent's immense human resources in order to stimulate and orientate the creative spirit of Africa can lead to a rapid transformation of our economics and raise our peoples' standard of living,

*Convinced* that the effective mobilization of the vast natural resources of the continent will be greatly facilitated by a high degree of economic integration; that regional cooperation is not only an indispensable instrument of regional integration but provides a means of coordinating and strengthening the position of African countries in their relations with the outside world and thus enables them to play an effective role in influencing the international context so as to foster the creation of conditions more favourable for development,

*Believing* that neither language differences nor differences of economic size or structure constitute insurmountable obstacles to economic cooperation and regional integration, and that all barriers to intra-African cooperation, especially those which are remnants of colonialism or by-products of the vertical relations of dominance exercised over Africa by the developed countries, can be eradicated,

*Believing* that the prospects of far-reaching changes in the international environment, the important events taking place in the world and the efforts being made to find durable solutions to long-standing problems offer African countries an exceptional opportunity to establish a concerted approach and to participate fully in the establishment of a more equitable international order in the economic, commercial and monetary fields,

*Aware* of the serious threat arising from the constant wish of the developed countries to reserve themselves, particularly in Africa, spheres of influence that are not only political but also economic, and determined to defend the economic independence of Africa,

*Convinced* that the developing countries, by strengthening their common front, are capable of achieving their development targets,

*Solemnly proclaim* our firm determination to achieve the economic independence and development of the continent through the effective mobilization of its immense human and cultural resources,

*Decide*, therefore, to adopt the present Declaration setting out the basic principles of collective and individual action by all African countries on cooperation, development and economic independence,

#### African Economic Cooperation and Integration

##### I. Mobilization of Human and Material Resources

A.1 The Governments of African countries, with a view to making maximum use of Africa's potential human and natural resources, undertake to:

##### Human Resources

A.2 Guarantee to the entire population the right to education and training based on African realities and provided in a form suited to Africa's need and development objectives and take all necessary measures to respect this right;

A.3 Direct university and higher education programmes to the training and research needed to ensure Africa's scientific and technological independence (as towards an applied research that will be required) and to effect radical changes in the economic and social environment in the interest of development;

A.4 Facilitate the free movement of persons essential for the exchange of ideas and economic integration and give priority to cooperation in the exchanges of professional manpower and skilled and unskilled labour among African countries;

A.5 Take appropriate measures to put an end to the brain drain from Africa and to prompt qualified Africans living abroad to return, with a view to the rapid phasing out of technical assistance from outside Africa;

A.6 Accelerate the implementation of an Africanization policy in each country and ensure effective and equitable African representation in international organizations and the United Nations agencies in Africa;

A.7 Give full support, through their representative States and the Organization of African Unity, to the programmes of the Association of African Universities and other institutions for the fostering of cooperation in particular areas of training and research, most especially the teaching of African and relevant foreign languages, the extension of training facilities to meet specific shortages of middle and high-level African personnel, the investigation of economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological problems that are of particular importance for African development, and the exchange of university teachers and students;

##### Natural Resources

A.8 Undertake a systematic survey of all Africa's resources, with a view to their rational utilization and joint exploitation, where appropriate, in order to accelerate the continent's development;

A.9 Defend vigorously, continually and jointly, the African countries' inalienable sovereign rights and control over their natural resources;

A.10 Intensify cooperation in the multinational exploitation of rivers and lakes and basins;

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A.11 Promote the exchange of information concerning the exploitation and use of water for supplying towns and industries;

A.12 Exploit, for development purposes, Africa's hydroelectric potential on a multinational, subregional and regional basis, wherever possible;

A.13 Intensify the use of other sources of energy such as solar and thermal energy whose utilization can be progressively substituted for that of wood and help to halt the process of land being transformed into desert and the increased incidence of drought in Africa;

A.14 Protect Africa's sea and ocean resources coming within national jurisdictions effectively and jointly from international over-exploitation (by the developed countries);

A.15 Rationally harness, on a continental basis, the research of the seabed and ocean floor outside national jurisdiction for the benefit of Africa's development and of its peoples and ensure full participation of the African landlocked countries;

### II. Agriculture

A.16 Promote the modernization of African agriculture through the introduction of modern and advanced techniques in the fields of production, distribution and storage; achieve the gradual replacement of the traditional peasantry by farmers trained in modern methods; and strengthen African cooperation in this sphere with a view to exchanging experience;

A.17 Promote efforts to ensure a rapid and substantial increase in Africa's food production;

A.18 Make special efforts to expand rural infrastructure and improve the conditions in rural areas in order to raise the standard of living of the rural populations;

A.19 Provide rural extension service so that small-scale farmers can be helped to produce surpluses that can be used for the financing of processing industries;

A.20 Take necessary steps to ensure that African products are processed to the greatest possible extent in Africa prior to exportation;

### III. Transport and Infrastructure

A.21 Accelerate the creation of a modern infrastructure of roads, railways, airlines, inland waterways and the like which constitute the fundamental basis for development and intra-regional cooperation;

A.22 Establish, as a matter of priority, links between national roads systems and the junction between these areas and the sea ports in order to facilitate the rapid transport of persons and goods, the opening up of isolated areas in each country and providing access to landlocked countries;

A.23 Eliminate all forms of obstacles to the regular movement of vehicles especially by simplifying formalities at the frontiers and harmonizing highway codes and transit regulations;

A.24 Take the necessary steps to establish consortia of African shipping companies which will enable them to operate with greater efficiency, share the use of terminal and maintenance facilities, and explore in common the possibilities of technical innovation in the transportation of African exports;

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A.25 Adopt a common stand in favour of early negotiations so as to obtain favourable freight rates and exert an influence on freight rate level, in respect of maritime and coastal shipping services;

A.26 Take all necessary measures to establish shippers councils in Africa and to associate landlocked countries with them as much as possible;

A.27 Set up adequate freight systems designed to promote intra-African trade and African exports;

A.28 Effectively strengthen cooperation between African airline companies with a view to the rationalization of the continent's air services, particularly as regards the harmonization of timetables, the setting up of special reduced rates, exchanges of air traffic rights, the standardization of types of aircraft used, the sharing of aircraft repair and maintenance facilities and joint organization of research and personnel training;

### IV. Telecommunications and Communications

A.29 Intensify efforts towards the implementation of the Pan-African telecommunications network, including the eventual installation of a Pan-African satellite, and take steps to secure the standardization of equipment, the improvement and coordination of operational arrangements and the provision of appropriate personnel training facilities;

A.30 Define common general policies on all questions relating to intra-African postal communications problems and policies, particularly as regards the standardization and coordination of postal procedures and practices, and the establishment of vital intra-African postal systems;

### V. Industrialization

A.31 Promote the industrialization of Africa, in particular by the expansion of national markets and accelerating the development of technology, taking due account of the growing importance of transnational companies in this field;

A.32 Identify the economic regions of Africa so as to promote a systematic development of the entire continent through regional planning with national planning on a rational basis; and identify areas of common interests, so as to promote their development through planning and programming;

A.33 Take adequate measures to ensure rational industrialization, within the context of subregional and continental economic entities, on the basis of an equitable sharing out of costs and benefits by coordinating industrialization policies and harmonizing development plans, paying special attention to the problems of the least developed and landlocked countries;

A.34 Organize exchanges of information among African countries on matters pertaining to industrialization, promote cooperation and assistance by competent international institutions, and take adequate steps to put an end to practices of foreign transnational companies that are contrary to Africa's interests;

A.35 Call upon the developed countries, with a view to promoting African industries, to apply the generalized system of preferences in a loyal and non-discriminating manner and to abolish effectively all tariff and non-tariff barriers and restrictive business practices;

A.36 Promote cooperation between developing regions, with special regard to the export of processed and semi-processed products, in order to change the vertical structure which dominates relations between developing countries and developed countries;



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A.37 Promote, through a policy of training, guidance and extension services, the involvement of Africans in the industrial sector;

A.38 Adopt suitable measures to encourage the rapid transfer of appropriate techniques to Africa both from the developed market-economy countries and from the Socialist countries and their incorporation in production processes, and set up continent-wide institutions capable of promoting applied scientific research and the use of techniques resulting from local research; eliminate middlemen in the realm of imports in order to reduce the high cost of imported products;

### VI. Monetary and Financial Matters

A.39 Take all necessary measures to promote effective monetary cooperation among African countries especially by:

(I) Organizing mutual consultation on monetary matters between African countries;

(II) Giving a more important role to African currencies in intra-African payments;

(III) Instituting payments arrangements among African currencies in inter-African payments;

(IV) Setting up at the regional or subregional level, one or more payment unions with an African external settlement fund; to this end, study in a concrete manner all possibilities of financing the fund in collaboration with appropriate international institutions;

B. Rapidly strengthen effective financial cooperation in Africa by setting up subregional capital markets, and by inviting ADB to give priority to the financing of multinational projects and those which foster African economic integration;

### VII. Environment

A.40 Take all necessary measures for the protection of nature and the environment which constitute one of Africa's irreplaceable resources, and to counteract the effects of natural disasters of which other countries are constant victims;

A.41 Adopt a common front to combat drought, which constitutes a threat to the entire continent;

A.42 Take all steps to ensure that tourism policies do not result in the destruction of the environment and nature in Africa, since any damage done is irremediable;

A.43 Ensure that the problems of environmental protection are seen within the context of the economic and social development of the African countries whose development policies should accordingly pay greater attention to questions of natural resource conservation and management, the improvement of physical and human conditions in urban and rural areas, and the eradication of endemic diseases which have been extensively eliminated in many parts of the world;

A.44 Ensure that African countries are always guided by the principles adopted by the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment;

### VIII. Tourism

A.45 Set up joint organizations for the promotion of the tourist trade through such measures as joint advertising, the establishment of agreed tariffs for excursions and holiday travel, and the simplification of frontier formalities to facilitate inter-State tours;

IX. Trade and Development Financing

B.1 Intra-African Trade

- I. (a) Intensify efforts to establish procedures and mechanisms for coordinating trade policies;
- (b) Intensify efforts to promote cooperation in the field of the general integration of economic infrastructure, particularly through the restructuring of production structures distribution systems and market integration on a subregional basis;
- (c) Establish common trade and development institutions to consider, coordinate and supervise, where necessary, the implementation of agreements and arrangements among African countries on cooperation, trade and development;
- II. Adopt modern marketing techniques in respect of African products with a view to promote intra-African trade;

B.2 International Trade

1. Take the necessary precautions in international negotiations to ensure that they take place within international institutions, and that, whether they concern relations between Africa and groupings of developed countries or simply, relations with these countries individually, they are in no case treated as a pretext to subject Africa to any foreign economic power;
2. Concert and organize plan action, in advance of all negotiation with the developed countries, and in order to assess all the implications which the proposed agreements might have on the future of their economic independence, (regarded as an inviolable principle);
3. Act collectively in multilateral trade negotiations in order to safeguard the following objectives:
  - I. The adoption of effective concerted measures a definite and to the constant deterioration in the terms of trade of African countries;
  - II. The adoption of effective measures for the stabilization of relative prices of African commodities and for the dynamic stabilization of export earnings, in the light of increasing needs of African countries for development financing;
  - III. The adoption of effective measures designed to lead to the vertical diversification of production so that the African countries can process their products through as many stages as possible before exporting them, it being considered that horizontal diversification consisting of the substitution of a number of primary products for a single one merely postpones the day of reckoning without solving any of the real problems;
  - IV. The abolition by the developed countries of all tariff and non-tariff barriers, and the restrictive trade practices which those countries have hitherto placed in the way of the penetration of their markets by-products from the African countries;
  - V. Non-reciprocity in trade and tariff concessions accorded to African countries by the developed countries;
  - VI. The adoption and effective implementation by all the developed countries of the generalized system of preferences, the suppression of all escape clauses, the extension of the system to cover all escape clauses, the extension of the system to cover all African exports and its adoption by all countries that have not yet done so;

- VII. The conduct of negotiations by groups of products and not individual product;
- VIII. The completion of negotiations within a reasonable period;

### B.3 Development Financing

- I. Mobilize Africa's domestic resources rapidly and effectively so as to serve as the main basis of African development;
- II. Encourage, in every way, efforts directed towards African participation in investment in all sectors, so as to ensure effective national control of the economy; take direct charge of the creation and development of key sectors of the economy to ensure their effective control in the interests of national development;
- III. Promote the establishment of continent-wide insurance and reinsurance institutions and a Pan-African Insurance and Reinsurance Company;
- IV. Take measures to ensure that foreign private investment respects national priorities drawn up by the African States;
- V. Coordinate national legislation in the field of investment policy to avoid competition among African countries in offering foreign investors conditions for establishment and tax concessions that are liable to be prejudicial to African economies with the aim of preparing the elements for a single investment code for all African countries;
- IV. Take measures to reduce expenditure on research and studies provided by the developed countries which absorb a very large proportion of foreign aid and ensure that the costs of such studies are borne by donor countries and not counted as part of the credit element of the aid granted;
- VII. To participate actively and directly in the research currently being conducted on the reform of the international monetary system with a view to establishing a more equitable international monetary system designed to provide African countries with resources for development in addition to international liquidities;
- VIII. Promote measures through general or specific agreements to limit the harmful effects of monetary developments outside the continent on African economies and, where possible, seek compensation for resultant losses by African countries and at the same time strengthen intra-African monetary cooperation to counteract the harmful effects of external monetary developments;
- IX. Defend a common African stand in all international economic and monetary negotiations;

### C.1 International Cooperation

Take all necessary measures, side by side with efforts at the international level, to promote intra-African cooperation within the context of a strategy for development which should be the primary responsibility of the African peoples themselves;

### C.2 Africa's Relations with the Countries of the Third World

- I. Constant consolidation of the front formed by the Group of 77 in order to defend the principles laid down in the Algiers Charter and the principles of action in the Lima Declaration;
- II. Constant harmonization of the positions of developing countries within the common institutions they have established for the defence of their common interests;

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III. Encouragement by all possible means, of the exchange of information on development and scientific and technical cooperation between developing countries and between their respective national or regional institutions;

IV. Encouragement of the associations of producers in developing countries, for the defence of their common products;

### C.3 Relations with the Developed Market Economy Countries and Their Economic Groupings

I. Coordination and harmonization of their stand during all negotiations in order to safeguard the interests of African countries and refraining from actions prejudicial to African economies and inter-African cooperation;

II. Conclusion of trade agreements on the basis of mutual interest and the assistance duly made available to Africa by the developed market economy countries and their economic groupings;

III. Taking all necessary measures to ensure that no special form of relationship with the developed market economy countries, or their economic groupings are an impediment to access to financial and technical aid;

IV. Ensuring that multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance agreements are adapted to the development requirements of African countries;

V. Taking concrete measures to regulate the repatriation of profits which considerably reduces the investment resources of African countries and limits the positive effects of aid to Africa;

VI. Taking measures to facilitate the transfer of appropriate technology to African countries on easy terms, and to control the restrictive practices which militate against such transfers;

### C.4 Relations with the Socialist Countries

I. Coordination of the stand and information on the possibilities for trade, cooperation and assistance between African countries and the Socialist countries;

II. Promotion of all measures to intensify trade and facilitate payments between African countries and the Socialist countries;

III. Taking steps to encourage the Socialist countries to facilitate the mobilization of credits granted to African countries, in particular as regards the use of such credits to finance the local cost component of projects and to purchase goods from other Socialist country;

IV. Taking steps to facilitate the sale of African products in Socialist countries within the framework of long-term agreements at contractually negotiated and periodically readjust prices to take account of the changes in market conditions;

V. Intensification of industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between African countries and the Socialist countries, and measures to facilitate the transfer of technology from such countries to the African countries.

In faith whereof, We, African Heads of State and Government call upon African governments, African economic cooperation organizations, African institutions and African representatives in all international organizations, institutions and bodies to be guided in their actions by the provisions of the present Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence.

## **ELEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Mogadiscio, Somali Democratic Republic  
12 to 15 June 1974**



**CM/ST.13 (XXIII)**

**Declaration**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eleventh Session in Mogadiscio, Somali Democratic Republic, from 12 to 15 June 1974,*

*Having reviewed the situation prevailing in Portugal in relation to the national liberation struggle in the territories under Portuguese domination,*

*Endorsing the Yaoundé Declaration adopted by the Twenty-third Ordinary Session of the Liberation Committee held from 13 to 18 May 1974 (Doc. CM/592 (XXIII)),*

*Declares:*

1. The coup d'état which took place on 25 April 1974 in Portugal has put an end to a half-century of fascist rule. This event should not be viewed in isolation: it is both the result of the armed struggle and the growing awareness by ever-increasing sections of the Portuguese population that the colonial war waged by the fascist regime was aimed at stifling the aspirations of the colonized peoples to freedom and independence and was ultimately in contradiction with the aspirations of the Portuguese people themselves to progress, prosperity and political and social democracy;
2. The decisive factor in the situation in Portugal was and remains the armed struggle for national liberation of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies. The only solution to the colonial problem is the total independence of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, and São Tomé and Príncipe;
3. The OAU has always exerted efforts with a view to contributing to the solution of the colonial problem;
4. The Lusaka Manifesto and the Mogadiscio Declaration have been historical landmarks in Africa's action aimed at putting an end to colonialism and bringing about independence and peace on the continent. Africa's initiatives, however, did not have the desired effects because of the obstinacy of the colonialist, fascist and racist regimes in Southern Africa;
5. Africa gives its full support to the national liberation movements and their determination to fight until the independence and total freedom of their peoples and countries of which they are the sole and authentic representatives;
6. Africa reaffirms that peace is inseparable from national independence which alone can put an end to the colonial war and restore peace to Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, and São Tomé and Príncipe;
7. Africa recalls that its stand is shared by the majority of the international community. Indeed, by its resolution of 22 November 1972, the Security Council called upon Portugal to immediately cease its military operations and acts of repression in the African territories and enter into negotiations with the liberation movements on the basis of their right to independence;
8. Africa once more recalls the lessons of history, namely that a people which oppresses another cannot be a free people;
9. Africa notes with satisfaction the negotiations that have already been held between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau led by the PAIGC and Portugal, on the one hand, and between FRELIMO and Portugal, on the other;

10. Africa supports unreservedly the stand taken by FRELIMO and by the Republic of Guinea-Bissau led by the PAIGC during the talks with Portugal;

11. Africa notes, however, that Portugal has not yet undertaken any commitments with regard to the right of self-determination and independence of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe. The statements made by the leaders of the new Portuguese regime on self-determination and the referendum should under no circumstances constitute manoeuvres aimed at maintaining their colonial domination under new forms;

12. Africa therefore solemnly affirms that, in order to respect the inalienable right of peoples to freedom and independence, Portugal should:

- Proclaim solemnly and unequivocally that it recognizes Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands and the right to total Independence of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and São Tomé and Príncipe and their territorial integrity;

- Hold negotiations with national liberation movements recognized by the OAU with a view to transferring power to these national liberation movements as the legitimate representatives of their peoples and countries;

13. It is in adopting such a stand that Portugal can create the conditions that will usher in a new era of understanding and cooperation between Portugal and Africa and the other peace, freedom and justice loving countries;

14. Africa strongly denounces and condemns all enemy manoeuvres aimed at creating puppet groups both at home and abroad, and designed to sow confusion by the proliferation of splinter political groupings;

15. Africa reaffirms once again that unless Portugal adopts an unambiguous stand which takes account of the realities in Africa and the right to total independence of the peoples of African territories under colonial domination, there will be no alternative to the continuation and intensification of the national liberation war;

16. In this case, the independent African countries, in the discharge of their historic responsibilities will spare no effort and make every sacrifice to strengthen the struggle being waged by the liberation movements, by placing at their disposal all the military and financial means necessary for the complete realization of their aspirations;

17. International political solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe and hence with the whole of Africa commands that all States and organizations should not establish diplomatic relations or enter into any form of cooperation with the new regime in Portugal unless the latter:

- Recognizes the right of these countries to independence;

- Holds negotiations with the liberation movements on the transfer of power; and

- Recognizes the State of Guinea-Bissau;

18. Against this background the Assembly of Heads of State and Government appeals to all States, particularly those which have traditionally supported the cause of freedom in Africa, to continue to isolate Portugal until it fulfills the conditions set out in the Declaration. To this end, the Assembly calls upon all Member States to act accordingly;

19. Finally Africa wishes to express its gratitude to all other peace and freedom loving countries which have always extended their support to the cause of national liberation in Africa and have thus contributed to the search



for a solution to the colonial problem. While appreciating the efforts they are exerting in this connection, Africa calls upon them to bring stronger pressure to bear on Portugal with a view to compelling it to recognize the inalienable right of the people of African territories under its domination to independence.



## **TWELFTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Kampala, Uganda  
28 July to 1 August 1975**



**AHG/Res.72 (XII)**

**Resolution on the Situation in Angola**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 28 July to 1 August 1975,*

*Having noted* Resolution CM/Res.424 (XXV) on the situation in Angola,

*Having heard* the Statements of the Representatives of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA),\* the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA)\* and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)\* and of the Acting Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of Angola on the situation in this territory,

*Deploing* the bloody confrontation between the principal liberation movements and the non-respect by the signatories of the Agreements of Kinshasa, Mombassa, Alver and Nakuru,

*Convinced* that it is the duty of the OAU to seek, by every means to restore peace, harmony and understanding in Angola, in particular before the date of the proclamation of independence scheduled for 11 November 1975,

1. *Urgently appeals* to all liberation movements to lay down their arms;
2. *Earnestly requests* Portugal to assume, without delay and in an impartial manner, its responsibilities in Angola;
3. *Decides* to send a Fact-Finding Commission of Enquiry and Conciliation to Angola immediately;
4. *Requests* the current Chairman of the OAU, after consultation with Members of the Bureau, to appoint members of the Fact-Finding Commission of Enquiry and Conciliation;
5. *Requests* the OAU Defence Commission, assisted by the OAU Secretary-General, following the report of the Commission of Enquiry, to consider the necessity of creating and dispatching an OAU Peace Force to Angola and to submit its recommendations to the Council of Ministers;
6. *Calls upon* liberation movements, the Transitional Angolan Government, the Portuguese Government and neighbouring countries to cooperate with the OAU Fact-Finding Commission of Enquiry and Conciliation.

**AHG/Res.73 (XII)**

**Resolution on Afro-Arab Cooperation**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 28 July to 1 August 1975,*

*Having considered* the Report of the Committee of Twelve on Afro-Arab Cooperation (CM/662 (XXV)),

*Having noted* the recommendations contained in the Report of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers (CM/Plen/Rapt/Rpt.) on the problem of Afro-Arab Cooperation,

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\* Editor's note: Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola.

\* Editor's note: Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola.

\* Editor's note: União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola.

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1. *Decides* that the Report on Afro-Arab Cooperation, the draft Declaration and the draft Afro-Arab Action Programme be sent to Member States for their consideration and comments as soon as possible;
2. *Requests* OAU Member States to submit their remarks and comments to the Administrative Secretary-General within two to three months;
3. *Requests* that an Afro-Arab ministerial meeting should then be convened for the adoption of the final texts and preparation for the Afro-Arab Summit which has been approved in principle;
4. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to contact the Secretary-General of the Arab League to decide on the date for the Afro-Arab Summit.

**AHG/Res.74 (XII)**

**Resolution on the Creation of a Subregional Office of the Liberation Committee  
for the So-Called French Somaliland (Djibouti)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 28 July to 1 August 1975,*

*Having considered* the Report of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and its recommendations on the creation of a subregional office of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, with a view to assisting the struggle for liberation of the people of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti),

*Having taken cognizance* of the Report of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, especially paragraph 83,

*Having heard* the statements by Representatives of the Democratic Republic of Somalia and Ethiopia,

*Seeking* to obtain the fullest possible information to serve as a basis for an objective decision on this matter,

1. *Requests* the Liberation Committee to continue its studies on the basis of the recommendations formulated in paragraph 83 of its report and to submit concrete proposals to the OAU Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.75 (XII)**

**Resolution on the So-Called Spanish Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 28 July to 1 August 1975,*

*Having noted* the Report of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

*Having regard* for the recommendations of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers,

*Considering* that the Twenty-fifth Session of the Council of Ministers, after lengthy debate, was unable to produce an acceptable resolution or recommendation on the question of the so-called Spanish Sahara,

*Considering* that the International Court of Justice at The Hague has before it the question of the so-called Spanish Sahara,

1. *Decides* to await the opinion of the International Court of Justice;
2. *Calls upon* Spain, the Administering Power, until the opinion of the International Court of Justice is known, to abstain from all acts which might prejudice the decolonization process of this territory.

**AHG/Res.76 (XII)**

**Resolution on the Middle East and Occupied Arab Territories**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 28 July to 1 August 1975,*

*Having heard* the statements delivered during the session of the Council of Ministers by the Representatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the PLO and other delegations,

*Having received* the report of the OAU Administrative Secretary-General (CM/660 and 660 Add.1 (XXV)),

*Recalling* Resolution AGH/Res.67 (IX), AHG/Res.70 (X), CM/Res.332 (XXIII), as well as Resolution CM/Res.393 (XXIV), and the Declaration concerning Palestine and the Middle East, CM/ST.14 (XXIV),

*Guided by* the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OAU and the United Nations and by the common destiny of the Arab and African peoples, as well as their continuous struggle, for their rights, freedom, peace and independence,

*Noting with deep concern* the constant deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's persistent policy of aggression and refusal to abide by the United Nations resolutions together with its continued aggression on the Arab people within and outside the occupied Arab territories, and its continuous obstruction of every effort to achieve a just and durable peace, with the aim of gaining time and imposing a fait accompli to establish aggression and occupation,

*Reaffirming* that just and permanent peace in Palestine and the Middle East can only be attained on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the exercise by the Palestinians of their full national rights to sovereignty, national independence and self-determination,

*Asserting* that continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands by force and violation of the national rights of Palestinian people are, in themselves, a continued aggression and a serious threat to the security, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Arab countries and peoples,

*Deeply concerned* by the invalidity and illegitimacy of the measures taken by Israel to alter the human, geographical and cultural features in the occupied Arab territories with the aim of Judaization of Jerusalem and other parts of occupied Arab territories,

*Convinced* that owing to Israel's continued violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and its continued aggression against Arab countries and the Palestinian people, it is time to apply the sanctions stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations against Israel,

*Further convinced* of the necessity for the OAU to adopt adequate and practical measures to confront the Zionist enemy's continued aggression and violation,

1. *Reaffirms* its total and effective support for the front line States and the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to restore all the occupied territories and usurped rights by every possible means;

2. *Condemns* Israel's policy of aggression, expansion, and annexation of Arab territories by force, and its attempts to alter their demographic, geographic, economic and cultural features;
3. *Condemns* Israel's continued refusal to abide by the resolution of the United Nations and its deliberation, obstruction, by all means of maneuvering, of every effort exerted to establish a just and permanent peace in the area;
4. *Further condemns* the persistent policy of repression pursued by Israeli occupation authorities against Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories, as well as its persistent violation of their human rights, and its violation of the 1949 Geneva Convention, in particular the Fourth, concerning the protection of civilian inhabitants, and its barbaric attacks and raids of refugee camps and bombardment of civilians targets in the towns and villages of southern Lebanon in violation of all principles of international and human laws;
5. *Strongly condemns* the attitude of the States supplying Israel with assistance, arms and means of killing and destruction, and holds that the real purpose underlying the flooding of Israel with such enormous quantities of weaponry is to establish it as an advanced case of racism and colonialism in the heart of the Arab and African world and the Third World and further considering that any aid or support to Israel is actually an encouragement and a participation in the consolidation of Israeli occupation and persistent aggression;
6. *Reaffirms* once more its Resolution CM/Res.20 of the Eighth Extraordinary Session;
7. *Invites* all African States to extend all possible potentialities available in the African world to the Arab confrontation powers so as to reinforce their struggle against the Zionist aggression;
8. *Calls upon* all OAU Member States to take the most appropriate measures to intensify pressures exercised against Israel at the United Nations and other institutions, including the possibility of eventually depriving it of its status as member of these institutions;
9. *Considers* Zionism a danger to world peace, and decides to organize an information campaign in which all African information media participate to unmask the racist aggressive nature of the Zionist entity in a continuous and planned manner, and to confront and refute all Zionist misleading propaganda campaigns aimed at arousing hostility against both the Arab and African worlds;
10. *Requests* the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to closely follow up developments in the Middle East and to report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Council of Ministers and decides to keep the situation in the Middle East as one of the agenda items of the next session of the OAU Council of Ministers.\* \*

**AHG/Res.77 (XII)**

**Resolution on the Question of Palestine**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 28 July to 1 August 1975,

*Recalling* the resolution adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 13 to 21 February 1975,

*Guided by* the principles and provisions of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations, and noting with appreciation the heroic sacrifices of the Palestinian people in the face of the Zionist aggression for the liberation of Palestine,

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\* Reservation: Sierra Leone, Senegal and Liberia.

\* Opposition: Zaire.



*Having studied* the developments of the Palestinian cause and the grave situation arising from the continued occupation by Israel of Arab territories, its usurpation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, its refusal to abide by the United Nations resolutions in this respect, particularly United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 adopted at its twenty-ninth session, its denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including their return to their homeland, their right to recover their property and to self-determination without any foreign intervention, and having likewise condemned the continued Israeli usurpation of Palestine and the dispersal of its people,

*Considering* that this situation constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions as well as of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that its continuation represents a grave threat to international peace and security,

*Considering* that the Palestinian question is the root cause of the struggle against the Zionist enemy,

*Reasserting* the legality of the struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their full national rights,

*Considering* that the racist regime in occupied Palestine and the racist regimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being,

*Expressing its conviction* that the military, economic, political and moral support of Israel by a number of States, notably the United States, enables it to persist in its policy of aggression and to further reinforce its usurpation of Palestine and its occupation of Arab territories,

*Considering* that maintaining relations with Israel in the political, economic, trade, communication and other domains assists it to reinforce its usurpation of Palestine and to persist in its expansionist policy of aggression,

*Considering* that the continuation of the membership of Israel in the United Nations contradicts the principles and Charter of the United Nations and encourages Israel to ignore United Nations resolutions and to collude with various racist, expansionist and aggressive regimes,

1. *Decides:*

(a) To provide full and effective support to the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to restore their national rights, including:

- Their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, and to recover their property;
- Their right to self-determination without any foreign intervention;
- Their right to sovereignty over their territory;
- Their right to establish their independent national authority;

(b) To work in all domains to concretize recognition of these rights and ensure respect for them, the Member States of the OAU also undertake to adopt all appropriate measures towards that end;

(c) That the OAU Liberation Committee and the Palestine Liberation Organization should jointly lay down a strategy aiming at liberating Palestine, considering that the cause of Palestine is an African cause;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the people of Palestine by every means in its struggle against Zionist racist colonialism to restore their full national rights. Member States, moreover, assert that restitution of their rights is an essential condition for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;
3. *Calls upon* the United Nations to work for the application of resolution 3236 adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;
4. *Reasserts* that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle;
5. *Requests* Member States to implement the pertinent resolutions of previous OAU Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Palestinian Cause as soon as possible;
6. *Reiterates* that it is desirable, in order to ensure the success of the PLO in its struggle to concretize the future of the Palestinian People's State, to provide it with all facilities and opportunities to intensify its contact with the governments of Member States;
7. *Condemns* Israel's violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to implement the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949, its policy of judaizing the physical and cultural aspects of the occupied territories and considers that such acts and behavior are war crimes and a challenge to mankind at large;
8. *Considers* that all the measures adopted by Israel in the occupied Arab territories and designed to alter their demographic, geographical, social, cultural and economic aspects – including those aiming at judaizing the Holy City of Jerusalem are null and void and that under no circumstances can these measures or their consequences be recognized;
9. *Condemns* all States that provide military, economic and human support to Israel, and calls upon them to desist from doing so forthwith;
10. *Calls upon* all countries that have not yet done so, to sever political, cultural and economic relations with Israel;
11. *Calls upon* all OAU Member States to take all appropriate measures to intensify pressure against Israel at the United Nations and the other agencies, including the possibility of eventually depriving it of its status as a member of these agencies;
12. *Decides* to inscribe the item of the "Question of Palestine" on the agenda of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Council;
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the developments of the question of Palestine to the next session.\*\*

**AHG/Res.78 (XII)**

**Resolution on Relations between the OAU and the Conference of African Labour Ministers**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twelfth Ordinary Session in Kampala, Uganda, from 28 July to 1 August 1975,*

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\* Reservations: Ghana, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Liberia.

\* Against: Zaire.

*Recalling* Resolution CM/Res.444 (XXV) and Resolution CM/Res.362 (XXIII), on the financial implications of instituting the Conference of African Labour Ministers as a specialized institution of the OAU pursuant to Articles XX, XXI and XXII of the Charter of the Organization of Africa Unity,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers in Libreville, Gabon, from 24 to 30 March 1975 (document CM/368 and the resolutions and annexes annexed thereto),

1. *Adopts* the report and resolutions attached thereto;
2. *Decides* to institute the Conference of African Labour Ministers as a specialized institution of the OAU pursuant to the provisions of Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;
3. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to make all the necessary financial and other arrangements to deal with this new situation.

**The Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on the New Strategy for the Liberation of Africa  
The Consolidation of the Struggle and the Reconstruction of the Liberated Territories\***

1. The Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, meeting in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, from 8 to 14 January 1975, made a serious assessment and analysis of the current situation in the territories under racist and colonial domination.\*

This analysis was made on the basis of the enriching and valuable experience drawn from the recent evolution of the struggle.

The defeat of Portuguese colonialism is a fact of great importance, it is the result of the heroic armed struggle of the liberation movements with the active support of free Africa, the Non-Aligned States, the Socialist countries and the Nordic countries, as well as all progressive forces in the world, it constitutes a resounding victory for Africa and also a strategic defeat of racism and imperialism on our continent.

- 2 The Liberation Committee salutes the valiant freedom fighters of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Angola and São Tomé and Príncipe who, through their determination, perseverance, immense sacrifices and wise political options, have brought to Africa and the world this historic triumph.

This decisive victory over Portuguese colonialism in Africa opens an era of new perspectives but also of challenge from which it is therefore imperative to take into account and draw the appropriate conclusions.

3. The current situation has radically transformed the balance of power in Southern Africa in favour of freedom and justice. It changes the political and strategic physiognomy by advancing the front of the struggle to the very threshold of the racist and colonialist regimes of southern Africa.

4. It should be stressed that, despite these overwhelming victories, Africa is not yet fully liberated. Thus, free Africa, aware of the fact that the circumstances of the liberation struggle have changed, must redouble its efforts in order to achieve greater successes and march decisively towards the total elimination of the scourge of colonialism and racism from our continent. It is these tasks that the Liberation Committee must tackle actively and effectively.

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\* Editor's note: The Declaration is reproduced from document CM/647 (XXIV), annex V. This document was originally classified as "Secret". It has since been made available to the public.

\* Editor's note: The first page of this document was not available in English. The unofficial translation of paragraphs 1 to 4 of the French text is provided for information only.

5. Needless to say that despite these resounding victories, Africa is not yet completely liberated. The Liberation Committee, inspired and encouraged by these victories, in the achievement of which it has played a decisive and supporting role, deems it imperative to review the very conception of the struggle by emphasizing certain lines to meet the exigencies of the continuation of the struggle.

6. The experience of the victorious struggle of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe clearly confirms the fact that for the achievement of victory certain fundamental principles are indispensable.

7. The unity of the people is the prerequisite of any strategy capable of guaranteeing the success of the liberation struggle. This unity can only be achieved on the basis of a sound political orientation.

8. It is this political orientation resulting from the people's struggle against domination and exploitation which clearly specifies the objectives to be attained by any liberation movement. To achieve these objectives, it is imperative to establish sound methods of the struggle:

- To properly identify the enemy and clearly differentiate between friend and foe;
- To avoid equating the enemy with a particular people or racial group;
- To combat vehemently tribalism and separatism in all their forms and manifestations;
- To promote alliances with a view to isolating the enemies of Africa both within and without;
- To identify with the general struggle of mankind for justice, freedom, peace and progress;
- To draw the necessary conclusions from the experiences of the struggle of other people;
- To reinforce discipline within the ranks of the liberation movements and maintain maximum vigilance;
- To maintain the determination of liberation forces and to have as the only fundamental objective to serve the people;
- To eschew corruption and combat the temptations for comfort which are incompatible with the exigencies of the struggle.

9. During its Twenty-first Session in Accra, Ghana, in 1973, the Liberation Committee decided to give priority assistance to the liberation movements of the Portuguese colonies. Events have demonstrated that this was the right strategy. With the impending total elimination of Portuguese colonialism in Africa, the need for a shift of emphasis becomes self-evident. Thus while determined to continue giving all assistance to the liberation movements of the Portuguese territories for the consolidation of their territories towards the liquidation of colonialism, the Liberation Committee recommends that free Africa gives maximum priority to the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia. At the same time, the struggle and offensive against the inhuman system of apartheid must be intensified at all levels.

10. The liberation of those areas still under colonial and racist domination can be achieved either by peaceful means or by armed struggle. As it was clearly stated in the Lusaka Manifesto, we would prefer to achieve our objectives by peaceful means if that were possible. But whether the solution takes the form of an intensified military confrontation or negotiations would entirely depend on the response of the racist and colonialist regimes.

People everywhere in the world want to live in freedom. It is only through desperation that they feel forced to die for it. Africa has never enjoyed fighting for the sake of fighting.

Africa has taken up arms to fight for its liberation and it should now be abundantly clear that Africans will fight if that is the only way of gaining their liberation, and that Africans will continue fighting until that objective is achieved.

11. Within this context the Liberation Committee takes note of the initiatives recently taken in Lusaka, aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to the problem of Zimbabwe. It particularly hails the unity achieved by the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and gives full recognition and total support to the African National Council (A.N.C.) of Zimbabwe as the sole and authentic representative of the African people of Zimbabwe.

12. In declaring its recognition of the A.N.C., the Liberation Committee assures that movement of both political and military support. Thus while the Liberation Committee would warmly welcome a peaceful solution in Zimbabwe, which is based on the cardinal principle of "No Independence Before Majority Rule", the Committee decides to take all necessary measures for intensified military operations if armed struggle remains the only alternative.

13. The Liberation Committee, having paid special attention to the situation in Namibia, welcomes the intensification of the armed struggle led by SWAPO. The Committee urges the Government of South Africa to put an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia. It reiterates its total and unequivocal rejection of South Africa's policies of fragmentation and "Bantustanisation" of the territory and demands the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia must be scrupulously respected.

14. The Committee considers the resolution unanimously adopted by the Security Council on December ... 1974\* as offering a possible peaceful solution to the problem. Should South Africa reject this option then, there is no alternative but to intensify the armed struggle in Namibia. At the same time, the Security Council must live up to its responsibility and take all necessary measures, including those specified under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in order to enforce its decisions on the question. While the Liberation Committee would warmly welcome a peaceful solution to the problem, it remains ready and mobilized to intensify its support of the armed struggle of the people of Namibia led by SWAPO. Thus the options on Namibia are clear. Either the apartheid regime of South Africa renounces its obstinacy and implements fully United Nations resolutions thereby facilitating a peaceful solution, or it invites the intensification of the armed struggle and continued confrontation with the international community.

15. The Liberation Committee welcomes with satisfaction the important victories scored on the international level isolating the apartheid regime of South Africa. Of particular significance in this respect is the isolation of this regime at the United Nations as evidenced by the barring of its delegation to the work of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly. The Committee is of the view that such efforts at ostracising the apartheid regime must be intensified. Simultaneously with such international action, the Committee decided to increase its assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa. For the struggle against apartheid and for human freedom and justice in South Africa must be intensified at all levels. In this respect, the role of the liberation movement is crucial. The Liberation Committee is convinced of the urgent necessity for forging a united front in the pursuit of the objective of the struggle.

16. The Liberation Committee made an evaluation of the situation in the other remaining territories under colonial domination. It pledged its continued support to the peoples of these territories led by their national liberation movements in their struggle to final victory.

17. The Committee warmly welcomes with satisfaction the decisive victory of the Comorian people in categorically opting for full independence. The Government of France must respect the wishes of the people for independence and national sovereignty without any delay and conditions. In particular, the Committee denounces any move to establish foreign military installations in the territory. The Liberation Committee paid special tribute

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\* Editor's note: The reference would appear to be to Security Council resolution 366 (1974) adopted unanimously on 17 December 1974.

to the role of MOLINACO as well as other progressive forces in the struggle of the people of Comoros to independence. It expressed the wish that the national and patriotic forces in the Comoros will forge a united front.

18. The Committee welcomes the unity of purpose displayed by both the S.D.P. and S.P.U.P. in the pursuit of the struggle for the independence of Seychelles. The British Government must take the necessary measures so that that country attains its freedom and independence this year.

19. The Committee considers the present situation in the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti) as serious and anachronistic. The OAU must take the initiative that the French Government must take forthwith all necessary measures for the total decolonization of that African territory.

#### Assessment of Needs

20. After a long period of colonial and racist domination and exploitation aggravated by the consequences of several years of colonial war, the new nationalist administrations of the territories on the way to independence, inheriting a chaotic situation, shall have to face new requirements and responsibilities in the fields of national consolidation and reconstruction.

21. In the other territories under foreign and racist domination, the national liberation struggle has reached an advanced stage, and therefore requires a substantial increase in assistance to enable the freedom fighters to pursue the struggle.

22. Thus bearing in mind, on the one hand, the imperative necessity to intensify the struggle, and on the other hand, the importance of the consolidation of the achievements so far made, as well as the exigencies of the national reconstruction of the liberated territories, the OAU and its Member States have the moral obligation to accept the responsibility of providing the adequate resources.

#### (i) Needs and Requirements of the Territories on the Verge of Independence

23. The problems confronting the transitional governments of Mozambique, Angola, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Cape Verde are broad in scope and extremely complex.

24. Briefly summarized, these needs and requirements specially appear in the following fields:

- (a) Foodstuffs to meet serious food shortage and famine which is spread among the population of the rural areas devastated by the colonial war and other calamities;
- (b) Assistance for the resettlement of the population displaced during the colonial war, and for the repatriation of the refugees;
- (c) Medical assistance;
- (d) Transport and communication facilities;
- (e) Technical and administrative assistance to establish the nationalist administrations which requires the immediate training of urgently needed cadres in all fields.

#### (ii) Other Territories

25. Bearing in mind the desperate, intransigent and aggressive policies practiced by the colonialist and racist regimes who continue to reinforce their repressive machinery, the requirements of the prosecution of the struggle by the active liberation movements give rise to new substantial needs both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The assistance to be granted to those liberation movements should enable them to continue to implement effectively their programmes for the struggle and general mobilization.

26. The allocation of resources to these movements should be in conformity with the clear priorities set out in the present Strategy; consequently the Committee decided to grant the largest part of its assistance to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia, while fully taking into account the requirements of liberation movements in South Africa.

#### Financial Assistance

27. Having assessed the current priority needs of the consolidation of the nationalist administrative and political power and the urgent requirements of national reconstruction and development, and of the continuation of the struggle, it is imperative that Member States show, above all, their consistency and sustained seriousness by accepting to assume their responsibility at all levels.

28. It is now imperative that Member States should fulfill their commitments by ensuring the speedy payment of their contributions and settlement of their arrears.

29. Furthermore, Member States should offer additional financial, material and technical assistance on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis to national liberation movements.

#### The Role of the OAU Bodies in the Implementation of the Above Measures

30. Bearing in mind the changes that took place in the process of decolonization of the former Portuguese colonies, and having assessed the recent achievements and activities of the national liberation movements, free and independent Africa is duty bound to ensure the continuation of the struggle on all levels and in all fields.

The development of this situation reveals a new orientation which should enable free and independent Africa to adopt and reaffirm, once more, a course of concerted and decisive action.

31. In this context, the new responsibilities, as well as the short and long-term tasks of the OAU bodies must be defined in the light of the current characteristics of the struggle.

32. The tasks and responsibilities of the Liberation Committee in the fields of coordination and granting of multiform assistance should be maintained and adapted to the present politico-military situation, while paying special attention to Zimbabwe and Namibia.

33. On account of the nature and scope of present and future activities, the structures and functioning of the Executive Secretariat, subregional offices and training centres should be reconsidered, to ensure their readaptation and efficiency, and to enable them to meet rapidly and effectively the practical and administrative requirements in the fields of coordination and assistance to liberation movements.

34. Within the framework of this new Strategy, the role and responsibilities of the OAU General Secretariat is to further, in close cooperation with the Executive Secretariat of the Liberation Committee, the necessary contacts between the systems of the OAU and the United Nations, as well as the friendly countries and the various organizations of national liberation, governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations with a view to:

- Coordinating assistance to the liberation movements and to the governments of the territories about to become independent; and
- Consolidating the newly-acquired independence.

Conclusions

35. It is timely and pertinent to firmly reiterate that the total liberation of our continent is a matter fundamentally related to the determination and unconditional commitments of all the African peoples, their organizations and governments.

36. It is with this basic conception in mind that the OAU will continue, through the Liberation Committee, to fulfill its moral, political and material obligations to the struggle.

37. Free and independent Africa considers it a duty to give all forms of assistance, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to the transitional governments in territories on the way to national independence, with the view to consolidating the national achievements so far made and to giving concrete assistance to the freedom fighters, in order to accelerate the process aiming at the fulfilment of the sacred and legitimate objectives.

38. Such action, which is part of a revolutionary solidarity and irreversible trend, is consistent with the dynamics of the heroic struggle waged by all peoples against oppression and exploitation, racism and colonialism, aggression and spoliation, with a view to achieving their aspirations to freedom, liberty, justice, progress and human dignity.

39. To this end, the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa reaffirms its unflinching faith in the New Strategy.



## **FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
10 to 12 January 1976**



**Editor's Note**

The Organization of African Unity invited the United Nations to send a representative to attend, as an observer, the Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the question of Angola that was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 10 to 12 January 1976.\* The Assembly was not able to agree on a resolution at the session. The United Nations archives contain documents that provide information about the session.\* Relevant excerpts are provided below.

**Note for the File  
12 January 1976**

The OAU being evenly divided (22 to 22) on the two draft resolutions that had been circulated (one advocating recognition of the MPLA authorities in Luanda as the legitimate government for Angola, the other condemning all foreign interventions in Angola), it is likely that the current Assembly of Heads of State and Government will adjourn without adopting a resolution. Instead, it will most probably adopt a statement by the Chairman (President Amin). The statement is being worked out and will contain the following elements:

1. The OAU should agree to reinforce the African unity and not to divide the OAU;
2. The invasion of Angola by South Africa should be condemned;
3. All foreign aggressions against Angola should also be condemned;
4. The Angolan problem being an African problem should be solved by Africans;
5. There must be an immediate ceasefire between the warring parties;
6. The OAU should create a Commission of Elders composed of six members to follow developments in Angola;
7. The current Assembly should adjourn today.

President Amin's draft statement is being circulated but has not been formally tabled. It is not clear how the majority will react to it.

In the meantime, MPLA is insisting that there should be a discussion on the two draft resolutions (not yet formally tabled).

Neither Mr. Holden Roberto (FNLA) nor Dr. Jonas Savimbi (UNITA) has been invited to speak at the Conference.

The Prime Minister of the MPLA "Government", Mr. Lopo do Nascimento, arrived today with five prisoners – three South Africans and two Portuguese – and made it clear that MPLA would not agree to a ceasefire.

The Conference will adjourn tonight probably following a meeting that will last until tomorrow morning. The participants are determined to adjourn tonight.

**Report  
12 January 1976**

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\* OAU/INV/428.75 dated 30 December 1975.

\* Editor's note: These documents were added to the United Nations public archives on 19 June 2006.

The Summit Conference held three sessions on Sunday. The morning session was devoted to lengthy procedural discussion and the formal opening of the debate by the introductory statement by Somalia which condemned South African intervention in Angola and called for MPLA recognition. During the afternoon and evening sessions, 19 delegations spoke representing the viewpoint of the two sides. There is sharp division within the OAU equally balanced making compromise essential if the OAU is to succeed in finding an acceptable solution and securing unity on the Angolan question.

Late Sunday each side officially submitted a draft resolution with equal sponsorship of 22 States. Uganda and Ethiopia are the only countries whose names do not appear on either of the two drafts, thereby making their role crucial.

There is intense diplomatic activity to agree on a compromise solution which could be adopted by consensus.

In its preambular part, the first draft resolution submitted by those favouring national reconciliation and forming a national government would have the OAU take cognizance of the report and recommendations of the OAU Conciliation and Fact-Finding Commission on Angola. The draft makes no reference to recognition of any of the three parties. It would have the OAU urge the three movements to cease hostilities on a predetermined date and to observe a ceasefire at their respective positions held at the time of the ceasefire. It would also have the OAU invite "leaders of three movements to conclude immediately agreement to end fratricidal war and to create appropriate conditions for national reconciliation and setting up of Government of National Unity". Finally, the draft would have the OAU establish an ad hoc commission of Heads of State for implementation of resolution, assisted by the OAU Defence Commission.

The second draft resolution sponsored by MPLA supporters in its preambular paragraphs would have the OAU take account of international opposition to apartheid and the dangers to peace and security which that policy presented to Africa. It would also have the OAU take account of the Proclamation in Luanda on 11 November 1975 of National Independence and the Proclamation of the Peoples Republic of Angola by MPLA which "continued to oppose South African invasion of Angola". In its operative part, the draft resolution proceeds on the basis that the OAU should welcome "accession to independence of Angola and Proclamation of the Peoples Republic of Angola". It denounces South African aggression "in collusion with FNLA, UNITA and mercenary bands". Finally, it "expresses confidence in ability of Government of the Peoples Republic of Angola to continue to create atmosphere of reconciliation of all Angolans willing to work for consolidation of national unity".

There are some points that both drafts have in common. Firstly, both welcome and recognize the independent State of Angola. Secondly, both contain condemnation of South Africa. Thirdly, both drafts speak of national reconciliation although in different contexts. Fourthly, with regard to foreign involvement, the two drafts mention the matter but give different interpretations. MPLA supporters in their draft would have the OAU resolve "to oppose by all means, political, diplomatic and military, South Africa and imperialist aggression in Angola". The other draft, in addition to condemning South African intervention, would have the OAU condemn "all other forms of foreign intervention and intrusion in internal affairs of Angola whatever their motivations and origins". It also demands the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory and the immediate cessation of the supply of arms to the parties in conflict.

The Summit Conference expects to conclude its work on Monday evening, 12 January.

#### **Further Report 12 January 1976**

There were protracted negotiations throughout the night. The Committee failed to produce an acceptable text. The disagreement centred on basic issues involving recognition of MPLA, timing of proposed ceasefire and identity of foreign forces which should be called upon to withdraw from Angola.

## FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION (1976)

In order to dispense with any further polemics, the Ad Hoc Committee agreed that when the plenary reconvened for its final meeting, there should be no statements by either side in explanation of the deadlock and that the proceedings should be concluded with a terse announcement by the Chairman of the adjournment of the Conference.\* There is a general air of disappointment at the failure of the Summit Conference to agree on a mutual approach to the Angolan problem.

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\* Editor's note: This statement was not available on the African Union website or in the United Nations archives.



## **THIRTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Port Louis, Mauritius  
2 to 6 July 1976**





**AHG/Res.79 (XIII)**

**Resolution on Afro-Arab Cooperation**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirteenth Ordinary Session at Port Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976,*

*Having taken note of the Secretary-General's report on the joint meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Arab League and the OAU which took place in Dakar, Senegal, from 19 to 23 April 1976,*

1. *Took note of the draft Declaration and Programme of Action on the Afro-Arab Cooperation;*
2. *Authorized the Secretary-General of the OAU to undertake consultations with the Secretary-General of the Arab League with the aim of holding an Afro-Arab Summit;*
3. *Requested Member States to send to the Secretary-General of the OAU, if necessary, their observations on the draft with the knowledge that these observations will be studied by the Council of Ministers which will precede the Summit.*

**AHG/Res.80 (XIII)**

**Resolution on the Security of Countries Nearest to the Southern African Battlefield**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirteenth Ordinary Session in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976,*

*Having heard the statement of H.E. President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda,*

*Taking note of the serious threat posed by the minority racist regimes in Southern Africa on the security of front line States,*

*Considering the increasing tension in that region caused by the successful prosecution of the intensified armed struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia,*

1. *Declares that any attack by the racist regimes against any front line State shall be deemed to be an attack on independent Africa as a whole;*
2. *Resolves that in the event of such attack Member States of the OAU shall give all possible support to repel aggression against an independent Member State;*
3. *Recognizes that each Member State of the OAU has a moral obligation to give military assistance to the liberation movements when requested to do so and with the agreement of the countries nearest the battlefield which are in the front line of the struggle;*
4. *Undertakes to meet all moral, financial and material obligations to the OAU and the liberation movements.*

**AHG/Res.81 (XIII)**

**Resolution on the Convening of the Extraordinary Summit on the Question of Western Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirteenth Ordinary Session at Port Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976,*

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the OAU Liberation Committee and of the Council of Ministers on the subject of Western Sahara,

*Recalling* in particular its affirmation of the sacred principle of self-determination,

1. *Calls on* all interested parties concerned including the people of Western Sahara to cooperate in finding a peaceful solution to the dispute, in the interest of peace, justice and good neighbourliness in the region, and in keeping with the Charters of the OAU and of the United Nations;
2. *Decides* to hold an extraordinary session at the summit level with the participation of the people of Western Sahara with a view to finding a lasting and just solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

**AHG/Res.82 (XIII)**

**Resolution Relating to the Cultural Charter for Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Thirteenth Ordinary Session at Port Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976,

*Having examined* the report of the Administrative Secretary-General concerning the Ministers of Culture's elaboration of a Cultural Charter for Africa (CM/764 (XXVII)) in conformity with Resolution CM/Res.371 (XXIII) adopted by the Council of Ministers in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session held at Mogadishu, Somalia, from the 6 to 15 June 1974,

*Conscious* of the importance of the role of culture in the political emancipation, in the economic and social development,

*Considering* that cultural exchanges and the initiatives taken in common in the form of cultural action contribute to the mutual enrichment, to the understanding between human beings and to the peace among States,

*Noting* that the Ministers of Culture, met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 27 May 1976 for elaborating the Cultural Charter for Africa had recommended that their draft be adopted by the Heads of State and Government,

1. *Expresses* its sincere congratulations to the Ministers of Culture for the efforts they displayed for elaborating the Cultural Charter for Africa;
2. *Decides* to approve the Cultural Charter for Africa;
3. *Invites* the Administrative Secretary-General to communicate the text of the Cultural Charter to Member States so that they can ratify it and then implement it;
4. *Recommends* a biennial meeting of the Ministers of Culture with the view of defining and harmonizing the programme of cultural activities in Africa.

**AHG/Res.83 (XIII)**

**Resolution on Israel's Aggression against Uganda**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Thirteenth Ordinary Session at Port Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976,

*Having heard* the statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda,

*Deeply alarmed* about the Israeli aggression on Uganda which constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Considering* that an aggression against one OAU Member State is aggression against all Member States requiring collective measure to repel it,

*Believing* that such aggression results from the policy of cooperation between Israel and South Africa which aims at threatening the independence and territorial integrity of all African and Arab States and to undermine the aim of Africa to liberate the territories which are still under colonialism and racist domination in the southern part of Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda; the deliberate killing and injuring of people and wanton destruction of property; and for having thwarted the humanitarian efforts by the President of Uganda to have the hostages released;
2. *Calls for* an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council with a view to taking all appropriate measures against Israel, including measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
3. *Expresses its full support* to Uganda and its appreciation to its President for the humanitarian role he has played;
4. *Decides* to send a message of solidarity, support and condolence to the President and people of Uganda;
5. *Calls upon* all African States to intensify their efforts in order to isolate Israel and compel her to change her aggressive policy;
6. *Calls upon* Member States of the OAU to assist Uganda to retrieve much of what she has lost;
7. *Mandates* the current Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Guinea and Egypt to assist Uganda in putting the case before the Security Council.

#### **Motion of Thanks Presented by Mauritania**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity* who met at Port Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976, for the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the OAU Summit,

*Deeply touched* by the fraternal and warm welcome which was shown to them by the Mauritian people and Government,

*Particularly sensitive* to the special attention accorded to them during all their stay in the beautiful and brotherly country of Mauritius,

*Highly appreciating* all the facilities put at the disposal of all delegations as well as the efforts deployed with the aim of ensuring the greatest success of work for the Conference,

1. Express their deep thanks and their warm congratulations to the Mauritian people and brotherly Government;
2. *Express their profound gratitude* and their sincere congratulations to His Excellency Sir Soorwoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister and Head of the Mauritian Government for the resounding success of the Conference.

#### **Motion of Congratulations to the Secretary-General of the OAU**

Mr. Chairman,

At the moment when we are winding up the work for the Thirteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU a fruitful and enriching session whose decisions constitute a turning point in the life of our Organization and our continent feel duty-bound to pay special homage to our brother William Eteki Mboumoua, Administrative Secretary-General of our Organization for his devotions and political courage which has been put to the test in the course of the past year and to encourage him to pursue with the same spirit the implementation of the decisions and resolutions of our Assembly.

This homage is also paid to his Assistant Secretaries-General and to the Secretariat as a whole.

Mr. Chairman,

This motion of encouragement, that I have the honor to submit to our august Assembly for consideration and approval.

**Motion of Congratulations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations**

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation feels that in order to reinforce the bonds of cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU, our august Assembly,

Which took note of the speech delivered by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the clear and courageous positions which he has taken not only concerning the decolonization of Africa but also for the establishment of a new world economic order, just and equitable,

Our Assembly, I feel, in its wisdom should reiterate to the Secretary-General our satisfaction and our encouragement for the work accomplished.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, one more motion for your kind attention and approval.

## **FOURTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Libreville, Gabon  
2 to 5 July 1977**



**AHG/Res.84 (XIV)**

**Resolution on Zimbabwe**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 2 to 5 July 1977,

*Having taken note* of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe,

*Recalling* the decision taken by the front line States on 9 January 1977 in Lusaka, Zambia, to grant the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front political, diplomatic and material assistance,

*Considering* the recommendation of the Twenty-eighth Session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa recognizing the Patriotic Front,

*Conscious* of the fact that the Twenty-eighth Session of the Council of Ministers had decided to submit the recommendation of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Liberation Committee to the Fourteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Having noted* that the additional information supplied by the Twenty-ninth Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa gave further weight to the argument advanced by the Council of Ministers,

*Expressing appreciation* for the clear statement made by the President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth D. Kuanda, on behalf of other front line States on the political and military development of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the victorious pursuit of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe, being waged by the Zimbabwe army under the leadership of the Patriotic Front;
2. *Calls upon* all sons of Zimbabwe engaged in their country's liberation struggle to fight within the ranks of the Patriotic Front, and urges the Heads of the front line States to assist them;
3. *Urges* all Member States to refrain from supporting individuals, thus running the risk of forming more than one army for the liberation and defence of an independent Zimbabwe;
4. *Decides* to adopt the recommendation of the Twenty-eighth Session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa on the question of Zimbabwe;
5. *Requests* all Member States to increase their financial, material and political assistance to the people of Zimbabwe to enable it to retrieve its rights for self-determination and independence.

**AHG/Res.85 (XIV)**

**Resolution on the Interference in the Internal Affairs of African States**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session held in Libreville, Gabon, from 2 to 5 July 1977,

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of Article III of the OAU Charter as well as those of Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* provisions of Resolution CM/Res.12 (II) and, in particular:

- (a) The call by the Summit on all Member States to coordinate their foreign policies, especially the non-alignment approach vis-à-vis the existing World Powers as the only acceptable means of safeguarding African freedom, stability and prosperity,
- (b) The Summit's acceptance to resort to consultations among Member States to ensure the implementation of this solemn resolution,
- (c) The Summit's recommendation to Member States to abrogate, as soon as possible, any commitment which would militate against a consistent policy of non-alignment,
- (d) The determination of Heads of State and Government to give priority to the realization of African unity in accordance with the Charter and, the strengthening of Afro-African solidarity, as well as Resolution 3 of the Conference on the Establishment of the OAU held in May 1963 and the Resolution CM/Res.38 (III) on Denuclearization of Africa,

*Considering* the grave threat to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and harmonious development of African States of which the interference in the internal affairs of States constitutes,

*Conscious* of the need for solidarity and unfailing cooperation among all Member States of the OAU, so as to preserve their non-alignment approach vis-à-vis the blocs,

*Considering* that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU including the recent official statements by leaders of the big Powers are in line with non-interference in internal affairs of African States,

1. *Recommends* that Member States exert every effort so that, in respecting the OAU Charter, they may safeguard their identity and remain outside conflicts, especially ideological conflicts, emanating from without the African continent;
2. *To this end*, urgently calls on all African States so that, without prejudice to their right to conclude defence agreements of their choice intended especially to forestall outside aggressions, they refrain from having recourse to foreign intervention in the settlement of conflicts between African States;
3. *Calls on* all extra-African powers, particularly the big ones, to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of African States;
4. *Further calls on* Member States to prohibit the use of their territories as base for political subversive activities against another African State as well as the maintenance and the establishment of foreign military bases on their territories, and requests them to liquidate the foreign military bases existing on the African continent;
5. *Recalls*, in this context, that the interference in the internal affairs of States poses grave threats to international peace and security since it creates favourable conditions for questioning the personality and the values in which African States repose;
6. *Strongly emphasizes* that the situation thus created is prejudicial to the stability and development of African States;
7. *Calls on* African States to refrain from harbouring, financing and using nationals of neighbouring countries against their countries of origin.

**AHG/Dec.106 (XIV)**

**Decision on the Headquarters of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union**



*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 2 to 5 July 1977,*

*Having heard* the statement made by the Head of the Zaire delegation on the implementation of resolution CM/Res.401 (XXIV) relating to the Headquarters of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union, approved by the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Doc. AHG/85 (XIV) Add.1),

*Considering* that a decision duly taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government cannot be put to question by the Council of Ministers or any other body of the OAU,

1. *Confirms* its former decision; and
2. *Decides* to establish the Headquarters of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union in Kinshasa, Republic of Zaire.

**AHG/Dec.107 (XIV)**

**Decision on the Dispute Between Ethiopia and Sudan**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 2 to 5 July 1977,*

*Having heard* the statement made by His Excellency Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Council of Ethiopia on the state of the relations between his country and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and, the reply of His Excellency Mansour Khalid, the Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs,

*Concerned* about the gravity of the situation and the serious tension characterizing the relations between the two brotherly States of Ethiopia and Sudan,

1. *Decides* to establish an Ad hoc Committee composed of: Algeria, Gabon (Chairman), Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire, and Zambia for the purpose of seeking the best ways and means of settling this dispute, in the interest of the sister States concerned in particular and Africa in general;
2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Dec.108 (XIV)**

**Decision on the Dispute Between Chad and Libya**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 2 to 5 July 1977,*

*Having heard* the statement made by His Excellency President Felix Malloum relating to the complaint Chad had lodged with the OAU against Libya, and the reply of His Excellency Ali Treiki, Libyan Minister for Foreign Affairs,

*Conscious* of the gravity of the problem and the need for finding an urgent solution,

1. *Congratulates* the two sister States of Chad and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for their readiness to seek within the OAU, and under the latter's auspices, an appropriate solution to the said-dispute, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the OAU Charter;

2. *Decides* to establish an Ad hoc Committee composed of: Algeria, Gabon (Chairman), Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and the United Republic of Cameroon to take every action required to find the ways and means likely to lead to the satisfactory solution of this serious problem and report to the Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Dec.109 (XIV)**

**Decision on the Settlement of Intra-African Disputes**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 2 to 5 July 1977,

*Having heard* the statement of the Administrative Secretary-General on the OAU Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration (Doc. AHG/86 (XIV)),

*Having examined* the report submitted by Nigeria on Intra-African Disputes,

Recalling the high ideals and objectives to ensure peace and harmony on the African continent which motivated the establishment of the OAU,

Conscious of the numerous and ever-increasing conflicts which turn to impede intra-African cooperation, notably in the political field, especially during the last year,

Conscious of the fact that the persistence of this undesirable tendency would constitute a grave danger to the realization of the objective enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with concern that these frequent conflicts between African States necessarily retard the anticipated accelerated socio-economic development of Africa as well as the well-being of our peoples,

Reaffirming unreservedly its continued commitment to the principle of a peaceful settlement of conflicts as stipulated in the OAU Charter,

Noting with regret that the mechanisms set up within the OAU Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration cannot, because of their very nature, operate spontaneously to take the urgent action often required at the time of the conflicts,

Deeply convinced that if the present frequency of intra-African conflicts is not checked, it can have a serious consequence of diverting attention from the war of liberation in Southern Africa,

1. *Consequently requests* the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to reconsider, as a matter of urgency, the procedures contained in the Protocol of the OAU Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration and submit recommendation for their modification to enable the Commission to react more promptly to crises whenever they explode anywhere in Africa and then submit a report to the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on all desirable improvements to be made on the Protocol;

2. *Decides* to postpone the election of new members to the OAU Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration whose term of office expired in July 1977;

3. *Further decides*, as a temporary measure, to set up an Ad hoc Committee entrusted with settling disputes among Member States and composed of the following countries: Central African Empire, Gabon, Gambia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia;

The current Chairman of the OAU may use his discretion to appoint as members, three other Member States whose participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, he considers useful.

4. *Further charges* the Administrative Secretary-General to take, as an interim measure and as a regular procedure, every necessary step to carry out investigations into all cases of conflict which could, in his opinion, endanger peace and security in Africa and submit, without delay, a report on his findings to the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, who will, as far his means will allow, take every necessary step to arrest the deterioration of relations in the region concerned.

**AHG/Dec.110 (XIV)**

**Decision on the Extraordinary Session of the Summit of  
Heads of State and Government on Western Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fourteenth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 2 to 5 July 1977,

*Having heard* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution AHG/Res.81 (XIII),

*Decides*, as proposed by the current Chairman who will fix the exact date of the meeting, that the Extraordinary Session on Western Sahara be held during the first half of October in Lusaka.



## **FIFTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Khartoum, Sudan  
18 to 22 July 1978**



**AHG/Res.86 (XV)**

**Resolution on Namibia**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,*

*Reaffirming* its unreserved support for the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and genuine national independence,

*Mindful* of the special responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

*Recalling* all relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia, in particular Security Council resolution 385 (1976),

*Having heard* the statement of the President of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) on the development of the struggle and recent negotiations to bring about a settlement of the question of Namibia in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976),

*Having also been informed* of an accord reached in Luanda, Angola, on 12 July 1978 between SWAPO and the representatives of the five Western members of the Security Council on the proposal to effect a negotiated settlement of the Namibian question on the basis of resolution 385 (1976),

1. *Welcomes* the agreement in Luanda reached between SWAPO and the representatives of the five Western Countries;
2. *Recognizes* that this agreement is the result of the victorious struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO and effectively supported by free Africa;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to SWAPO, which has over the years stood firm and unrelenting in their gallant and courageous struggle to bring freedom and independence to Namibia; and commends SWAPO for its steadfastness and statesmanship in bringing about the Luanda agreement;
4. *Requests* the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Secretary-General to proceed expeditiously towards giving effect to resolution 385 (1976) as a follow-up to the Luanda agreement;
5. *Declares* that the United Nations must have effective powers and authority to exercise supervision and control regarding the transitional administration, the security measures and the conduct of the election process;
6. *Reaffirms* its support for the United Nations Council for Namibia as the sole legal authority for the territory until its independence;
7. *Requests* the United Nations Secretary-General to maintain consultations with and keep the United Nations Council for Namibia duly informed of the various stages of the process to give effect to resolution 385 (1976);
8. *Reiterates* its unequivocal support for SWAPO in the struggle for the total liberation of Namibia;
9. *Requests* the current Chairman and Members of the Bureau of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government to maintain contact with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in an effort to ensure that all the necessary steps are taken towards the achievement of the independence of the people of Namibia.

**AHG/Res.87 (XV)**

**Resolution to Observe the Day of Martyrs of South Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,*

*Taking note* with dismay and deep regret of the increasing atrocities perpetrated by the apartheid regime of South Africa resulting in the callous, continuous and systematic elimination of South African nationalist leaders, the massacre of innocent youths and the torture and murder of nationalist detainees under the obnoxious racist laws,

*Determined* that the lives of these valiant champions of African freedom and dignity are not lost in vain,

*Conscious* of their obligations to pursue the fight for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a free and just society in South Africa,

*Recognizing* the vital and decisive role which the international community can play in this combat,

1. *Renews* its deepest sympathy and condolences to the courageous and struggling people of South Africa;
2. *Resolves* to expand and intensify the fight against the ungodly apartheid system of the racist and oppressive regime on all fronts;
3. *Decides* to designate the 12th of September as "South African Martyrs Day";
4. *Calls on* all Member States and the international community to observe the 12th of September as "South African Martyrs Day" on an annual basis by instituting measures and actions aimed at the rapid disintegration of the apartheid system.

**AHG/Res.88 (XV)**

**Resolution on Reconciliation between Guinea, Ivory Coast and Senegal**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,*

*Having heard* the report of the Secretary-General on the highly positive outcome of the Monrovia meeting held in Liberia on 18 and 19 March 1978, on the disputes between the sister States of Guinea and Ivory Coast on the one hand, and Guinea and Senegal on the other hand,

*Considering* the sincere, sustained and fruitful efforts by Their Excellencies William Tolbert Jr., President of the Republic of Togo, and Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of the Gambia, which made this historic meeting possible,

*Noting with satisfaction* the appropriate measures taken by H.E. President William Tolbert Jr., to ensure the excellent conduct of this historic meeting,

1. *Expresses satisfaction* with the outcome of the Monrovia Conference which has sealed the reconciliation between the sister States of Guinea, Ivory Coast and Senegal thus contributing to the strengthening of the solidarity and hence the unity of African States;
2. *Pays glowing tribute* to Their Excellencies Ahmed Sekou Toure, Felix Houphouet Boigny and Leopold Senghor, Heads of State of Guinea, Ivory Coast and Senegal, respectively, whose great wisdom and devotion to the African cause facilitated and contributed to the happy outcome of this meeting which has done honour to our continent and our organization;



3. *Expresses* its warm and sincere appreciation and thanks to Their Excellencies William Tolbert Jr., President of the Republic of Liberia, Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo and Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of the Gambia, for their very successful initiative;
4. *Expresses* its very sincere gratitude to President William Tolbert Jr., the Government and people of Liberia for their warm welcome and fraternal hospitality which undoubtedly contributed to the complete success of this historic meeting;
5. *Appeals* to all African States to draw inspiration, as and when the need is felt, from the spirit of Monrovia in the settlement of all differences which might arise among them.

**AHG/Res.89 (XV)**

**Special Resolution on Sanctions against the Smith Regime**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Reaffirming* its unequivocal commitment to support the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe until complete and genuine freedom and independence of the territory is achieved,

*Recalling* the United Nations Security Council resolution which rejected the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe,

*Affirming* its convictions that the so-called internal settlement constitutes yet another manoeuvre of the illegal racist minority regime to maintain its domination and oppression of the African people of Zimbabwe,

*Conscious* of the imperative need to maintain and intensify the isolation of the Smith racist minority regime,

*Conscious also* of the fact that mandatory sanctions against the Rhodesian regime constitutes an important element in the isolation of that regime and in support of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle,

*Having been informed* of the current moves in the United States of America to lift sanctions against the Smith regime in violation of international law,

*Bearing in mind* the responsibility of all States to scrupulously apply sanctions in accordance with the decisions of the Security Council,

1. *Reaffirms* its prior support for the armed struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front;
2. *Condemns* all manoeuvres of the racist minority regime including the so-called internal settlement calculated to perpetuate colonial and racist domination of Zimbabwe;
3. *Calls upon* all States to continue to support the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and in particular to strictly adhere to the existing mandatory sanctions against the racist minority regime;
4. *Declares* that it is particularly incumbent upon all those States which are permanent members of the Security Council to comply with the decisions of the Council by strictly enforcing sanctions;
5. *Declares also* that any breach of sanctions by any of these States constitutes a particular affront to the dignity and aspirations of the African peoples;

6. *Considers* that such an action constitutes an unfriendly act to Africa and a serious impediment to any genuine effort towards a negotiated settlement;

7. *Requests* the Security Council to adopt further measures to strengthen and expand existing sanctions against the racist minority regime to include all the measures provided for under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations.

**AHG/Res.90 (XV)**

**Resolution on the Somalia/Ethiopia Conflict**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,*

*Considering* the seriousness of the situation in the Horn of Africa,

*Considering* the OAU's responsibility with regard to conflicts between Member States which jeopardize not only peace and security of peoples but also the economic development of our nations,

*Considering* the fact that the whole world has its eyes turned to our deliberations on account of the overriding importance of the present session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

1. *Orders* an immediate cessation of all hostilities and any warlike act by the two parties concerned: Ethiopia and Somalia;

2. *Demands* the immediate withdrawal of the troops of both the parties from the borders;

3. *Requests* the Chairman of the Mediation Committee to take and enforce all measures that will enable it to ensure on the spot, the correct and full implementation of the present measures;

4. *Endorses* the following proposals of the Ministerial meeting of the OAU Good Offices Commission on the Ethiopia/Somalia dispute held in Khartoum on 17 July 1978:

(a) To restate that an indispensable condition for the settlement of disputes between African States can best be met by the reaffirmation of the principles of respect for sovereignty of existing frontiers between OAU Member States, non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States as well as the settlement of all disputes among them by peaceful means;

(b) To appeal to both Ethiopia and Somalia to exercise maximum restraint, to work earnestly to end all military and hostile activities against each other and to refrain from the use of force in the settlement of the dispute between them;

(c) To request the OAU to render practical assistance to the refugees and to assist in effecting the exchange of prisoners of war; and

(d) To continue mediation efforts with a view to finding a just and lasting solution to the dispute;

5. *Appeals* to the two sister States, Ethiopia and Somalia, to desist from using the mass media and public forums to fan feelings of hostility towards each other.

**AHG/Res.91 (XV)**

**Resolution on the Creation of the Fifth Post of the Assistant Secretary-General  
of the Organization of African Unity**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Recalling* its decision of the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Mauritius to create the fifth OAU region of the southern part of the African continent,

*Mindful* of Article XVII of the Charter of the OAU which states that there shall be one or more Assistant Secretaries-General of the Organization who shall be appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Considering* the urgent need of establishing a fair geographical representation of the highest political posts at the General Secretariat of the OAU,

*Bearing in mind* that the establishment of a fifth post of the Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU will not call for the amendment of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to establish the fifth post of Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU for the Southern Region with immediate effect;
2. *Decides* to appoint the fifth Assistant Secretary-General for the Southern Region together with other elective posts of the Organization at this session;
3. *Requests* the Administrative Secretary-General to take all measures in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to provide necessary financial provisions for the establishment of this post;
4. *Requests further* the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to make necessary administrative reallocation of Departments at the General Secretariat in order to cater for the fifth post of Assistant Secretary-General.

**AHG/Res.92 (XV)**

**Resolution on the Question of Western Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Having heard* the statement of the outgoing Chairman on the question of Western Sahara,

*Having discussed* the question of Western Sahara,

*Keenly concerned* about the serious situation prevailing in Western Sahara and the tension in the region,

*Guided by* the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, in particular those relating to the total decolonization of the continent,

*Recalling* resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 December 1960 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and, taking into consideration the conclusions of the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission of 11 November 1975,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Western Sahara,

*Considering* the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice on 16 October 1975 with respect to the principle of the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination,

1. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the OAU with regard to the search for a fair and peaceful solution in conformity with the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations;
2. *Reaffirms* the decision to hold an Extraordinary Summit Meeting devoted to the Question of Western Sahara;
3. *Decides* to set up, for this purpose, an ad hoc Committee composed of at least five Heads of State of the OAU, including the current Chairman of the Organization and entrust it with the consideration of all the data on the question of Western Sahara, among which, the exercise of the right of the people of this territory to self-determination;
4. *Directs* the current Chairman to hold, as soon as possible, consultations with a view to setting up the said ad hoc Committee and organizing its meeting;
5. *Calls upon* all the States of the region to refrain from taking all actions likely to hamper the search for a fair and peaceful solution to this problem;
6. *Calls upon* the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to report to the Thirty-second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the evolution of the question;
7. *Invites* the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to bring the present resolution to the knowledge of the United Nations Secretary-General to whom was already submitted the decolonization problem of the Western Sahara.

**AHG/Res.93 (XV)**

**Resolution on the Ethiopia/Sudan Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Recalling* decision AHG/Dec.107 (XIV) of Libreville, Gabon, establishing the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee which met in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 15 to 19 December 1977,

*Considering further* the recommendations of the follow-up meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee which met in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 20 June 1978,

*Having heard* the statements by H.E. Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Republic of Sudan and Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Foreign Minister of Socialist Ethiopia,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee and approves the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to H.E. El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of Gabon, H.E. Dr. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone and H.E. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania;

3. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Heads of State of the two sister countries, Ethiopia and the Sudan, for the steps taken towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee in the spirit of cooperation and reconciliation;
4. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work bearing in mind the root causes of the dispute, and the urgent need for peace and stability in the region.

**AHG/Res.94 (XV)**

**Resolution on the Libya/Chad Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Recalling* decision AHG/Dec.108 (XIV) of Libreville, Gabon, establishing the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Libya/Chad dispute,

*Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, non-interference in the internal affairs of States as well as peaceful settlement of disputes among African States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to H.E. El Hadji Omar Bongo, President of Gabon, H.E. Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, H.E. Lt. Col. Seyni Kountche, President of Niger, and H.E. General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of the Federal Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria;
3. *Mandates* the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to contact the Heads of State and Government of the neighbouring countries, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan, with a view to assisting the two sister States, Libya and Chad, to resolve their dispute;
4. *Appeals* to the Presidents of Libya and Chad to cooperate fully with their aforementioned brothers Heads of State and Government so as to achieve peace and stability in the region.

**AHG/Res.95 (XV)**

**Commendation**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session in Khartoum, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, from 18 to 22 July 1978,

*Commending* the positive results achieved through the concerted action of Member States, in the context of the liberation of the continent and of the promotion of intra-African cooperation for the period 1974-1978,

*Considering* the particularly constructive and effective role played by Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua at the service of the Organization of African Unity during his tenure of office,

*Considering* the courage and dedication with which he directed the Administrative General Secretariat of the Organization at a time Africa was going through the most crucial phase of its history,

FIFTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION (1978)

*Having in mind* the exceptional intellectual and moral qualities of Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua, qualities which made him an excellent diplomat and a convinced militant of the African cause, more particularly, of its unity, dignity and development,

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* for the work done by Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua in his capacity as the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU for the period 1974-1978.

## **SIXTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Monrovia, Liberia  
17 to 20 July 1979**





**AHG/ST.3 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-Reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,*

*Recalling* our Resolution CM/ST/12 (XXI) endorsed by the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 25 May 1973 containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence,

*Recalling* the recommendations of the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU on Economic Development and Cooperation held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, in December 1976,

*Having taken note* of the Interim Report of the Secretary-General on Development and Economic Integration of Africa contained in document CM/983 (XXXIII) including its annex I – Colloquium on the Prospects for Development and Economic Growth in Africa especially to the year 2000 – and annex II – Development Strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

*Aware* of the fact that Africa is a vast continent amply endowed with natural resources of all kinds, provided with a potentially rich human resource base and capable of a rapid transformation of its economies and improvement in the standard of living of its peoples,

*Determined* to ensure that our Member States individually and collectively restructure their economic and social strategies and programmes so as to achieve rapid socio-economic change and to establish a solid domestic and intra-African base for a self-sustaining, self-reliant development and economic growth,

*Realizing* that the political regime which protects basic human rights and democratic freedom is essential for mobilizing the creative initiative of our people for rapid economic development including scientific and technological innovation,

*Recognizing* the need to take urgent action to provide the political support necessary for the success of measures to achieve the goals of rapid self-reliance and self-sustaining development and economic growth,

*Hereby declares* as follows:

1. *That* we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our governments and peoples to promote the social and economic development and integration of our economies with a view to achieving an increasing measure of self-reliance and self-sustainment;
2. *That* we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our governments and peoples to promote the economic integration of the African region in order to facilitate and reinforce social and economic intercourse;
3. *That* we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our governments and peoples to establish national, subregional and regional institutions which will facilitate the attainment of objectives of self-reliance and self-sustainment;
4. *That*, more specifically, we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our governments and peoples to:
  - (a) Give an important place to the field of human resources development by States to eliminate illiteracy;

- (b) Put science and technology in the service of development by reinforcing the autonomous capacity of our countries in this field;
- (c) Self-sufficiency in food production and supply;
- (d) Complete implementation of the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa;
- (e) Subregional and regional internally located industrial development;
- (f) Cooperation in the field of natural resources control, exploration, extraction and use for the development of our economies and for the benefit of our peoples and the setting up of appropriate institutions to achieve these purposes;
- (g) The development of indigenous entrepreneurial, technical manpower and technological capabilities to enable our peoples to assume greater responsibility for the achievement of our individual and collective development goals;
- (h) Cooperation in the preservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment;
- (i) Ensure that our development policies reflect adequately our sociocultural values in order to reinforce our cultural identity;
- (j) Take into account the dimension of the future in the elaboration of our development plans including studies and measures aimed at achieving the rapid socioeconomic transformation of our States;

5. We hold firmly to the view that these commitments will lead to the creation at the national, subregional and regional levels of a dynamic interdependent African economy and will thereby pave the way for the eventual establishment of an African Common Market leading to an African Economic Community;

6. Resolving to give special attention to the discussion of economic issues at each annual session of our Assembly, we hereby call on the Administrative Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary-General of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, to draw up annually specific programmes and measures for economic cooperation on the subregional, regional and continental basis in Africa.

#### **AHG/ST.4 (XVI) Rev.1**

#### **Declaration on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Considering* the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity affirming the responsibility of Member States to harness the natural and human resources of the continent for the total advancement of the peoples in all spheres of human endeavours,

*Recalling* various United Nations pronouncements, especially the 1959 Declaration on the Rights of the Child and resolution 31/169 of the United Nations General Assembly proclaiming 1979 as the International Year of the Child,

*Conscious* of the appeal by the said resolution for increased national, regional and international actions aimed at guaranteeing the rights and promoting the welfare of the child,

*Determined* to implement at the national, subregional and regional levels, and together with the national and international organizations, the programmes undertaken to promote child welfare by providing facilities in the fields of education, medical care, nutrition and other basic services,

*Convinced* of the need for Member States to take effective measures such as the development of simple and appropriate technologies in order to curb unnecessary child labour,

*Aware* of the deep concern of African States about the future of African children as inheritors and keepers of African cultural heritage,

*Bearing in mind* that the welfare of the African child is inextricably bound up with that of its parents and other members of its family, especially the mother,

*Declares* that:

1. In order to focus attention on the problems of the child, to make easier the coordination of efforts and mobilization of resources, and for performing the advocacy role for the child on a permanent basis, Member States consider the desirability of making respective national commissions or machineries for the International Year of the Child a permanent organ given the necessary legal powers;
2. Member States should undertake or continue their efforts to review the current legal codes and provisions relating to the rights of children, particularly by taking into account the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child of 1959 and by paying particular attention to the unequal status of female children in some parts of Africa;
3. Member States should thoroughly examine cultural legacies and practices that are harmful to the normal growth and development of the child, such as child marriage and female circumcision, and should take legal and educational measures to abolish them;
4. All Member States should take advantage of the deliberations on the International Year of the Child in the United Nations General Assembly to urge organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their cooperation and encourage them to continue carrying out those activities which have a positive bearing on the situation of the child in Africa;
5. International and non-governmental organizations should actively participate in the activities undertaken by Member States at the national level and strengthen and develop their own activities in cooperation with national organs set up in the framework of the International Year of the Child;
6. Those Member States, who have not yet done so, should:
  - (a) Formulate and implement programmes in the field of health, nutrition and education as part of national development plans with a view to making these services universally accessible to all children within the shortest possible time;
  - (b) Give priority to the most deprived and vulnerable children, paying particular attention to disabled children, in the expansion of essential services;
  - (c) Expand day-care facilities with priority in the most needy and economically disadvantaged families;
7. Where education services through the conventional school system cannot be provided, alternative strategies for establishing educational facilities for African children should be explored and non-formal and out-of-school opportunities be exploited, based on the principle of self-reliance as far as local manpower, skills, resources and materials permit;

8. The OAU Secretary-General should, in collaboration with all United Nations agencies, give Member States all necessary assistance to promote activities in favour of children and to implement their respective national programmes;
9. Member States, who have not yet ratified the International Labour Convention No. 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment, should do so;
10. Efforts *should be made* to preserve and develop African arts, languages and culture and to stimulate the interest and appreciation of African children in the cultural heritage of their own countries and of Africa as a whole;
11. Member States should lay emphasis on the principle of meaningful participation of local communities and beneficiary populations in planning and management of basic services and programmes for children;
12. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of refugee and displaced children and that immediate measures should be taken to improve their lot.

**AHG/Res.96 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Resolution on Holding an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of  
Heads of State and Government on the Economic Problems of Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Noting with grave concern* that Africa remains the least developed region of the world,

*Convinced* that the time has come when close attention should be paid to the problems of the socioeconomic transformation of Member States of the Organization with a view to raising the living standard of the peoples of Africa,

*Further convinced* that the rapid economic development of Member States will also enhance their political stability,

*Reaffirming* the determination of the leaders of Africa, in the present circumstances of the world economic system, to achieve the objectives of socioeconomic transformation of Member States of the Organization, through well-articulated programmes of collective self-reliance,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI) endorsed by the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 25 May 1973 containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence,

*Considering* the necessity of translating the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development for Africa into reality,

1. *Decides* to hold an extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Nigeria before the next ordinary session of the Summit or as soon as possible thereafter, devoted exclusively to the consideration of the economic problems facing Africa;
2. *Directs* the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization, in close cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the ministers of Member States responsible for economic development, to prepare the grounds for the proposed extraordinary session so as to facilitate a fruitful discussion of the economic problems of Africa by the Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.97 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Resolution on the Ethiopia/Sudan Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Having heard* the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone,

*Decides:*

1. *To take note with satisfaction* of the report of the Ethiopia/Sudan Ad Hoc Mediation Committee;
2. *To request* the Ad Hoc Mediation Committee to continue its efforts to mediate between the two sister States.

**AHG/Res.98 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Vote of Congratulation and Appreciation Extended to General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Considering* the exceptional qualities of statesmanship of General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,

*Further considering* the distinguished services he rendered to Africa,

*Noting with high appreciation* his immense contribution to the cause of liberation of the African continent and towards peace in Africa as well as in the world,

*Having heard*, with emotion, the speech delivered at the opening ceremony of the Sixteenth OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in which he announced his imminent handing over of powers,

*Also considering* that, throughout the years of his office as Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, General Olusegun Obasanjo never ceased deploying sustained and permanent efforts so that Africans could solve their own problems themselves and that Africa may assert itself in all its entity and authenticity in the world,

*Considering finally* the far-sighted vision, a special quality of General Olusegun Obasanjo, whose dedication, sense of responsibility and strong commitment are well known and appreciated by all,

1. *Addresses* its warm thanks to General Olusegun Obasanjo, worthy and brilliant son of Africa;
2. *Commends* General Olusegun Obasanjo for all his achievements as Head of the Nigerian State, not only for his own country but for the entire African continent;
3. *Assures* him of the unanimous appreciation of his colleagues and the participants of the Sixteenth OAU Assembly.

**AHG/Dec.111 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Decision on the Review of the Charter**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Conscious of the fact that the Charter of the Organization of African Unity adopted by the founding fathers of the Organization in May 1963 remains the basic instrument of the Organization,*

*Conscious of the need to re-examine the provisions of the Charter in the light of the changes and new realities in Africa,*

1. *Decides* to establish a Charter Review Committee comprising the following Member States: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Malawi, Morocco, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Somali, Uganda, for the purpose of making proposals for the Charter in the light of experience gained in order to make its institutions and mechanisms more effective and generally to strengthen the Organization in all respects;

2. *Requests* all Member States to communicate their observations to the Secretariat to assist the Committee in its work.

**AHG/Dec.112 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Decision on the Enlargement of the Membership of the Committee  
on Assistance to the Frontline States**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Having considered* the prevailing situation in Southern Africa and the great need for the intensification of the armed struggle,

*Aware of the necessity of setting up a new strategy to strengthen the liberation struggle,*

*Decides:*

1. To enlarge the membership of the Committee on Assistance to Frontline States from ten to nineteen Member States comprising the following Member States:

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Algeria;       | 11. Mauritius;  |
| 2. Angola;        | 12. Mozambique; |
| 3. Botswana;      | 13. Nigeria;    |
| 4. Cameroon;      | 14. Sudan;      |
| 5. Chad;          | 15. Tanzania;   |
| 6. Egypt;         | 16. Togo;       |
| 7. Ethiopia ;     | 17. Uganda;     |
| 8. Guinea-Bissau; | 18. Zaire;      |

9. Lesotho;

19. Zambia;

10. Liberia;

2. That the enlarged Committee in addition to dealing with the question of assistance to Frontline States, will review the existing strategy in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

**AHG/Dec.113 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Decision on the Creation of an OAU Defence Force**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Having reviewed* the recommendations of the Council of Ministers on the work of the OAU Defence Commission,

*Having taken note* of the Report of the Council of Ministers on the work of the OAU Defence Commission as a progress report,

*Accepting* the principle of the creation of an OAU Defence Force,

*Decides* that further study should be made on the financial and legal implications on the setting up of the OAU Defence Force for consideration by the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Dec.114 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Decision on the Question of Western Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Having heard* the introductory remarks by the outgoing Chairman and Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara on the Committee Report on the Question of Western Sahara,

*Having discussed* the question of Western Sahara,

*Having exhaustively considered* the report of its Ad Hoc Committee contained in document AHG/93/XVI which included reports of the Subcommittee of the Ad Hoc Committee on its mission to Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco and that of the OAU Secretary-General to Spain in the company of Ambassadors of Mali and Nigeria to Spain,

*Considering* the fact that all the parties concerned except Morocco agree that the right of self-determination for the people of Sahara has not been fulfilled,

*Also considering* that the tripartite agreement between Spain, Morocco and Mauritania transferred only administration of the territory to Morocco and Mauritania and not sovereignty,

*Aware* of the fact that Morocco, maintains that the right to self-determination has been exercised by the Sahraouis through the Assembly known as the Djemaa,

*Decides* the following:

1. The preparation of a proper atmosphere for peace in the area through a general and immediate ceasefire;

2. The exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Western Sahara in a general and free referendum which will enable them to choose one of the following options:

- (a) Total independence;
- (b) Maintenance of the status quo;

3. The convening of a meeting of all the parties concerned including the representative of Western Sahara to request their cooperation for the implementation of this decision;

4. The establishment of a special committee of six OAU Member States composed of Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan and Tanzania, to work out the modalities and to supervise the organization of a referendum with the cooperation of the United Nations on the basis of one person one vote. The special committee shall be chaired by Liberia, the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

**AHG/Dec.115 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Decision on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Recalling* the United Nations Charter in which the people of the United Nations proclaimed "their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small", and undertook "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom",

*Recalling further* the Charter of the Organization of African Unity in which the Heads of State and Government of Africa declared: "persuaded that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to the principles of which we reaffirm our adherence, provide a solid foundation for peaceful and positive cooperation among States",

*Considering* that pursuant to Article II, paragraph 1 (e), of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Heads of State and Government of Africa have pledged to promote international cooperation having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Stressing* the importance that the African peoples have always attached to the respect for human dignity and the fundamental human rights bearing in mind that human and peoples' rights are not confined to civil and political rights but cover economic, social and cultural problems and that the distinction between those two categories does not have any hierarchical implications but that it is nevertheless essential to give special attention to economic, social and cultural rights in future,

*Considering* that economic and social development is a human right,

*Taking note* of Resolution 24 (XXIV) of the Human Rights Commission on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. Reaffirms the need for better international cooperation, respect for fundamental human and peoples' rights and in particular the right to development;
2. *Calls on* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to:



(a) Draw the attention of Member States to certain international conventions whose ratification would help to strengthen Africa's struggle against certain scourges, especially apartheid and racial discrimination, trade imbalance and mercenarism;

(b) Organize as soon as possible, in an African capital, a restricted meeting of highly qualified experts to prepare a preliminary draft of an "African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights" providing inter alia for the establishment of bodies to promote and protect human and peoples' rights.

**AHG/Dec.116 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Decision on the Pan-African New Agency**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Having considered* the report on the work of the Second Session of the OAU Ministers of Information concerning the establishment of the Pan-African New Agency (document AHG/95 (XVI)),

*Decides:*

1. To adopt the Report of the Second Session of the OAU Ministers of Information as contained in document AHG/95 (XVI);
2. To establish the headquarters of the Pan-African News Agency in Dakar, Senegal.

**AHG/Dec.117 (XVI) Rev.1**

**Decision on the Financial Implications of the Measures Contained in the Circular Note No. P29/1/1  
Dated 25 April 1979 of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia\***

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixteenth Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 17 to 20 July 1979,*

*Having heard* the Rapporteur of the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, Zaire, on the decision reached by the Council to insert the above item in the Draft Agenda of the Sixteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Having heard* the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary-General on the same issue and having studied the report of the Advisory Committee contained in document FBM/EX 4 referred to the Assembly by the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

*Having discussed* in detail and having considered the financial implications arising from the measures taken by the Government of Socialist Ethiopia,

*Considering* that the interests and welfare of the OAU Staff in Addis Ababa should be preserved and safeguarded with a view to enable them to perform and execute their functions as international civil servants of the Organization,

*Having recognized* the sovereign right of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia to increase house rents,

*Decides:*

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\* Reservations of Angola, Gabon, Libya, Mauritius and Somalia.

- (i) That the financial implications of the measures taken by the Government of Socialist Ethiopia shall be borne by the Organization of African Unity;
- (ii) That additional budgetary provision shall be made to meet the financial implications of these measures;
- (iii) That the current Chairman shall discuss with the Head of State of Socialist Ethiopia, inter alia, the following:
  - (a) Postponement of the date of implementation of the measures;
  - (b) Reconsideration and review of the measures contained in Circular Note No. P29/1/1 of 25 April 1979 issued by the Government of Socialist Ethiopia with a view to lighten the financial burden to be shouldered by the Organization;
  - (c) The need to refrain from retroactive application of these measures;
  - (d) The review of the Lease Contracts and the deletion from them of the clause stipulating that rents shall be automatically increased by 10 to 15 per cent annually.

## **SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

**Lagos, Nigeria  
28 to 29 April 1980**



**EAHG/1 (II)**

**Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa  
1980-2000**

Preamble

1. The effect of unfulfilled promises of global development strategies has been more sharply felt in Africa than in the other continents of the world. Indeed, rather than result in an improvement in the economic situation of the continent, successive strategies have made it stagnate and become more susceptible than other regions to the economic and social crises suffered by the industrialized countries. Thus, Africa is unable to point to any significant growth rate, or satisfactory index of general well-being, in the past 20 years. Faced with this situation, and determined to undertake measures for the basic restructuring of the economic base of our continent, we resolved to adopt a far-reaching regional approach based primarily on collective self-reliance.

2. Thus, following a series of in-depth considerations of the economic problems of the continent by our ministers and by groups of experts, we adopted at our Sixteenth Ordinary Session, held in Monrovia, Liberia, in July 1979 the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development for the establishment of a new international economic order.

3. In adopting the Declaration, we recognized "the need to take urgent action to provide the political support necessary for the success of the measures to achieve the goals of rapid self-reliance and self-sustaining development and economic growth", and declared as follows:

(i) We commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to promote the economic and social development and integration of our economies with a view to achieving an increasing measure of self-sufficiency and self-sustainment;

(ii) We commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to promote the economic integration of the African region in order to facilitate and reinforce social and economic intercourse;

(iii) We commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to establish national, subregional and regional institutions which will facilitate the attainment of objectives of self-reliance and self-sustainment;

(iv) More specifically, we commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and peoples, to:

(a) Give an important place to the field of human resource development by starting to eliminate illiteracy;

(b) Put science and technology in the service of development by reinforcing the autonomous capacity of our countries in this field;

(c) Achieve self-sufficiency in food production and supply;

(d) Implement completely the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa;

(e) Realize the subregional and regional internally located industrial development;

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- (f) Cooperate in the field of natural resource control, exploration, extraction and use for the development of our economies for the benefit of our peoples and set up the appropriate institutions to achieve these purposes;
  - (g) Develop indigenous entrepreneurship, technical manpower and technological abilities to enable our peoples to assume greater responsibility for the achievement of our individual and collective development goals;
  - (h) Cooperate in the preservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment;
  - (i) Ensure that our development policies reflect adequately our sociocultural values in order to reinforce our cultural identity; and
  - (j) Take into account the dimension of the future in the elaboration of our development plans including studies and measures aimed at achieving a rapid socioeconomic transformation of our States;
  - (v) We hold firmly to the view that these commitments will lead to the creation, at the national, subregional and regional levels, of a dynamic and interdependent African economy and will thereby pave the way for the eventual establishment of an African Common Market leading to an African Economic Community;
  - (vi) Resolving to give special attention to the discussion of economic issues at each annual session of our Assembly, we hereby call on the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, to draw up annually specific programmes and measures for economic cooperation on the subregional, regional and continental bases in Africa;
4. In order to consider concrete measures for the implementation of the Monrovia Declaration, we resolve to hold this Extraordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, to be devoted to the economic problems of our continent.
5. In assessing those problems, we are convinced that Africa's underdevelopment is not inevitable. Indeed, it is a paradox when one bears in mind the immense human and natural resources of the continent. In addition to its reservoir of human resources, our continent has 97 per cent of world reserves of chrome, 85 per cent of world reserves of platinum, 64 per cent of world reserves of manganese, 25 per cent of world reserves of uranium and 13 per cent of world reserves of copper, without mentioning bauxite, nickel and lead; 20 per cent of world hydroelectrical potential, 20 per cent of traded oil in the world (if we exclude the United States and the USSR); 70 per cent of world cocoa production; one-third of world coffee production, 50 per cent of palm produce, to mention just a few.
6. Thus Africa, despite all efforts made by its leaders, remains the least developed continent. It has 20 of the 31 least developed countries of the world. Africa is susceptible to the disastrous effects of natural and endemic diseases of the cruellest type and is victim of settler exploitation arising from colonialism, racism and apartheid. Indeed, Africa was directly exploited during the colonial period and for the past two decades; this exploitation has been carried out through neocolonialist external forces which seek to influence the economic policies and directions of African States.
7. The structural weaknesses of African agriculture in agricultural globality are well known: low production and productivity, and rudimentary agricultural techniques. This situation obviously gives rise to insufficient agricultural growth, especially of food production, in the face of the rapid population growth and has resulted in serious food shortages and malnutrition on the continent.
8. We view, with distress, that our continent remains the least developed of all the continents: the total Gross Domestic Production of our countries being only 2.7 per cent of the world's per capita income and averaging \$US 166.

9. We view, with disquiet, the overdependence of the economy of our continent on the export of basic raw materials and minerals. This phenomenon had made African economies highly susceptible to external developments and with detrimental effects on the interests of the continent.

10. Thus, in the 20 years from 1960 to 1980 the average annual rate of growth continent-wide has been no more than 4.8 per cent, a figure which hides divergent realities ranging from 7 per cent growth rate for the oil exporting countries down to 2.9 per cent for the least developed countries. Yet, if the world economic forecast for the next decade is to be believed, the overall poor performance of the African economy over the past 20 years may even be a golden age compared with the future growth rate.

11. This situation has led us at this Extraordinary Session devoted to the economic problems of Africa to an agonizing but frank reappraisal of the present situation and of the future prospects of African economic conditions. In so doing, as we look back at the political constraints on the development of our continent caused by colonial and racist domination and exploitation, we also look forward with hope that Africa, which has survived the brutalities of imperialism, racism and apartheid, has the resilience to pull itself out of the economic malaise in which it finds itself.

12. The independence of Zimbabwe, after years of armed struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and with the active support of the Organization of African Unity, marks the final turn in the total political liberation of the continent. This event has ushered in renewed and desperate attempts by the Pretoria regime to arrest the tide of history and to perpetuate the status quo in Namibia and South Africa itself. South Africa's envisaged "constellation" of Southern States is part of this diabolic design - a scheme which would bring independent States under the same political, economic and military domination by the apartheid regime as the Bantustans. We shall continue to pursue, with vigour, the liberation of the last remaining outposts of exploitation, racism and apartheid.

13. The same determination that has virtually rid our continent of political domination is required for our economic liberation. Our success in exploiting our political unity should encourage us to exploit the strength inherent in our economic unity. We therefore resolve, in the context of our Organization, to unite our efforts in the economic field. To this end, certain basic guidelines must be borne in mind:

14. (i) Africa's huge resources must be applied principally to meet the needs and purposes of its people;

(ii) Africa's almost total reliance on the export of raw materials must change. Rather, Africa's development and growth must be based on a combination of Africa's considerable natural resources, her entrepreneurial, managerial and technical resources and her markets (restructured and expanded) to serve her people. Africa, therefore, must map out its own strategy for development and must vigorously pursue its implementation;

(iii) Africa must cultivate the virtue of self-reliance. This is not to say that the continent should totally cut itself off from outside contributions. However, these outside contributions should only supplement our own effort: they should not be the mainstay of our development;

(iv) As a consequence of the need for increased self-reliance, Africa must mobilize her entire human and material resources for her development;

(v) Each of our States must pursue all-embracing economic, social and cultural activities which will mobilize the strength of the country as a whole and ensure that both the efforts put into and the benefits derived from development are equitably shared;

(vi) Efforts towards African economic integration must be pursued with renewed determination in order to create a continent-wide framework for the much-needed economic cooperation for development based on collective self-reliance.

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15. On the basis of these guidelines, we, the Heads of State and Government, meeting in Lagos, Nigeria, at the Second Extraordinary Session devoted to Africa's economic problems, decided to adopt the following Plan of Action as well as the Final Act of Lagos. In so doing, we are conscious of the tremendous effort which will be required of us, individually and collectively, to attain the goals we have set for ourselves in these documents. We are confident that we have the determination to overcome the obstacles that may lie in our path and that our Organization and its General Secretariat will be able to enlist the active support of the international community as well as of the relevant international organizations.

### Chapter I Food and Agriculture

16. Over the past two decades, and at a time when the African continent was facing rapid growth in population and urbanization, the food and agriculture situation in Africa has undergone a drastic deterioration; the food production and consumption per person has fallen below nutritional requirements.

17. The shortfall in food production, coupled with high levels of post-harvest losses and periodic and severe shortages, has led to rapidly increasing dependence on food imports, resulting in a drain on foreign exchange resources and creating serious major constraints in financing the development of African economies. At the root of the food problem in Africa is the fact that Member States have not usually accorded the necessary priority to agriculture, both in the allocation of resources and in giving sufficient attention to policies for the promotion of productivity and improvement of rural life.

18. For an improvement in the food situation in Africa, the fundamental requisite is a strong political will to channel a greatly increased volume of resources to agriculture, to carry through essential reorientations of social systems, to apply policies that will induce reorientations of social systems, to apply policies that will induce small farmers and members of agricultural cooperatives to achieve higher levels of productivity, and to set up effective machineries for the formulation of relevant programmes and for their execution. The development of agriculture, however, should not be considered in isolation, but integrated within the economic and social development processes. Emphasis should also be put on the latter aspect, particularly on the problem of improving the conditions of rural life.

19. For an effective agricultural revolution in Africa, it is essential to involve the youth and to arrest the rural-to-urban drift. Policies have to emphasize consistently the need not only to improve the living conditions on the farms but also to increase farm real incomes as a means of making agriculture more attractive and remunerative. New dimensions of intercountry cooperation are called for, but the primary responsibility for a breakthrough in food and agriculture lies with individual Member States operating in their respective national contexts.

20. Over the period 1980 to 1985 the objective should be to bring about immediate improvement in the food situation and to lay the foundations for the achievement of self-sufficiency in cereals and in livestock and fish products. Priority action should be directed to securing a substantial reduction in food wastage, attaining a markedly higher degree of food security, and bringing about a large and sustained increase in the production of food, especially of tropical cereals, with due emphasis on the diversification of agricultural production. Urgent measures are recommended in each of these areas.

### Food Losses

21. The objective should be to make significant progress towards the achievement of a 50 per cent reduction in post-harvest food losses. Recommended actions include:

- Careful assessment of the extent of food losses;
- Formulation of national policies for food loss reduction;



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- Mass media campaigns to educate the public on methods of reducing food waste;
- Construction of appropriate storage processing and other facilities;
- Establishment of central technical units;
- Promotion (through research, infrastructural development and incentives to farmers and fishermen) of improved methods of drying, preservation, storage, pest control and processing;
- Improvement of livestock routes and holding grounds;
- Training of technical staff for food loss control work, preferably through subregional/regional institutions, seminars and workshops.

### Food Security

22. Most Member States should aim, as a first step, at setting up national strategic food reserves of the order of 10 per cent of the total food production.
23. Urgent steps should be taken by every Member State to adopt a coherent national food security policy. National policies must be translated into concrete actions such as early construction of storage facilities, creation of grain reserves, improvement of grain stock management and better forecasting and early warning systems.
24. The need for collective self-reliance will require subregional food security arrangements similar to the one initiated in the Sahelian zone. In addition, it is recommended that Member States should examine the feasibility of setting up an African Food Relief Support with a view to assisting member countries in times of food emergency.

### Food Production

25. Food development must be promoted in an integrated manner, and should take into consideration the problem of transportation and distribution of farm products at the level of consumers. Food self-sufficiency should take into consideration the nutritional values of foodstuffs and should solve simultaneously the problems of undernutrition and malnutrition.
26. The set-up of agricultural production should be based on adequate and realistic agrarian reform programmes consistent with political and social conditions prevailing in the respective countries. An improved organization of agricultural production must be given priority so as to increase agricultural production and productivity.
27. The OAU, in cooperation with the ECA, FAO, IFAD, WFP and other relevant international organizations, should carry out studies on the establishment of regional food trade and distribution organizations and make recommendations to the next economic summit.

### (a) Food Crops

28. All Member States should adopt necessary measures for the implementation of the regional food plan for Africa adopted by African ministers of agriculture. The main immediate objective should be to bring about quantitative and qualitative improvements in food-crop production (cereals, fruits, tubers, oil seeds, vegetables, etc.), with a view to replacing a sizeable proportion of the presently imported products. Besides, the production of these food products should be encouraged in countries which have the potential for these crops. Special attention should be given to the cultivation of cereals such as millet, maize and sorghum, so as to replace the increasing demand for wheat and barley.

29. Areas in which urgent action is recommended include:

- Promotion of better agricultural practices, particularly the intensive use of improved input packages and plant protection measures;
- Modification of techno-economic structures of production, so as to provide small farmers and members of agricultural cooperatives with the necessary incentives to increase production;
- Better utilization of water for irrigated cereals on ongoing irrigation schemes, and initiation of new schemes;
- Soil and water conservation;
- Flood control and drainage;
- Intensification of the use of improved hand tools and draught animals, and promotion of mechanized farming, where justified;
- Physical infrastructural development, including the building of small bridges, dams, access and feeder roads, and the improvement of education, health and other social facilities much of which at this stage should, as far as possible, be undertaken through voluntary self-help participation.

(b) Livestock

30. The main areas in which increased support is recommended in the immediate future are:

- Training: establishment of subregional training centres and workshops on livestock production, slaughterhouse practices, and poultry and small stock development;
- Animal health: establishment of specialized trypanosomiasis control units, improving productivity of trypanotolerant breeds, and integrated development of areas freed from tsetse fly;
- Establishment of vaccine production facilities and an effective regional quarantine system; establishment of subregional research centres in tick-borne disease; and improvement of laboratory services and disease surveillance systems;
- Animal breeding;
- Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease;
- Development of animal feed; and
- Infrastructural development.

(c) Fisheries

31. The target should be to increase annual fish production from African waters by 1 million tons by 1985, which should permit a rise of 1 kilogram in the level of average annual fish consumption per person between 1980 and 1985.

32. The measures recommended are:

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- Development of industrialized offshore fleets (where justified by resource availability) and increased productivity of artisanal fisheries;
- Expansion of aquiculture;
- Improvement of communications between landing points and markets, especially of inexpensive feeder roads to fishery communities;
- Improvement of traditional processing methods;
- Investment in shore-based infrastructure, particularly in storage facilities;
- Expansion of interregional trade in fishery products;
- Encouragement of subregional cooperation in the assessment of fish potential, especially where common stocks are concerned as well as in international lakes and river basins;
- Formulation of joint schemes for the rational exploitation and management of subregional fish stocks;
- Review and, as necessary, renegotiation of existing fishing agreements.

### (d) Incomes and Price Policy

33. It is strongly recommended that Member States formulate and apply effective and coherent policies to ensure that prices of farm inputs and farm produce provide an adequate incentive for increasing food production, particularly by small farmers, while safeguarding the interests of the poorer consumers at the same time. Similarly, the individual activities entailed in the recommended programme of action should be designed and implemented with a view to ensuring beneficial impact of income distribution on the rural poor. In particular, efforts should be made to reduce the widening gaps in income between rural and urban populations as well as those between the rich and the poor in rural areas.

### Forest Production

34. The objective should be to integrate forestry more closely with agriculture in order to ensure adequate supplies of fuelwood and to increase the contribution of forest resources to industrialization.

35. The most urgent actions that need to be taken for the development of forest production in Africa are:

- Organization of inventories of national forest resources;
- Intensification of programmes for integrating woodlots and trees in land use and agricultural practices at village and farm levels;
- Control of soil erosion;
- Expansion of areas under forestry regeneration programmes by 10 per cent per annum up to 1985, with special attention paid to community woodlots and agroforestry;
- Expansion of forest reserves by 10 per cent over the next five years;
- Progressive reduction of exports of unprocessed logs from their present level;
- Preparation and launching of a regional plan for the development and harmonization of forest industries;

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- Strengthening of existing regional bodies dealing with forestry;
- Increased training at national and regional levels of forest professionals, technicians and guards;
- Expansion and intercountry coordination of applied research programmes.

### Research

36. Science and technology have a pivotal role in the development of agriculture, especially in connection with agronomic research, training and extension. Within the context of agronomic research, special emphasis should be placed on improvement of selected seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals suitable for African conditions.

37. Agricultural research is crucial to the transformation of agriculture in Africa. National research systems and intercountry cooperative research programmes should be strengthened. Agricultural research work should be geared to supporting the objective of food self-sufficiency, and liaison between research and extension should be made more effective. It is therefore recommended that:

- Agricultural research should put more emphasis on the development and spread of new technologies than has occurred in the past;
- Biological innovation such as plant and livestock breeding and control of agricultural pests could substantially increase agricultural production and output in Africa; they provide more productive plant and animal species and other husbandry techniques and should be emphasized in agricultural research programmes;
- Research has, in the past, addressed itself to a narrow spectrum of food crops and has neglected a number of food crops indigenous to Africa; such crops are grown by a large number of the rural population and constitute a major proportion of the diet - this situation should be rectified;
- Research should also be intensified in the area of root crops, tubers and soya beans, and in improvement of production and nutritional values of all food crops;
- Special attention should be given to problems affecting food production in semi-arid areas in order to stabilize production in this fragile ecosystem. Research should develop adapted crop varieties and production systems that ensure optimal utilization of the limited soil and water resources.

### Extension Service

38. It is crucial that research findings be made available with minimum delay to the farming community. It is therefore recommended that:

- A closer link be established between research and extension services;
- The extension service should lay more emphasis on the spread of existing technologies;
- The extension service should be strengthened and given additional resources in order to reach the bulk of the rural population rather than concentrate on a relatively small group of progressive farmers;
- Training efforts should concentrate on extension workers who should, in turn, focus their work on rural youth and women; extension institutions, especially farmer training centres, need to be strengthened.

### Agricultural Services

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39. Rational exploitation and development of natural resources, especially forestry and wildlife, should be promoted as a means of improving food supply in the region within the context of integrated rural development programmes.

40. Strong institutions should be developed for rural development, planning and monitoring; data collection; provision of agricultural credit and inputs; efficient transport, marketing, agro-industrial development; and storage and processing.

41. Agricultural mechanization has a priority role in increasing agricultural production and in modernizing farms. However, this problem must be studied very carefully and should be related to industrial development so that it will not further increase the dependency of Member States on the developed world. In the process of agricultural mechanization, special emphasis should be put on animal traction in countries that have not yet reached the appropriate level of motorization.

### Resources

42. Total investments required over the 1980-85 period for the implementation of the proposed programmes amount to about \$US 21,400 million, at 1979 prices. In addition, expenditures for inputs would rise by about \$US 560 million over the same period. This level of expenditure will form only part of the total expenditure requirements of the agricultural sector for the 1980s, as contained in the document Regional Food Plan for Africa (AFPLAN), approved by the ministers of agriculture in Arusha, Tanzania, in 1978, and endorsed by the Heads of State and Government in the Monrovia Declaration in 1979. Additional resources will be necessary to cover the latter half of the decade which is not covered in this Plan of Action for only 1980-85.

43. All Member States reaffirm their support for IFAD and WFP. They appeal to the international community to place more resources at the disposal of these organizations, which should accord top priority to requests coming from Member States.

44. It should be desirable to aim at financing at least 50 per cent of the investment requirements with domestic resources.

### Implementation and Monitoring

45. As an initial step, Member States should determine the manner in which the foregoing recommendations should be applied in the specific contexts of their respective countries. In carrying out this task, Member States may avail themselves of the services of the Inter-Agency Strategy Review Missions which should be set up for this purpose.

46. High priority should be given to building up national capabilities for identification, preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development projects. FAO, in cooperation with ECA and other relevant agencies, should expand its training programmes in this field. Regional and subregional seminars/workshops should also be organized.

47. Member States should expand their economic and technical cooperation in food and agriculture through increased trade, exchange of manpower technology, and joint development programmes at the subregional and regional levels.

48. Member States should set up specific yearly goals for food and agriculture and establish effective national and regional machineries to monitor progress towards them. At the regional level monitoring should be an inter-agency exercise involving OAU, ECA, FAO, W17C and UNDP.

49. In the context of the new strategy and targets in food and agriculture, it will be necessary to reappraise the ongoing projects that are financed from external sources, with a view to ensuring that they too contribute to the realization of these new objectives.

Chapter II  
Industry

I. Introduction

50. Twenty years after the attainment of political independence by a majority of African countries, Africa is entering the 1980-90 decade in a state of underdevelopment which makes the continent the least developed region in the world, an underdevelopment which has resulted from several centuries of colonial domination.

51. Aware of their handicap and determined to follow through their action which is aimed at lifting them out of their underdevelopment, Member States undertake to promote and accelerate their economic and social development individually and collectively.

52. Member States accord, in their development plans, a major role to industrialization, in view of its impact on meeting the basic needs of the population, ensuring the integration of the economy and the modernization of society. To this end, and in order for Africa to achieve a greater share of world industrial production as well as to attain an adequate degree of collective self-reliance rapidly, Member States proclaim the years 1980 to 1990 the Industrial Development Decade in Africa.

53. In order to achieve the industrial development objectives in the short, medium and long-term Member States decide to take all measures at the national, subregional and regional levels and in the areas of human resources, natural resources, financing and promotion institutions in order to lay the foundation for the total and complete mobilization of all energies in ensuring the success of the gigantic task undertaken.

54. Member States are determined to act in concert with the rest of the international community whose cooperation in all forms is indispensable to their own action.

55. In this connection, Member States consider that they are owed a massive and appropriate contribution by the developed countries to the development of Africa, the successful achievement of which they see as the very condition for the continued development of the advanced countries and the preservation of world peace.

56. The industrialization of Africa in general, and of each individual Member State in particular, constitutes a fundamental option in the total range of activities aimed at freeing Africa from underdevelopment and economic dependence. The integrated economic and social development of Africa demands the creation, in each Member State, of an industrial base designed to meet the interests of that country and strengthened by complementary activities at the subregional and regional levels. Industrialization of this kind will contribute, inter alia, to:

- (a) The satisfaction of basic needs of the population;
- (b) The exploitation of local natural resources;
- (c) The creation of jobs;
- (d) The establishment of a base for developing other economic sectors;
- (e) The creation of the basis for assimilating and promoting technological progress;
- (f) The modernization of society.

57. By harmonizing development activities through ensuring that optimum use is made of the limited resources of the various Member States, industrial cooperation creates conditions conducive to regional and subregional collective self-reliance, while at the same time provides the framework for strengthening the effort of each country.

58. Conscious of this situation and of the need to strive to translate development targets, the Heads of State and Government reiterate their support for the resolution adopted at the Third General Conference of UNIDO recommending that the United Nations General Assembly should proclaim the 1990s as the African Industrial Development Decade. They are fully aware that such a proclamation will confer certain obligations on those who work for it and thus undertake to make an appropriate contribution to the efforts required to ensure its success. They are determined, furthermore, to take all necessary steps to ensure that this decade is fully successful.

59. Member States note, with great disappointment, the negative results of the Third General Conference of UNIDO. In the first place, they appreciate the true significance of this failure, namely, the importance of the developed countries to induce the developing countries to abandon their legitimate demand for a just and equitable new international economic order. Attention should also be drawn to the negative attitude of the developed countries towards efforts being made by Member States for accelerated industrialization in the region. This failure, *inter alia*, underlines the necessity for individual and collective self-reliance.

60. In addition, they draw a number of conclusions, including:

- (a) The need to promote, side by side with the other developing countries, recognition of their right to development;
- (b) The need for fruitful cooperation between Member States, on the one hand, and between Member States and the other developing regions, on the other hand;
- (c) The urgent need for each country to adopt a national development policy based, above all, on using its own resources;
- (d) The urgent need to implement a plan for the collective industrialization of Africa based on the concept of self-reliance.

## II. Long, Medium and Short-term Industrial Development Objectives

61. In application of that section of the Monrovia Declaration relating to industrial development in Africa, bearing in mind the targets set at the Second General Conference of UNIDO at Lima, Peru, and the relevant resolution of the Third General Conference of UNIDO at New Delhi, India, on the African Industrial Development Decade; and in accordance with the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action submitted by the Group of 77, the Heads of State and Government adopt the following industrial development strategy for the long, medium and short-term up to the years 2000, 1990 and 1985, respectively. In doing so, they underline the priority accorded to the creation of the sound industrial base and related aspects embodied in the Declaration of African Heads of State and Government adopted at Monrovia, Liberia.

### 1. Long-term Objectives up to the Year 2000

62. In implementing the long-term development strategy up to the year 2000, Africa's target shall be to achieve 2 per cent of world industrial production, in accordance with the Lima target.

63. The attainment of this target will require the creation of an industrial structure at national levels within the framework of an integrated economy.

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64. Stress should be put on the need to establish links between industry and other sectors as well as between various industrial subsectors, so as to promote interdependence among them and achieve harmonized industrialization and overall economic development.

65. In formulating their industrial development strategy, African countries should bear in mind the need to select suitable technology which will also be socially suitable, compatible with resource endowment, and increasingly to reduce Africa's present overdependence on the developed countries for technology.

### 2. Medium-term Objectives up to the Year 1990

66. During the decade 1980 to 1990 Member States intend to achieve 1.4 per cent of world industrial production and at the same time to do all within their power to attain self-sufficiency in the following sectors: food, building materials, clothing and energy. To this end, they have set themselves the following targets:

- (a) Creation of a solid base for self-sustained industrialization at the national and subregional levels;
- (b) Development of human resources to ensure that they are fully mobilized in the industrial development process;
- (c) Production in sufficient quantities of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural tools and machines;
- (d) Production in sufficient quantities of building materials for the construction of decent urban and rural housing for the continent's growing population and in general to meet the economy's requirements in terms of building materials;
- (e) Development of the intermediate and capital goods industries, particularly those intended for other industries and infrastructure building;
- (f) On-the-spot processing and upgrading of an increasingly large portion of the continent's raw materials;
- (g) Satisfaction of industry's energy needs by developing the different forms of energy available on the continent;
- (h) Satisfaction of textile requirements.

### 3. Short-term Objectives up to the Year 1985

67. In pursuing their medium and long-term industrial development objectives, Member States intend to achieve the following targets in the short term:

- (a) To achieve at least 1 per cent of world industrial production;
- (b) To lay the foundation for phased development of basic industries which are essential for self-reliance, since they produce inputs for other sectors.

It is, therefore, important to conduct studies that will establish those basic industries which can be developed in the short term on a national or subregional basis, and those which must be developed in the long run and require subregional or regional cooperation. The modalities for the creation of these basic industries must be studied and established:

- (i) Food and agro-industries;



- (ii) Building industries;
- (iii) Metallurgical industries;
- (iv) Mechanical industries;
- (v) Electrical and electronic industries;
- (vi) Chemical industries;
- (vii) Forest industries;
- (viii) Energy industry.

### III. Requirements for the Achievement of Industrial Development

68. If the whole set of long, medium and short-term industrial development objectives set by Member States are to be achieved a variety of requirements will have to be met at the national, subregional, regional and international levels.

#### 1. At the National Level

69. Industrial development in each Member State will depend on:

- (a) Designing a national industrialization policy which lays down priorities, targets and the human, financial and institutional resources required;
- (b) Establishing training facilities for technical personnel which will meet the requirements at all skill levels;
- (c) Training of nationals both at supervisory and intermediate industrial management levels should be given high priority so as to lessen Africa's dependence on foreign managerial competence;
- (d) Launching of a prospecting programme with a view to making an inventory of all the resources in a country and establishing how they should be exploited;
- (e) Establishing financial institutions which offer such terms and conditions as to promote accelerated industrial development and take account of the special features of emerging sectors;
- (f) Creating financial institutions which offer such terms and conditions as to promote accelerated industrial development and take account of the special features of emerging sectors;
- (g) Making every effort to ensure that the industrial surplus funds realized from industrial activities in Africa are reinvested in the region;
- (h) Creating a machinery to coordinate and promote industrial cooperation between the country concerned and other countries in the subregion and the region;
- (i) Creating a network of small and medium-scale industries as well as actively promoting and encouraging the informal sector;
- (j) Taking effective measures and providing incentives for the development of small and medium-scale industries by taking into account the need for local resource uses, employment and technological diffusion;

- (k) Monitoring the activities of transnational corporations;
- (l) Putting strong emphasis on the utilization of local raw materials as inputs to industry so as to lessen the present excessive dependence on imported industrial inputs;
- (m) Careful selection of product lines, emphasizing those that will contribute towards satisfying the basic needs of their people and for development;
- (n) Formulating and implementing policy measures to stem rural-urban drift through decentralization of resource based small and medium-scale industries to rural areas, and the development of rural infrastructures;
- (o) Developing, encouraging and supporting indigenous entrepreneurs to participate effectively in industrial production, with a view to gradual control of the capital ownership in the sector by nationals;
- (p) The utilization of research, determination of the role of private, semi-public as well as public enterprises as instruments for the implementation of the plan.

## 2. At the Subregional and Regional Levels

70. Member States are convinced of the fundamental role of intra-African industrial cooperation, in all its various forms, as an instrument for self-reliance and acceleration of industrial development to achieve the 2 per cent Lima target for Africa, taking into account, in particular, the discouraging attitude of developed countries, and of the present low progress in the intra-African cooperation. Member States have therefore decided to give concrete expression to their will to cooperate by adopting the following measures:

- (a) Preparation of subregional and regional plans for the creation of major industrial complexes whose cost and production capacity would exceed national financial and absorptive capacities;
- (b) Creation of multinational regional or subregional institutions to make an inventory of and exploit shared natural resources. The modalities for establishing these institutions should be determined through consultations among the countries;
- (c) Giving high priority to the establishment of multinational industries in Africa, especially in such basic areas as metallurgy, foundry, chemicals, etc., with high investment costs, expand bilateral industrial cooperation among Member States through such means as joint ventures;
- (d) Strengthening of existing institutions such as:
  - (i) The African Regional Centre for Technology;
  - (ii) The African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing;
  - (iii) The African Industrial Development Fund.
- (e) Establishment of machinery to monitor industrialization at the subregional level;
- (f) Creation of the African Regional Centre for Consultancy and Industrial Management Services;
- (g) Promoting trade in manufactures among Member States; adopting measures to encourage the consumption of national and regional industrial products;
- (h) Strengthening and, where necessary, creating industrial project financing institutions;

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- (i) Reforming credit policies adopted by financial institutions operating in Member States, with a view to increasing the volume of credit available to national public and private industrial enterprises;
- (j) Creation of industrial cooperation areas without customs and trade barriers;
- (k) Adoption of measures to ensure harmonization of tax systems at the subregional and regional levels in order to facilitate industrial cooperation among African countries;
- (l) Creation of multinational institutions to promote financial flows and the acquisition of technology for Africa;
- (m) Undertake measures at the national, subregional and regional levels to facilitate fuller utilization of excess industrial productive capacity in Africa;
- (n) Initiation of research work at the subregional and regional levels in new sources of energy;
- (o) Optimizing the utilization of existing training infrastructures before embarking upon the creation of new institutions - existing training centres should be strengthened and effectively used by nationals of the various Member States;
- (p) Exchange of information among Member States on technical and financial specifications and costs related to contracts on implementation of industrial projects with developed countries as a means of reducing excess costs in foreign exchange resulting from the weaknesses in negotiation capacity of developing countries due to lack of information among them relating to these contracts.

### 3. At the International Level

71. Member States feel that it is essential to cooperate with other regions of the world in order to attain their industrial development objectives. They insist on the fact, however, that such cooperation should be mutually advantageous and should be based on respect for the fundamental interests of the continent and, in particular, the sovereignty of every country over its natural resources.
72. In their relations with other developing regions Member States will, in particular, strive to:
- (a) Promote the exchange of industrial technology;
  - (b) Implement joint technical training programmes;
  - (c) Conclude trade, monetary and payment agreements with a view to promoting trade in finished and semi-finished products with such regions;
  - (d) Obtain the additional resources required to finance their industrial development from financial institutions which, like BADEA, are controlled by developing countries and, in particular, the oil exporting countries;
  - (e) Strengthen their bargaining power by working together with other developing regions and harmonizing with them the positions to be taken vis-à-vis the developed countries.
73. For Member States cooperation with the developed countries should lead, in particular, to:
- (a) A massive transfer of resources to finance industrial projects which are accurately costed to take account of all types of additional expenditure borne by the industries of Member States;

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- (b) Acquisition of technology at the lowest cost, taking into account the social cost and resource endowment factors;
- (c) Inventions, patents and technical know-how should be made available freely by industrialized countries to the countries of the Group of 77 as a definitive contribution of developed countries to the industrial development of developing countries;
- (d) Monitoring the activities of transnational corporations so as to ensure that their activities are compatible with the interests of Member States;
- (e) The adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology as well as a code of conduct for transnational corporations designed to safeguard the interests of Member States;
- (f) Industrial redeployment at the worldwide level which ensures that Member States achieve the Lima targets;
- (g) Free access to developed countries' markets for the industrial products of Member States through the removal of protectionist tariff and non-tariff barriers.

74. Concerning the role of international organizations whose task it is to promote industrial development and, in particular, UNIDO, Member States would like them to concentrate, as a matter of priority, on the least developed countries, and would want to see these organizations receive more material and financial resources so that they can play an effective role in promoting the industrialization of Africa. In particular, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which at present does not fund manufacturing projects in the public sector, should be urged to amend its policy to enable it to do so, thereby significantly assisting small-scale manufacturing in the least developed countries through the provision of grants and long-term "soft" loans.

75. Furthermore, they call for measures to be taken to put the system of consultations within UNIDO on a legal and permanent basis and to ensure that decisions reached are binding. These consultations should be undertaken at the subregional, regional and international levels.

### Chapter III Natural Resources

76. The major problems confronting Africa in the field of natural resource development include: lack of information on natural resource endowment of large and unexplored areas and the activities of transnational corporations dealing with natural resource assessments; lack of adequate capacity (capital, skills and technology) for the development of these resources; a considerable dependence on foreign transnational corporations for the development of a narrow range of African natural resources selected by these corporations to supply raw material needs of the developed countries; the inadequate share in the value added generated by the exploitation of natural resources of Member States due to imperfect pricing and marketing practices; non-integration of the raw materials exporting industries into the national economies of the Member States thus impeding backward and forward linkages; extremely low level of development and utilization of those natural resources of no interest to foreign transnational corporations; and disappointingly low general contribution of natural resources endowment to socioeconomic development. Because of these factors Member States are unable to exercise meaningful and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

77. During the 1980s the strategy for the developing countries of Africa in their natural resources development should aim at:

- (a) Undertaking the assessment of their natural resources endowments and the use of the information on natural resource distribution and availability for national and African multinational socioeconomic development projects intended to produce goods and services to meet the needs of Member States;

- (b) Integrating natural resource development within national and African multinational socioeconomic development programmes and projects, so as to encourage complementarity of different natural resources available in various Member States in the production process and to promote backward and forward linkages that the development of the natural resources can generate within the African economies;
- (c) Undertaking comprehensive manpower, technology and capital needs surveys for natural resource development activities with a view to enabling the countries to pool their resources for the implementation of national and African multinational natural resource development programmes and projects;
- (d) Strengthening existing national and African multinational institutions dealing with natural resource development and conservation activities at all levels including training, research, production, processing, fabrication, marketing, finance, etc., and the establishment of new ones;
- (e) Harmonizing national natural resource development policies with a view to creating a favourable environment for cooperative efforts by the Member States in the development of their natural resources to meet the socioeconomic needs of their peoples; and
- (f) Working closely with the international community and other non-African agencies involved in natural resource development in the region, so that external resources are directed principally to natural resource development projects which promote and sustain cooperative arrangements among Member States so as to enable the region to obtain the fullest possible development benefits flowing from regional linkages.

#### General Proposals and Recommendations

78. (i) In recognition of the significance of natural resources in providing a sound base for national socioeconomic development, Member States should take early steps to acquire a thorough knowledge of their natural resource endowments. These include the establishment of manpower development and institution-building programmes for the conduct of field studies and preparation of inventories of natural resources.
- (ii) Member States whose economy essentially depends on production of raw materials should endeavour to coordinate and harmonize their positions in all international negotiations on raw materials so as to protect their interests.
- (iii) In particular, measures should be taken by each Member State to ensure that all results and basic data, especially foreign transnational companies during their mineral prospection activities in the country, are handed over to the government.
- (iv) To ensure the best possible storage and utilization of these data, a documentation centre (data bank) should be established at the national level.
- (v) To enable African governments to exercise sovereignty over their natural resources they should take all necessary measures through the development of relevant human and institutional infrastructure, to establish indigenous technological capabilities in the exploration, processing and exploitation of their natural resources.
- (vi) The constant aim of African governments should be the rational development and utilization of their natural resources, employing technologies that are appropriate to their local conditions, and paying due regard to such aspects as conservation of natural resources.
- (vii) At the subregional and regional levels measures or policies should be adopted to ensure effective intra-African cooperation among Member States, namely:
- (a) Harmonization of national development programmes for the use of mineral, energy and water resources;

- (b) Establishment of joint facilities for applied research, specialized services and training;
- (c) Participation in multinational projects and enterprises for the exploitation, production and processing of usable natural resources.

#### Mineral Resources

79. The main development objectives of the strategy for development of mineral resources during the 1980s would be:

- (i) Improved knowledge of African mineral resources through possession of an adequate inventory of existing and potential resources, better forecasting of consumption patterns and research towards rational use of known reserves. Particular attention should be paid to those mineral raw materials with strategic importance for building up the basic industries making up intermediate products such as: iron and steel, aluminium, base metals, petrochemical products and fertilizer, cement, etc. In the economic evaluation of the resources account should be taken of the structural changes which have occurred in the world due to the effect of the energy crises, the new technologies as well as the increased needs for local consumption of some raw materials;
- (ii) Creation, at the national and regional levels, of the proper scientific, technical and industrial environment necessary for the development and expansion of the mineral extractive industries. To this end, the first effort should be directed towards the strengthening of the capabilities of the national geological surveys and mining departments. In promoting the new methods and techniques of research the national capabilities have to be complemented by the multinational African centres for development of mineral resources;
- (iii) Correlation of national programmes of geological research and mineral surveys at the subregional and regional levels in view of increased efficiency and establishment of joint operational activities. Of particular importance will be cooperation among the Member States for exploitation of the resources of the seabed;
- (iv) Training in all aspects of mineral resources development of high level specialized personnel as well as of medium level technicians from Member States in order to alleviate the shortage of qualified manpower and to reduce the dependence on overseas expertise and specialized services;
- (v) Development of a system of transfer of know-how, and exchange of scientific, technical and economic data in geology, mining activities and mineral economics among Member States as well as with countries from other developing regions.

80. The objectives outlined above should be achieved through the following activities:

- (a) The completion of preliminary studies related to the appraisal of known African mineral resources and their present development with proposals as to how best they could be developed to meet the needs of the region by mid-1981. The Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, to be convened by ECA in Kampala, Uganda, from 6 to 15 October 1980, is one of the steps intended to achieve this objective;
- (b) The completion of preliminary studies on manpower, technology and capital needs in mineral resource assessment activities in the Member States for the specific programmes agreed upon at the Regional Conference mentioned above, including suggestions on how existing internal resources could be mobilized to effect their implementation by the end of 1981;
- (c) The active participation of Member States, through political and material support, in the operation of institutions of African multinational mineral resource development. To that end, those Member States of the eastern and southern subregions which have not yet joined the subregional mineral resources centre based in

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Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania, should do so by the end of 1980. A similar centre for the central subregion should be established in 1980-81 and should become fully operational by 1984. The establishment of similar centres for the western and northern subregions should also be considered after 1982. These multinational institutions for applied research are also likely to strengthen national institutions involved in similar activities;

(d) Regular or annual meetings of experts of geological surveys of Member States to review past performance of mineral resource research activities in the region, with a view to taking appropriate national measures for improvement in the years ahead. Such meetings should commence in 1980 with the Regional Conference already mentioned above;

(d) Establishment of joint coordinating offshore prospecting committees for the rational exploration and evaluation of the seabed resources;

(e) The preparation between 1980 and 1983, at the country level and on a regional basis, of the inventory of mineral resources of Africa using a standardized methodology for classification of reserves and evaluation of mineral deposits;

(f) A joint regional programme for the preservation and proper use of geological documentation, reports and maps and mineral collections.

### Water Resources

81. The following recommendations are proposed in line with the Mar del Plata Action Plan of the United Nations Water Conference, of March 1977 and the proposals made on the follow-up and implementation of the Action Plan for integration, development and management of water resources at the African Regional Meeting in October 1978.

#### A. Institutional Strengthening

82. It is suggested that this problem be approached at the following three levels:

(i) At the national level, national water committees should be established by 1980 in countries which have not yet done so;

(ii) At the subregional level, existing subregional organizations, such as river and lake basin commissions, should be strengthened. A review of the requirements for strengthening of these should be carried out and completed in 1980. By the end of 1982, these subregional organizations should be equipped with additional resources in staffing and funding;

(iii) At the regional level, an Intergovernmental Committee on Water for the African Region, as approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers at their Fifth Meeting in Rabat, Morocco, in 1979 should be established.

#### B. Formulation of National Water Plans

83. Member States should take action to formulate master plans in the sectors of water supply and agriculture and integrate them into a composite national water plan at the national level. This should be completed by 1983.

The plan concerning water supply should represent national aspirations for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the plan for agricultural water use should be integrated with the regional food self-sufficiency plan adopted as a part of the Regional Development Strategy.

#### C. Project Identification, Preparation and Implementation

84. Member States should identify and prepare bankable water supply and irrigation project reports for implementation with external financial and technical assistance as well as with domestic resources. This should be taken up without waiting for the formulation of national water plans.

#### D. Subregional and Regional Cooperation

85. Joint river-lake basins organizations should be established to promote intergovernmental cooperation in the development of shared water resources. Member States requiring such institutional arrangements should immediately start negotiations among themselves and try to complete them so that these new joint organizations can be brought into existence by 1983. Through these organizations greater cooperation among Member States should be encouraged so that less advanced Member States may benefit from those more advanced countries in the region, in the context of TCDC.

#### Cartography and Remote Sensing

86. The strategy for development in cartography and remote sensing is geared to providing the means to achieve self-sufficiency in qualified personnel in all branches of cartography, to bringing to light the present position of Africa's attainment in mapping and to providing the means to establish and strengthen national surveying and mapping institutions in order that the Member States may be in a position to undertake surveying and mapping projects which are essential for development.

#### Actions Recommended

87. (i) To recognize the importance of their national surveying and mapping institutions and to rate them high among their national priorities and to provide sufficient budget for them to take steps to establish them where none exist.

(ii) To actively participate and support regional training and services centres in cartography in order to reduce the costs of producing badly needed manpower and to provide lacking services.

(iii) To share equipment and services between those with capabilities and those without, especially the least developed nations.

(iv) Considering that remote sensing is an important tool in the inventory, planning and exploitation of natural resources, taking into account the efforts already made towards the establishment of the African Remote Sensing Council and the Regional Training and User Assistance Centres, it is highly recommended that Member States participate fully in the African Remote Sensing Programme and provide both political and material support for the success of the programme.

#### Chapter IV

#### Human Resource Development and Utilization

88. The summit takes note of the situation in the development and utilization of human resources in Africa, the principal aspects of which are the high rate of population growth, the growing level of unemployment and underemployment, the shortage of different types and levels of trained manpower, the high level of adult illiteracy, the deficiencies in the educational system and the lack of coordinated policies and programmes of manpower training and the funding of training at the national level. It also notes the various recommendations of the regional training development conference that was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in December 1979, aimed at providing specific guidelines for achieving development-oriented educational and training systems.

89. Recognizing the need to achieve an increasing measure of self-reliance in the economic and other spheres, the summit stresses the importance of trained manpower as input to activities in the various production



sectors and support services as well as in the education and training sector as producer of skills and know-how for its own needs and for other sectors.

90. The need for increasing employment and income as a way of achieving better living standards for the bulk of the population, particularly for the rural inhabitants, is stressed. To this end, it is necessary to give adequate attention to the development of indigenous technologies and methods of training that will benefit those in the production sectors at all levels, particularly in the informal sector.

91. Since Africa's greatest asset is its human resources, full mobilization and effective utilization of the labour force (men, women and youth, both trained and untrained) for national development and social progress should be a major instrument of development.

92. The importance of scientific and technical skills and know-how for modern development cannot be overemphasized. It is in this area that Member States are overdependent on imported technical and scientific manpower. It is therefore very cardinal, and in accordance with the principle of self-reliance, that Member States should give special priority to the development of scientific and technical manpower at all levels, including the training of science and technical teachers and instructors.

93. A primary objective of socioeconomic development is the improvement of life for the entire population of a nation. The attainment of this objective requires full participation of all segments of the population in gainful and productive employment and provision of all essential services for enrichment of the life of the community. It also requires effective programmes of social welfare, community development, social security and mobilization of the masses for the development of public works and community services.

94. Regarding the immensity of the task of training to be accomplished, lack of training facilities in some fields and scarcity of financial resources, the summit urges meaningful cooperation among Member States in developing and utilizing specialized regional, subregional and multinational training and research institutions for training nationals in specialized skill areas by using, wherever possible, existing national institutions as a base. While cooperation and collective self-reliance should be the guiding principles in human resource development, the summit stresses that the principal responsibility for manpower training and employment promotion should be seen as resting squarely at the national level.

95. The foregoing highlights of the African situation draw attention to serious manpower and employment constraints in major sectors of development. The situation calls for action, determination and sustained efforts commensurate with the challenge of manpower development that faces Member States, if they are to achieve self-sustained, internally self-generating socioeconomic development. This challenge calls for hard options and difficult choices. There is need to realign development priorities in order to emphasize the development of human resources not only as the object of development, but also as the custodian and mentor of socioeconomic development, as services of all the development as well as of the terminal products and services of all the development efforts. The human resources development sector in Africa requires positive action, if it is to play its proper role in ensuring the continent's survival and progress.

96. To ensure that Member States achieve a good measure of self-reliance in trained manpower and technical know-how, that the skill input into production and services activities in the various sectors are assured and available as, and when, needed, and that Member States have adequate policy and programme guidelines in this important sector, the summit adopts the following programme of action.

#### 1. At the National Level

97. The translation of public pronouncements at international meetings into national action programmes through the integration of manpower planning and programming functions, personnel development, placement and utilization services into a Ministry of Manpower Development charged with the responsibility of:

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(a) Undertaking realistic manpower assessment, projections, planning and programming and continuous monitoring of its development and proper utilization; and

(b) Developing a career capability for coordinating and planning manpower development effort and monitoring manpower placement and utilization on a continuous basis.

98. Establishing and operating definitive and comprehensive policy guidelines for national training development and legislative acts that not only legitimize national commitments to human resource development but also establish and delineate the coordinating authority and functions of the following:

(i) Operational training administrative guidance and coordinating machinery with a proviso for its manning by:

- A profession oriented training/staff development officer cadre deployed at the centre and in all centres of socioeconomic activity, with established career and definitive scheme of service, and one that derives its satisfaction from its own inner standards of excellence and commitment to the development of its field of practice-training development, and supported by

- Sectoral/ministerial advisory committees in sectoral centres of socioeconomic activity or service-rendering agencies.

(ii) Maintaining a centrally administered training fund that ensures steady availability of funds to operate the training function and contributed to by all those that demand and use trained manpower.

99. Establishing and operating a Central Advisory Council deriving its membership from sectoral committees, and charged with training development and utilization so as to ensure a timely availability of trained manpower and its proper utilization advising on priority skill needs and judicious utilization of available training resources.

100. Ensuring that multinational, regional and subregional project activities concerned with human resource development and utilization are incorporated and reflected in national policy guidelines as well as in related legislative acts and development plans, for example:

(a) Policies and activities of multinational or subregional graduate schools being reflected in national university charter and education acts;

(b) Reappraisal of national employment policies so that provision is made for shared use and cooperative exchange of African expertise.

101. Establishing, operating and periodically reviewing training and development programmes, laying emphasis on those with multiplier effects, with priority accorded to:

(a) Science and technical teacher training;

(b) Training and staff development officer training;

(c) Managerial, executive and supervisory cadre development training;

(d) Accelerated skill development programmes in selected and key sectors for industry, agriculture, transport and communications, science and technology, education, and integration of women in development based on:

(i) Task analysis and subsequent employable skill training modular approach;

(ii) Double intakes or other cost-saving alternatives in post-primary educational institutions;

(iii) Non-formal programmes in adult learning through distant teaching, university of the air, workers' education, etc.;

(iv) In-plant industrial training, teaching factories and development project attachment training.

102. Periodic appraisal and review of educational policy, training and practice; of institutional and staff capacity and capability; and of reform and reorientation of curricula, course content and course offerings, in response to changing patterns in assessed future manpower demand.

103. Consolidation and integration of fellowship and scholarship programmes and financial resources for training under one agency, within a ministry, so as to ensure that:

(i) Available resources are directed towards meeting the most critical training needs in order to facilitate placement for study in areas that are not locally or adequately provided for;

(ii) Recipient country or agency is able to determine by itself the fields in which donors are to provide institutional and financial resources for training;

(iii) Efficient and more equitable use is made of the available resources for those areas with critical skill shortage, thus ensuring savings in foreign exchange outflows;

(iv) Commitments and national obligations to support regional or multinational specialized training, research institutions as well as related fellowships and training programmes are duly honoured.

104. Restructuring and streamlining of national administrative structures so that these are capable of monitoring their own internal operations, of implementing their activities and programmes, and of adjusting to the changing internal and external demands of development efforts through:

(i) Continuous monitoring of performance of these structures in relation to national development efforts, making necessary structural, resource (man/materials/money) mix, and the plan being executed;

(ii) Continuous review and monitoring of the application and effectiveness of rules, procedures, communication patterns and machinery, and readjusting them for better results;

(iii) Setting up performance audit systems and units in order to ensure that (i) and (ii) above are effected and institutionalized, and that open communication systems, organizational development and policy examination analysis and review process form an integral part of the organizational performance audit and renewal process;

(iv) Controlling the proliferation of administrative and organizational structure in the light of resource demands of the economic development efforts and the need to minimize government operation costs;

(v) Maintaining an efficient merit system for the attraction, retention, motivation, training and career development of public servants in order to ensure the use of staff which is motivated by internal standards of excellence and by commitment to development objectives, as they discharge their duties.

105. Adoption of policies and measures that would ensure increasing reduction of dependence on the use of foreign experts and skills while promoting training of nationals in technical cooperation projects and fostering employment of African expertise within the region.

106. Developing programmes for training rural inhabitants and those in the informal sector in various occupations and adapting such training to improve indigenous skills and technologies. This measure should provide for fundamental and comprehensive review and overhaul of prevailing methods and techniques of training and

adult learning for the acquisition of skills, transfer of technologies and know-how. The role of non-formal training methods and the use of media in the training of the masses should be given adequate recognition and support.

107. Developing capacity to respond to the increasing demand for more technical manpower input in production sectors, especially in industry, agriculture, science and technology so that the skill-mix ratio in the production of scientists, technicians and artisans should be increased to one scientist to five technicians to 30 craftsmen and artisans.

108. Improving income opportunities and gainful employment for youth and school leavers should remain one of the principal objectives in development activities in all production and service sectors. Such a policy should be reinforced with effective skill and managerial training programmes in the informal sector, especially in the unorganized entrepreneurial economic activities in urban peripheries.

109. Attention should be given to programmes that improve the quality of life and the performance of workers through improved nutrition, better housing, medical and health care and healthy environment. Requisite manpower, at all levels, for execution of programmes and activities contributing to the improvement of the quality of life, should therefore be developed and efficiently utilized.

110. Development of a nation requires collective efforts of the whole population; therefore, measures should be taken to ensure full and effective participation of all the people.

## 2. Regional and Subregional Levels

111. The required actions at these levels would necessarily be directed to reinforce national actions through providing guidelines for, and facilitating actions in, manpower development and utilization. The programme strategy therefore emphasizes cooperation and collective self-reliance in manpower resource through:

- (i) Manpower studies, preparation of manpower profiles, and training programmes in specific branches and product lines in the main production sectors and supporting services, thus providing guidelines for formulation and initiation of training programmes at national levels designed to meet manpower requirements;
- (ii) Supporting an information and placement service, facilitating the identification and employment of African experts, and encouraging consultancy organizations, such as is being operated by the ECA programme for promoting the use of African experts and the development of indigenous consultancy services;
- (iii) Adoption of employment policies that permit free movement of labour within subregions, thus facilitating employment of surplus trained manpower of one country in other Member States lacking in that requisite skill.

112. Effective support for, and full use of, the facilities of regional and subregional training and research institutions through providing funds for the operation and sponsoring the training of nationals in specialized regional, subregional or multinational training institutions. Cooperation and collective self-reliance in manpower development can only be effective when African States pool their resources to develop and operate newly established training and research institutions in support of the manpower requirements of priority development sectors and product lines, and to strengthen and make full use of existing institutions.

113. Support for the OAU and ECA coordinated and administered Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa, which aims at training 8,000 Africans in five years, with priority given to manpower requirements of the various priority sectors and product lines already mentioned; to the development of the teaching and research staff of regional and subregional institutions; to experiencing transfer; and to evolving an African TCDC in utilizing available training facilities within the region. This programme needs a minimum operational budget of \$US 1.5 million a year as well as training places. Support for this programme by Member States is required through:

- (i) Financial grants for the operation of the programme;
- (ii) Provision of fellowships, scholarships and trainee places through the OAU and the ECA for the benefit of other Member States;
- (iii) Nominating nationals for training under the programmes, including student and teacher exchange arrangements;
- (iv) Providing regular information on national training and scholarship facilities available for training nationals of other African countries.

### 3. International Action

114. The principle of cooperation and collective self-reliance, which Member States have adopted, recognizes, in respect of human resource development and utilization, that Member States must first help themselves individually and collectively in striving for survival and progress. However, international support to aid human resource development is welcome as supplementary to the African self-reliant effort. Such assistance should be seen and regarded as reinforcing national, regional and multinational development efforts that Member States must make in order that there can be development and progress. In this effort the continued and active collaboration of all international agencies within the United Nations system and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies should be effectively mobilized in support of national, subregional and regional efforts for human resource development and utilization.

### Chapter V Science and Technology

115. The summit notes the background and evolution of the negotiation procedure and the final outcome of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology Development (UNCSTD).

116. The inevitable conclusion arrived at is that as far as Member States are concerned, the UNCSTD realized only part of its objective and the Vienna Programme of Action leaves much to be desired.

117. Even though for Africa the outcome of UNCSTD was not as effective and fruitful as anticipated, it is felt that Member States should take appropriate steps to ensure their active participation in the post-UNCSTD dialogue.

118. While doing so Member States should direct their efforts to spelling out a strategy for development which should guide their thinking, planning and action on bringing about socioeconomic changes necessary for improving the quality of life of the majority of the people. This objective requires them to invest in science and technology resources for raising African standards of living and for relieving misery in the rural areas.

119. Attention should therefore be paid to the role of science and technology in integrated rural development. This would require, among other things, the generation of financial resources and political will and courage on the part of policy and decision-makers of the continent to induce a profound change with far-reaching effects on the use of science and technology as the basis of socioeconomic development as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency at this fateful juncture of history.

120. Member States should, therefore, adopt measures to ensure the development of an adequate science and technology base and the appropriate application of science and technology in spear heading development in agriculture; transport and communications; industry, including agro-allied industries; health and sanitation; energy, education and manpower development; housing, urban development and environment.

121. It is essential within this context, for governments to also take measures for exploiting markets for their locally manufactured capital and consumer goods as well as services in the Third World and other developing countries and to provide machinery for bilateral and/or multilateral cooperation among African or Third World countries, in a conscious effort to promote collective self-reliance.

122. The summit takes note of the Programme of Action for Science and Technology, which was endorsed subject to the following additional considerations:

(a) Member States should organize science and technology fairs on an annual or a biennial basis. These fairs will provide a forum for:

- (i) Exhibiting indigenous technologies;
- (ii) Exchange of knowledge and experience among African scientists and technologists;
- (iii) Promotion of technology transfer among Member States;
- (iv) Promotion of technical cooperation among Member States;

(b) Member States should formulate national policies on science and technology plans to be incorporated in the overall national development plan, as science and technology are a fundamental input to the development of all other sectors identified in the Strategy and Programme of Action for the Third Development Decade;

(c) Member States should take measures to promote research and development in science and technology, particularly by providing the necessary financial resources;

(d) Member States should take measures that will encourage skilled labour cadres to return to their countries of origin;

(e) Africa should have a total allocation of the order of at least 40 per cent of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development established by General Assembly resolution 34/218, for the implementation of projects submitted to the Fund;

(f) Member States should endeavour to participate effectively in activities of the International Year of the Disabled, more particularly in the international symposium to be held in July 1981 on technical cooperation among developing countries and technical assistance for disabled persons, particularly with a view to establishing or strengthening machinery for the application of science and technology to the fabrication of prototypes and new production of medical, educational and vocational equipment by utilizing indigenous resources and expertise.

#### 1. National Level

##### Programme 1: The National Science and Technology Base for Development

123. At the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade (1970-79) most Member States were becoming more and more aware of the role of science and technology in development. A number of institutions for science and technology had been set up. However, in spite of past and current efforts most Member States still lack the necessary national scientific and technological capability and consequently remained dependent on foreign technical skills for the execution of their scientific and technological tasks. Some of the shortcomings of the development of scientific and technology base for development at the national level may be traced to a number of factors, including:

(i) Persistence of the old international economic order and its technological dimensions, which have not changed;

- (ii) Ineffectiveness of existing national machinery in coping with indigenous technology development;
- (iii) Negative effects of imported foreign technology;
- (iv) Vagueness in the conception of science and technology policy and its contents;
- (v) Inability of existing science education to provide students with the essential skills for development and inappropriate clinical settings for essential skill acquisition;
- (vi) Rural/urban technological dichotomy;
- (vii) Ineffective linkage pattern of research and development and national production activity, in particular the persistent orientation towards research of general interest and free knowledge;
- (viii) Ineffective mobilization of the population for science and technology transfer transactions;
- (ix) Inadequacy of existing machinery for the regulation of technology transfer transactions;
- (x) Limited volume of financial resources devoted to science and technology;
- (xi) Low-level priority accorded to science and technology, particularly where available material financial resources are concerned.

124. For science and technology to play an effective role in national development, they must operate within a national framework and be coordinated with other sectors of the economy.

125. A new strategy for science and technology base has therefore to be evolved for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

Programme Element 1.1: Establishment by Each Member State of a  
National "Centre" for Science and Technology for Development

126. In this context the "Centre" is not necessarily meant to connote a physical and monolithic structure. It is used as a "shorthand" for a national organ or mechanism, the form and character of which is to be determined by each Member State with due regard to the structure and modus operandi of its governmental machinery.

127. The characteristic feature of the Centre is that it should have inputs from, and effective linkages with, national institutions such as:

- (i) The development planning organization;
- (ii) Investment and financial institutions;
- (iii) Research and development institutions;
- (iv) The education and training system;
- (v) Public and private enterprises;
- (vi) The industrial property system, technical and patent information;
- (vii) Standardization and quality control systems;

(viii) The legal system.

128. The overall goal of the Centre is to help the country in determining the origins and effects of alleviating the technological dependence and in approaching technological self-reliance by striking a socioeconomically favourable balance between foreign inputs and those inputs that are generated by the indigenous science and technology system and utilized by the national sectors of production and services. To attain this overall goal, the Centre would have to be capable of:

(a) Formulating an explicit national science and technology policy which translates the national policy for socioeconomic development into technological lines of action, and indigenous inputs;

(b) Assisting in the guidance and maximization of indigenous inputs through:

(i) Initiation and monitoring of the national science and technology policy, and preparation of national science and technology plans;

(ii) Organization of programmes for training manpower in science and technology policy formulation and planning;

(iii) Initiation of science and technology policies in areas such as:

- Indigenous development of technology, including research and development;
- Technology transfer;
- Development of critical natural resources;
- Science and technology manpower development and utilization;
- Population of science and technology;
- Financing science and technology activities;

(iv) Creation of the missing components needed for a comprehensive science and technology system (such as research and development institutions, technological information services; consultancy services, pilot plants and testing grounds, standardization and quality control establishments);

(v) Identification of the needs of the full range of the national economy, in terms of goods, services and techniques, which can be provided with the help of the national science and technology system;

(vi) Establishment of the policy instruments which encourage local innovations and facilitate more rapid and less costly acquisition of technology, through the provision in incentives and programming of the integrated and coordinated activities of the national science and technology system;

(vii) Promotion of the indigenous generation of technology linked specifically to design/production, research and development;

(c) Assisting in the rationalization and regulations of foreign inputs through:

(i) Identification of the needs of the full range of the national economy, in terms of goods, services and techniques which must be produced with the use of foreign inputs;



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- (ii) Acquisition and analysis of information on alternative sources of technology for production and service sectors;
- (iii) Evaluation and selection of technologies for production and service sectors;
- (iv) Unpackaging of imported technology to progressively increase the share of the indigenous contributions;
- (v) Promotion of the adaptation and absorption of important technologies;
- (vi) Negotiation of transfer of technology transactions from a position of relative strength.

### Programme 2: Development of Human Resources for Science and Technology

129. Top priority should be given to the development of human resources for the creation of a science and technology infrastructure of manpower, knowledge-skills, innovation and productive capacities to absorb and adapt imported technology, on the one hand and, on the other, to develop technology locally for the identification, exploration and exploitation of natural resources and the conversion of raw materials into semi-finished and finished goods and products; this would entail a drastic change in the orientation of education and training programmes within a newly created social infrastructure in which social facilities and services are accessible to all and the dignity of labour accorded a high social value.

130. Primary education should aim at providing instructional materials highlighting the role of technology in society in a simple and demonstrative manner. At this stage, an understanding of the rural environment and the use of traditional technology by past and present African rural societies to make life easier should form major components of instruction. The learning-by-doing method of skill and knowledge transfer should play a significant role.

131. At advanced levels, training programmes need to be reoriented towards the production of technologists and not merely engineers in the various traditional or "conventional" disciplines. This would require the introduction of courses in economics, management, technology, including the history of technology development, the impact of technology on society, technology generation and diffusion, and law.

132. At the middle level, where the need is currently acute, measures must be taken to introduce elements of the above programmes in education programmes, adequate attention being paid to students' motivation. Emphasis must be placed on do-it-yourself techniques.

133. With regard to the development of technical entrepreneurship, there is a need to direct attention to current practice in the training of technical manpower.

134. The learning-by-doing method of skill transfer and the demonstration effect in production and service-type situations must be given top priority in order to produce the professional with the versatility required to solve design problems in the country.

#### Programme Element 2.1: Manpower Needs Surveys

135. This element involves the conducting of surveys of scientific and technological manpower needs in all sectors, and the determination of the mix of professional manpower requirements on which development should be based.

#### Programme Element 2.2: Development of Technical Entrepreneurship

136. This element requires the following activities:

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- (i) Expansion and intensification of the learning-by-doing method in the training of technical manpower;
- (ii) Introduction of management courses in existing conventional engineering and technical training curricula;
- (iii) Broadening of the training of engineers to include mastery of the practical elements of technology as well as of other related dimensions of technology development processes.

### Programme Element 2.3: Training in Technical Fields of Critical Manpower Shortage

137. This calls for the establishment of training programmes in technical fields where there are acute shortages of manpower, such as production engineering, industrial design, chemical engineering and metallurgy, and in fields relevant to project preparation, evaluation, etc.

### Programme Element 2.4: Development of Programmes to Train and Encourage More Women to Enter Science and Technology

### Programme Element 2.5: Mobilization of the Adaptive Technology Potential in the Informal Sector

138. In Africa today a considerable amount of adaptive technology and technical creativity exists in wayside smithies and other mechanical workshops.

139. Programmes should be developed to mobilize these capabilities for: (i) feeding into the productive sectors; (ii) training (through the process of learning-by-doing) of school dropouts; and (iii) training/orientation of the rural population, in general, and women, in particular, to deal with simple technical problems arising from living and working in these rural areas.

### Programme Element 2.6: Mass Popularization of Science and Technology

140. Adult skill and literacy campaigns in science and technology should be mounted, using the national languages, where possible, with the primary object of getting rural women to participate more effectively in agricultural and rural technology programmes and projects (e.g., food production, preservation, storage and use, and nutrition, etc.); the method of learning-by-doing should be used in these campaigns.

### Programme Element 2.7: Curriculum Revision

141. Campaigns for large-scale curriculum revision should be mounted as a matter of priority by Member States so as to render all levels of education and training more relevant to the development needs of the local African environment. Member States should carefully define the objectives of such curriculum revision by highlighting the need to emphasize traditional cultural values and to understand the working of rural society. The curriculum revisers must aim, when their proposals are appropriately executed, at arriving at human end-products possessing skills and knowledge which would make them socially useful, either on their own or as employees, and capable of living and working in harmony with their environment. The first phase of this activity should be completed by the end of 1981.

### Programme Element 2.8: Training of Science and Technology Trainers

142. Institutions and programmes should be established or strengthened for training, on a continuous basis, of science and technology teachers and instructors.

### Programme Element 2.9: Stopping the Brain-Drain

143. Member States currently suffer major losses resulting from migrations of indigenous skilled manpower to the developed countries. Action should be initiated, in collaboration with the international community, to tackle the root causes of this problem in order to reverse this trend.

144. Special attention should be paid to the aforementioned human resources development programmes and especially to the following areas in which product development is deemed critical in the short run:

- (a) Building materials;
- (b) Pharmaceuticals and fertilizers;
- (c) Transport and communications equipment;
- (d) Agricultural tools and equipment.

Programme 3: Development of Infrastructure for Science and Technology Base

145. The continent continues to be technologically backward and dependent on industrialized countries, principally because many Member States have failed to take most of the actions required to achieve self-reliance.

146. The summit notes the grave consequences of this technological backwardness and dependence that make it urgently necessary to break with conventional methods and concepts and to get away from disfunctional internal economic patterns.

147. The patterns need to be restructured and methods devised for the kind of development process that Africa should institute in the 1980s: the success of this approach will depend on the degree of political will and commitment that Member States can muster for this purpose.

Programme Element 3.1: Development and Transfer of Technology

148. Special attention should be paid to the sociocultural milieu of the majority of the population and an attempt to satisfy their needs should be made by urging traditional technologies, where worthwhile, developing new ones and adapting imported technology. Invention, innovation and diffusion should be given top priority in this context. Existing scientific and technological capability could have a market, and some mechanisms whereby capability can be transformed into goods and services to satisfy demand should be evolved.

149. Member States should encourage a balanced development of rural industry and agriculture so as to ensure that there will be demand for rural goods and services as well as for the technologies to produce them.

150. The development of research and development should be encouraged in the above exercise by the creation of a competitive environment in which the research undertaken at universities and other institutions is geared to development needs, and particularly to those identified in the rural areas. When relevant inventions are made, technical entrepreneurs can transform them into practical production items, thus providing a much-needed link between the innovative and productive systems.

151. Action should be taken to ensure that technology is transferred under general conditions acceptable to the recipient country and supportive of a self-reliant and self-sustaining strategy in the development of local and scientific capabilities. Technical assistance and foreign aid programmes should be carefully scrutinized through established machinery so as to ensure that the country will benefit to the greatest possible extent from these programmes and that balanced socioeconomic development will result.

152. Such machinery should regulate the technological and other activities of transnational corporations in the recipient country so as to ensure that they make a positive contribution in areas such as the development of

indigenous scientific and technological skills; the generation of local employment opportunities; and the transfer of technological and managerial knowledge to local distributors and users of capital goods and other products manufactured by the local subsidiaries.

- (a) A primary activity is to conduct studies:
  - (i) To identify technological needs of the majority of the population;
  - (ii) To understand the character of the local recipients of technology, their orientation and preferences;
  - (iii) To understand how technology affects development, develops and is diffused in society, as well as technology adaptation techniques;
  - (iv) To understand how transnational corporations operate their structure and policies, and how these affect the development process, so as to increase awareness and perception of policymakers on all the above matters (seminars and workshops should be arranged for this purpose);
- (b) National sectoral policies should then be formulated and laws enacted to guide the development and use of local technology, and to regulate the choice, flow, adaptation and use of imported technology and the activities of transnational corporations;
- (c) National policy units to advise on development choice, transfer and adaptation of technology, and to supervise and follow up implementation of technology-related activities should be established or strengthened. The result of the manpower survey will assist in determining the professional skill mix required in these sectors, and adequate training programmes can then be mounted to develop negotiating capacities and strengthen bargaining positions, and to improve the capacity to assess, unpackage, install, operate and maintain technology;
- (d) Awards and patent incentives should be established for inventions and innovations, and for work done in local scientific and technological institutions, other types of institutions in industry, etc., directed towards satisfying the development needs of the rural population and towards other neglected development areas;
- (e) Local scientific and technological personnel should be encouraged to participate in debates on development issues, and on science and technology matters, so as to ensure a wide diffusion of knowledge of technological achievement;
- (f) Registers of imported technologies, classified by sector and by short, medium and long-term replacement potential should be set up;
- (g) National negotiating capabilities should be strengthened by crash training programmes developed with the assistance of Third World countries, regional organizations such as ECA, the United Nations and other international organizations, in areas such as the following:
  - (i) The international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;
  - (ii) The international code of conduct relating to transnational corporations (TNCs);
  - (iii) The revision of the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property;
  - (h) The facilities and expertise of the regional technological institutions should be used in order to develop a common African position in negotiations with TNCs.

153. In many of the areas outlined above, Member States can benefit from the assistance of the OAU, the United Nations system, and other regional and international organizations.

Programme Element 3.2: Acquisition, Processing and Dissemination of Technological Information

154. Lack of information is one of the most serious obstacles to selection, acquisition and use of appropriate technology options. An understanding of the local environment, character and orientation of the transferees is as important as information on the technology to be supplied. Care should therefore be taken to ensure that the technology supplies match the local needs identified. Machinery should be established to assess and promote the acquisition and dissemination of information on the range of alternative technologies, processes and products available for a particular application. The following measures are proposed:

- (a) Establishment or strengthening of a national centre for technology information dealing with:
  - (i) Importation of technology: identification of subsidiaries of foreign firms in the region and elsewhere; compilation of information on the operation of transnational corporations and regular dissemination of such information to the business sectors of the economy; compilation of data on low-cost and other adapted technology within the country or available from other developing countries and regions; compilation of data on foreign investments, imports, raw materials, prices of products on the international market, standards and related matters, etc.;
  - (ii) Data and statistics on local technological capabilities and infrastructure: data on local capability to obtain, adapt or generate the required technology; information on the relationship between demand for goods and services and efforts to supply adequate technology (and the related problems of understanding the character and orientation of transferees); information on centres capable of providing technical advice and information, existing engineering consulting firms, standard institutions, etc.;
  - (iii) The provision of the above services to various sectors of the economy, but especially to the production system;
- (b) The organization jointly by African and Third World governments of programmes to provide fellowships and/or scholarships to enable science and technology students to study and visit centres of technology development in countries such as China, Japan, India, the Republic of Korea, etc., to gain experience and collect information on the history of technology development in these countries. Such programmes should be planned by interdisciplinary teams of experts drawn from Third World and participating African countries and African national training programmes involving universities, research and development institutions, industry, management and business institutions;
- (c) Encouragement of the establishment and/or strengthening of local scientific and technological associations and societies. National technology information centres should establish or strengthen ties with other regional technology information systems and technology information centres of Third World countries to facilitate the flow and exchange of information in all fields relevant to socioeconomic development;
- (d) With the assistance of the ECA, regional institutions and other Third World country institutions pilot studies on agricultural and industrial extension services so as to establish an improved framework for feedback from them to the research and development and productive centres;
- (e) Actively supporting and strengthening African regional organizations in the field of patent documentation and information, such as ESARIPO and ESAPADIC, CAPI and PADIS.

Programme Element 3.3: Institution Building

155. Institutions and/or institutional arrangements are required at both the national and sectoral levels for the development of technology, the regulation of the transfer and adaptation of technology, for educating and training

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scientific and technological manpower, at various levels, and for financing science and technology development activities.

156. Considerable political will and commitment on the part of policymakers are requested in order to create adequate institutions and to restructure and reorient existing ones to enable them to provide effective solutions to the problems of development. All Member States should establish by law an overall guiding agency with economic and administrative autonomy, and make provision for the permanent financing and establishment of other sections of the science and technology infrastructure.

### Programme Element 3.4: Markets

157. Member States should take measures for collectively exploiting markets for locally manufactured capital and consumer goods and services in Third World and developed countries.

### Programme Element 3.5: Cooperation

158. Member States should provide machinery for bilateral and/or multilateral cooperation among themselves and/or Third World countries in a conscious effort to promote collective self-reliance.

159. Such machinery should identify areas of common interest requiring collective action and make full use of the expertise available within the regional and international organizations when advice and other forms of assistance are required.

## Programme 4: Establishment, Improvement and Strengthening Local Production Capacity

### Programme Element 4.1: Measures

160. Member States should take specific and explicit measures for making full use of local production capacity in railway and civil aviation workshops, arts and crafts centres, etc., already existing in their countries.

161. These measures should provide guidance and directives for the establishment of new workshops which would diversify their activities by manufacturing spare parts, agricultural implements and machine tools necessary for production in various sectors.

### Programme Element 4.2: Mobilization of Indigenous Technology Potential in the Formal and Informal Sectors

162. The workshops mentioned above should also serve as basic structures for promoting, strengthening and encouraging individual initiatives in informal local technology so that production can be improved and increased. These workshops should furthermore be used to the greatest possible extent for in-plant vocational training of indigenous personnel in the various fields of industrial production.

## Programme 5: Enactment of Rural Development

### Programme Element 5.1: Development of Low- Cost Rural Technologies

163. A common characteristic of the African population is that a very high proportion (about 80 per cent) lives in rural areas. To improve the quality of life of these rural populations and minimize the drudgery of their existence, it is necessary to develop and diffuse low-cost rural technologies.

164. Special facilities and resources should be devoted to:

(a) The development of low-cost technologies for rural agriculture and industrial production, transportation, communication and other activities to be carried out, whenever possible, in the rural areas;

- (b) The development of low-cost energy sources, particular attention being paid to solar energy, wind-power, and biomass, water-power, and geothermal energy;
- (c) The establishment or strengthening, as a model for industrial development, of small-scale industries and "artisan" enterprises, combined with the vigorous promotion of research and development capabilities in agriculture and small-scale industrial activity.

Programme 6: Science and Technology Inputs  
Required for the Activation of the Development Programme Sector

165. Africa's development strategy for the next decades has, inter alia, the following priorities:

- (i) The attainment of self-sufficiency in food;
- (ii) The establishment of a sound industrial base;
- (iii) The physical integration of the region through the development of transport and communication;
- (iv) The development of the capabilities required to enable governments to establish sovereignty over their natural resources;
- (v) The establishment of mutually beneficial and equitable relations between Member States and the rest of the world;
- (vi) The attainment of a substantial increase in the present meagre share that intra-African trade accounts for in total African trade.

166. This African strategy has been further translated, for operational purposes, into specific areas that deserve immediate and particular emphasis during the five-year period from 1980 to 1985.

167. The following sectors, which have been identified as priority areas for urgent action, require science and technology inputs for their development and activation:

- (i) Research and development;
- (ii) Development of appropriate technologies;
- (iii) Evaluation and regulation of technologies that may be imported for the sector;
- (iv) Transfer of research findings and locally developed packages of technology;
- (v) Development of essential equipment and technical facilities;
- (vi) Scientific and technical training and manpower development for the various sectors, including manufacturing, production, maintenance and repairs.

6.1 Food and Agriculture

168. In the area of food and agriculture, scientific and technological activities are needed in the priority areas of:

- (a) Agricultural chemicals;

- (b) Improved seeds;
- (c) Forest products;
- (d) Agricultural tools and implements;
- (e) Storage and processing techniques;
- (f) Irrigation technology;
- (g) Fisheries.

Programme Element 6.1: Establishment or Strengthening of National Machinery

169. Food and agricultural development policy and policy instruments must be created with emphasis on the integrated development of the rural sector of the economy, taking into account, inter alia, the following:

- (a) The provision of an institutional infrastructure for training the required manpower, especially women, in identified priority areas of need (see programme elements 2.2; 2.3; 2.4);
- (b) The provision of adequate channels of communications linking the agricultural, transport and communications, industrial planning, finances, labour and employment, research and other relevant sectors of the economy;
- (d) The provision of local machinery at the national level to regulate land use and to foster subregional and regional multinational cooperation in the use of such mechanisms when established.

170. Such a policy and policy instruments should also perform the following functions:

- (a) Development and improvement of irrigation facilities, including water conservation and management;
- (b) Intensification of the use of improved hand tools and draught animals and promotion of mechanized farming;
- (c) Ensuring that processing is carried out to a greater extent at least to the secondary, if not final, stages, so as to promote substitution of local for imported food;
- (d) Improvement of storage facilities in order to reduce post-harvest losses and to ensure adequacy of food supplies;
- (e) Multiplication and distribution of high-yielding seed varieties and of animal breeds;
- (f) Improvement of animal health and hygiene;
- (g) Development of industrialized offshore fishing fleets and increased productivity of fisheries;
- (h) Intensification of plant protection.

6.2 Industry

171. In the industrial sectors scientific and technological inputs are required in the six priority areas identified by African Ministers of Industry:



- (i) Food and agro-industries;
- (ii) Building materials and construction industries;
- (iii) Metals and metal products industries;
- (iv) Engineering and engineering products industries;
- (v) Chemical industries; and
- (vi) Forest-based industries.

Action for the development of the above areas would require the provision of facilities for the capital goods industry to produce transport and communications equipment, and agricultural tools and equipment, and to manufacture basic chemicals, leading to the production of fertilizers and pharmaceuticals, as well as to key building materials, spare parts and components for the above products.

Programme Element 6.2 (i): Establishment or strengthening of national machinery for the establishment of industrial policies and instruments which would ensure, inter alia, the following:

- (a) Adequate and integrated rural development and backward and forward linkages between and among the subsectors of industry mentioned above, the transport and communications system, health facilities, water and energy supply, finance, the education and training system, research, labour and employment and other relevant sectors of the economy;
- (b) The provision of an institutional infrastructure for the training of the required manpower at all levels, and especially women, in the areas of need identified by African Ministers of Industry (see particularly programme elements 2.2; 2.4; 2.5).

172. It would also perform the following functions in certain industrial subsectors, namely chemicals, metals, engineering, forestry building materials and construction:

- (a) Evaluate existing capabilities in all the above sectors, and develop appropriate manpower development programmes in them, as outlined in programme elements 2.2 and 2.3, with a view to exploiting adequately the sectors identified;
- (b) Evaluate existing potential in domestic raw materials, existing facilities for financing, markets, and production of imports for the industries;
- (c) Conduct studies on the local environment and on the character and orientation of transferees and transferers, especially the TNCs, with a view to ensuring that the supply of technology matches the demand (e.g., the creation of small scale industries) and for creating policies to regulate the business activities of the TNCs;
- (d) Conduct studies of the kinds of structures developed by other Third World countries to develop scientific and technological capabilities in the industrial sectors identified with a view to using the results in pilot operations designed for initiating a self-sustaining industrialization process;
- (e) Examine possible ways of generating funds locally for science and technology activities in the industrial subsectors identified;
- (f) Examine the structural requirements for making the best use, at the national level, of regional institutions with functions having a bearing on the development of the various sectors.

Programme Element 6.2 (ii): Establishment or strengthening of the following national institutions:

- (a) A consulting engineering and management institution with capabilities for undertaking feasibility studies, project evaluation and design, selection of equipment, evaluation of contracts, etc.;
- (b) A standards and quality control institution;
- (c) Legal mechanisms for regulating the import of techniques, and for promoting regional and subregional cooperation.

6.3 Natural Resources (Minerals, Water and Forests)

- (i) Establishment or strengthening of national machinery for the creation of policies to ensure that proper backward and forward linkages exist between these resource sectors and other sectors of the economy in order to promote integrated rural development.

173. Such machinery will also perform the functions listed below:

Programme Element 6.3 (i): Mineral Resources Sector

- (a) Establish the mineral resource base (both land and sea-based) by undertaking geological, mineral exploration and mapping;
- (b) Prospect, evaluate, extract and market the minerals;
- (c) Negotiate satisfactory agreements with foreign governments or TNCs for carrying out any of the functions mentioned above;
- (d) Make provision for providing equipment, and for training of the range and quality of the manpower required, taking into account programme elements 2.2, 2.3, 2.5.

Programme Element 6.3 (ii): Water Resources Sector

- (a) Establish an inventory of surface and groundwater sources;
- (b) Develop special techniques for managing water resources, i.e. collect data on water availability and quality, forecast demand in various rural sectors and develop and use technologies for recovery and recycling;
- (c) Develop technologies for collecting water in rural areas, for distribution (e.g., hand pumps and other devices), for irrigation, for treating polluted water, and for disposal of wastewater;
- (e) Negotiate technology transfers for the activities outlined above, as necessary, on terms most favourable to the recipient country.

Programme Element 6.3 (iii): Forest Resources Sector

- (a) Establish an inventory of forest resources;
- (b) Introduce new plant species for increased productivity through breeding and fertilization techniques;
- (c) Promote indigenous research and study of indigenous species in particular ecological areas;

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- (d) Develop appropriate labour-utilizing technologies and manufacture equipment for clearing, planting, logging and processing of all sizes of logs;
- (e) Develop technologies for storage and preservation of forest products;
- (f) Develop adequate treatment or management techniques for forestry, through use of the most appropriate system of silviculture;
- (g) Make provision for training of manpower and dissemination of information on management and use of forests.

### 6.4 Energy Resources

Programme Element 6.4: Establishment or strengthening of national machinery for the creation of policies to ensure that proper backward and forward linkages exist between the energy sector and other sectors of the economy in order to promote integrated rural development, and for performing the following functions:

- (a) Make an exhaustive inventory of the energy resources (land and sea-based), using geological, geophysical, airborne, etc., techniques and evaluate the potential;
- (b) Periodically assess demand and supply patterns for rural households, and for agricultural, industrial and transport uses, so as to develop energy techniques and to plan future management;
- (c) Develop efficient structures for energy distribution;
- (d) Collect, analyse, assess, catalogue and disseminate information, by means of various techniques on technologies available locally and in the foreign markets, for the development and use of new and renewable sources of energy;
- (e) Make arrangements for training manpower at all levels, particular attention being paid to relevant manpower development under programme elements 2.2, 2.3, 2.5;
- (f) Make arrangements for the development of research and development of institutions for producing energy from waste materials, and for the development of storage or conservation techniques;
- (g) Develop capabilities for negotiating elements, if necessary, for the transfer of technology to perform various functions related to energy development;
- (h) Examine possible structures for making the best use of regional and subregional institutions.

### 6.5 Transport and Communications

Programme Element 6.5 (i): Provide the Science and Technology Inputs for the Implementation of the Programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade

### 6.6 Health and Sanitation

Programme Element 6.6 (i): Establishment or Strengthening of National Machinery to Develop Policies, Taking into Account, inter alia, the Following Elements

- (a) The overall need to provide health care to the community as a whole and particularly to its poorest segments within the context of integrated rural development;

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(b) The development of environmentally and culturally sound technology, so as to ensure that the equipment and drugs selected will be manufactured at low costs (e.g., from indigenous materials) and making provisions for acquiring information relevant to the pressing problems of health care, and for the regular exchange of information with other countries;

(c) The assessment of needs in terms of the range and numbers of personnel and institutions required within the context of integrated rural development;

(d) The development of appropriate linkages with the other vital sectors of the economy.

174. Such machinery will also be responsible, inter alia, for the performance of the following activities:

(a) Drawing up an inventory of essential drugs necessary to cure debilitating diseases;

(b) Intensive studies (research and development) of the effectiveness of medicinal plants for treating various transmissible diseases and recording of cures; special attention should be paid to identifying suitable forest resources for this purpose;

(c) The selection of mid-level manpower for training under programme elements 2.2 and 2.3 to work with health research workers in universities and hospitals in order to produce low-cost health equipment;

(d) The transfer of traditional medicine from the informal to the formal health sector, especially in the rural areas, and the training of practitioners of traditional medicine in basic health procedures in various fields (e.g., family planning, preventive health care, food products available in the rural areas and of high nutritional value), and the encouragement of research and development activities in this sector;

(e) The establishment and improvement of training institutions for paramedical and nursing personnel at the required levels;

(f) Coordinating the collection, analysis, assessment, cataloguing and dissemination of relevant health information from indigenous and foreign sources;

(g) The expansion and improvement of medical and nursing services and facilities for both urban and rural areas.

### 6.7 Housing and Urban Development

175. In this sector appropriate attention should be paid to the development of specifications (i.e. building construction requirements with reference to particular materials and methods) and performance codes (design and engineering criteria - see programme element 6.2 (i) in relation to the building materials industry).

#### Programme Element 6.7 (i): Establishment or Strengthening of National Machinery to Perform the Following Functions

(a) Establish a coherent national system of codes and standards, and develop techniques and processes, etc., for testing and for quality control;

(b) Promote the development of self-help construction by providing design standards, manuals and codes, etc., for simple housing units for the urban and rural areas;

(c) Make provision for adequate utilities, particularly for water, sewerage, and waste disposal systems;

(d) Take steps to promote tropical architecture and urban and rural planning and design;

- (e) Examine possible structures to be created at the national level to make the best use of subregional, regional and international institutions.

#### 6.8 Environment

##### Programme Element 6.8 (i): Establishment of Machinery to Assess and Mitigate the Impact on the Environment of Development Activities

176. This will embrace activities in all the sectors mentioned above with a view to minimizing or eliminating altogether any harmful effects on the biosphere. This would require, for example:

- (a) Establishment of techniques to manage and use forests and grasslands so as to prevent the exposure of the land to soil and wind erosion;
- (b) Making provision for training manpower and dissemination of information on improving the environment;
- (c) Establishment of techniques for the proper exploitation of natural resources so as to prevent water and air pollution.

Programme Element 6.8 (ii): Introduction of relevant measures to support at the national, subregional and regional levels, the establishment of networks for monitoring and predicting natural disasters well in advance so that appropriate preventive and precautionary action can be taken at the national level in good time.

Programme Element 6.8 (iii): Establishment or strengthening of national machinery to combat drought and desertification particularly through:

- (a) Planning and managing the rational use of land, water and forest resources as part of the campaign against desertification;
- (b) Developing alternative sources of energy in order to reduce the use of woody plants and charcoal as the main sources of energy;
- (c) Developing innovative approaches in drought management and desertification control;
- (d) Developing systems to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technological information in these fields.

177. It may be necessary in some of these sectors, prior to the submission of proposals governing the nature of the infrastructure and other facilities required for a comprehensive action plan, to undertake the following activities:

- (i) Convene an expert working group to delineate priority fields of action and to develop a programme of field missions;
- (ii) Send missions to compile information on the status quo with respect to research and development and production facilities, manpower, technology components, etc., necessary to activate action in priority areas;
- (iii) Convene a meeting of experts to examine the mission report and make comprehensive proposals for a phased action plan at the national and regional levels;
- (iv) Convene an intergovernmental meeting to ratify proposals.

178. Projects of this nature can be undertaken by the OAU and ECA or by other regional organizations.

Programme 7: Mobilization of Funds for Science and Technology

179. Member States should take steps to improve existing and create new funding mechanisms to provide funds on a predictable and continuous basis at the national level, with a view to substantially increasing the resources available for the development of their scientific and technological capabilities and to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

180. To demonstrate their political will and commitment to improving the lot of these peoples, Member States are urged, within the coming decade, to aim at gradually reaching the target of mobilizing, at the domestic level, 1 per cent of their GDP for the development of their scientific and technological capabilities. This target could be achieved, among other things, through the following.

Programme Element 7.1: Establishment of a National Science and Technology Development Fund (NSIDF)

181. A science and technology development fund should be established for financing science and technology activities and for developing technological capabilities of relevant sectors of the economy.

182. This fund could be augmented by one of the following methods:

- (i) Increasing budgetary allocations for science and technology;
- (ii) Allocation of a certain percentage of taxes derived from the consumption of imported items to the research and development activities aimed at producing their equivalents locally and for using local resources;
- (iii) Institution of a levy on the gross income or turnover of major public and private enterprises engaged in production activities;
- (iv) Requiring all firms and enterprises with foreign equity holding to allocate a fixed percentage (to be determined nationally) of their total expenditures to nationally approved research and development activities within these enterprises. Where this cannot be done, the firms should contribute an equivalent amount to the NSTDF.

183. The National Center for Science and Technology for Development should work closely with the National Science and Technology Development Fund in these matters. The former will decide on the priorities for the use of the funds collected, the credit lines being allocated by the latter to the research and development institutions.

2. Subregional and Regional Levels

Programme Element 8.1: Support for the Operations of Regional and Subregional Intergovernmental Technological Institutions

184. A number of regional and subregional technological institutions have been established, following decisions taken by the Member States. Adequate resources should be made available by Member States and also obtained from other available international sources in order to develop such institutions to full operational levels. The ECA should provide the means of coordinating the activities of these institutions, both among the institutions themselves and in close consultation with the OAU, and among Member States. Member States should designate national local points for effective linkage with the institutions and the ECA so as to ensure that full use is made of their services.

185. The following is an illustrative list of such institutions:

- (i) African Regional Centre for Technology (Dakar, Senegal);

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- (ii) African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (Ibadan, Nigeria);
- (iii) African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (Nairobi, Kenya);
- (iv) Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (Nairobi, Kenya);
- (v) Organization Africaine pour propriété intellectuelle (OAPI) (Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon);
- (vi) East African Mineral Resources Development Centre (Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania);
- (vii) African Regional Organization for Standardization Centre (Accra, Ghana);
- (viii) African Remote Sensing Council and its relevant Centre (Ouagadougou, Kinshasa, Cairo, Ile-Ife, Nairobi);
- (ix) Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (Ile-Ife);
- (x) Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping (Nairobi, Kenya).

186. Other institutions at various stages of establishment are:

- (i) Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre;
- (ii) Regional Centre for Solar Energy Research and Development.

187. The successful operation of these intergovernmental institutions depends to a large measure on financial contributions from Member States.

188. Member States are invited to take steps to ensure the regular payment of their contributions at the agreed intervals, so as to enable these institutions to perform the functions that the governments themselves have assigned to them in furthering the development and progress of Africa.

189. Institution building constitutes an important, strategic and tactical device in the process of inter-linked forward movement of socioeconomic systems. Member States should therefore collaborate in the establishment of institutional machinery in the areas of science and technology development whenever it is deemed necessary to do so.

### Programme Element 8.1 (i): Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation; Science And Technology

190. Member States should, whenever possible, cooperate in the identification and implementation of elements of the Programme of Action for Africa as a further means of strengthening their scientific and technological capabilities.

### Programme Element 8.2: Undertaking Feasibility Studies for the Programme

#### Programme Element 8.2 (i): Establishment of Multinational Teaching Companies

191. The history of the development of technology in countries such as Japan, China, India, Republic of Korea, Mexico and Brazil, provides Africa with several lessons worthy of emulation.

192. In particular, the carefully planned institutionalization of the learning-by-doing process is recommended for serious attention. Institutions which are "engineering equivalents" of teaching hospitals should be established, initially, at the subregional level.

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### Programme Element 8.2 (ii): Establishment of Regional and Subregional Technical Consultancies

193. Africa continues to rely heavily on external sources for consultancy in the planning and preparation of development projects, including feasibility studies, project preparation and evaluation, project design and monitoring of implementation.

194. A few indigenous consultancy agencies exist, but these require strengthening and their capability needs to be increased.

195. Through subregional and regional cooperation, institutions or associations of indigenous technical consultants should be established at the regional and subregional levels to assist in the development and strengthening of national consultancies and to handle multinational, and, where appropriate, complex national projects.

### Programme Element 8.2 (iii): Establishment of Centres of Excellence for Training and Research

### Programme Element 8.3: Development of Exchange Programmes for Women for the Improvement of Skills

196. Certain African subregions are noted for highly developed traditional skills in weaving, dyeing, local production of toys and general handcraft.

197. Exchange programmes should be developed for women on a subregional basis, through the specialized agencies of the OAU and the ECA MULPOCs (Multinational Programming and Operational Centers), for transferring these skills from subregion to subregion, thus diffusing them generally throughout Africa.

### Programme Element 8.4: Regional Finance

198. Special efforts should be made to ensure the availability of adequate resources for funding science and technology development and activities at the regional level. These efforts should include the following:

(i) The African Development Bank (ADB), in the spirit of the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, should devote at least half of its programme resources to multinational projects, and assign a definite percentage of these resources to financing science and technology projects during the period 1980 to 2000;

(ii) The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA) should devote at least one third of its resources to multinational projects and assign a definite percentage of its resources to financing science and technology projects during the period 1980 to 2000;

(iii) Regional development banks should help to build regional potential in the fields of consultancy, engineering, design and construction, by making maximum use of the potential available within the region;

(iv) The OAU and the ECA should seek funds from international funding and development agencies, UNDP, the newly established United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology and other international financing institutions in order to finance those projects in the region during the period 1980 to 2000 which contribute most to the strengthening of scientific and technological capabilities.

## 3. International Level

### Programme Element 9.1: Financial and Technical Assistance

199. Of the regional groupings of countries of the world that constitute the developing countries (Group of 77), Africa is the largest in terms of number of countries, has the largest concentration of the least developed



countries, and is the most backward and disadvantaged in the field of science and technology for development. Africa should therefore be accorded serious and urgent attention in the allocation and disbursement of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development during the two years of operation of this fund under the administration of UNDP.

200. Member States should request a total allocation of the order of at least 40 per cent of the fund for projects submitted for the development of scientific and technological capabilities.

201. The following are the proposals for disbursement of this allocation:

- (i) Assistance to countries in developing and implementing projects under programme element 1.1;
- (ii) Assistance to countries in developing and implementing projects under programme elements 2.2 and 2.5;
- (iii) Assistance to countries in developing and implementing projects under programme elements 2.3 and 2.4;
- (iv) Assistance to countries in developing and implementing projects under programme element 5.1;
- (v) For UNDP preparatory assistance and/or full-scale projects with the appropriate executing agencies under programme elements 6.1 (i) to 6.8 (iii);
- (vi) For UNDP preparatory assistance and full-scale projects with the appropriate executing agencies under programme element 8.1;
- (vii) For preparatory assistance for the establishment of industrial complexes under the relevant programme element;
- (viii) For preparatory assistance for the establishment of the subregional institutions or associations under programme element 8.2 (ii);
- (ix) For the development and implementation through the specialized agencies of the OAU and the ECA MULPOCs of the women's institutions or associations under programme element 8.3.

202. Member States should join with other Third World countries in restructuring relevant existing international funding agencies, with a view to establishing a better balance and distribution of power within them. Adequate African representation at the the decision-making level in the newly established United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology Development should be demanded.

203. Member States should give active support to and participate in the effort to establish a Third World Bank for Science and Technology.

#### Other Sources of Funding

204.

- (i) Member States are urged to continue to seek funding on an increased scale from the international funding agencies which have, in the past, provided financing for development projects, such as IBRD and IBAD. Emphasis should be placed as much as possible on collaborative or multinational projects among Member States themselves and other Third World countries;
- (ii) New regional science and technology funds should be established and existing ones, such as the UNESCO Special Fund for research and development projects in Africa and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund administered by UNIDO, should be strengthened for appropriate utilization.

Chapter VI  
Transport and Communications

Background

205. The Member States have always recognized that transport and communications constitute a most important sector on whose development depends not only the growth in other sectors but also the socioeconomic integration of Africa, as well as the promotion of intra- and extra-African trade.

206. In recognition of the special importance of the transport and communications sector for the African economy, the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of Ministers in March 1977 adopted a resolution calling for the declaration of a Decade for Transport and Communications. This resolution was endorsed first by the Economic and Social Council and secondly by the General Assembly of the United Nations which accordingly proclaimed the Transport and Communications Decade for Africa, 1978-88. This resolution was subsequently adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Monrovia in July 1979.

General Strategy

207. The summit endorses the principal goals of the strategy for the decade defined by the ECA Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in May 1979, that Member States should work towards:

- (a) Promotion of the integration of transport and communications infrastructures with a view to increasing intra-African trade;
- (b) Ensuring the coordination of the various transport systems in order to increase their efficiency;
- (c) Opening up of the landlocked countries and isolated regions;
- (d) Harmonization of national regulations and reduction to a minimum of physical and non-physical barriers with the aim of facilitating the movement of persons and goods;
- (e) Stimulating the use of local, human and material resources, the standardization of networks and of equipment, research and dissemination of techniques adapted to the African context in the building of transport and communication infrastructures;
- (f) Promotion of industry in the field of transport and communication equipment; and
- (g) Mobilization of technical and financial resources during the decade, with a view to promoting the development and modernization of transport and communication infrastructures in Africa.

208. These goals have to be realized through the implementation of projects classified in accordance with their relevance in meeting the problems of transport and communications in Africa as follows:

- (a)
  - (i) Regional projects;
  - (ii) Subregional projects;
  - (iii) National projects with a regional or subregional impact;

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(b) Projects for the least developed, landlocked, newly independent, island and front line and other majority ruled countries in southern Africa;

(c) Projects of concern to other countries.

209. The summit decides also to implement the decade in two phases:

### Phase I: 1980 to 1983

- Continued implementation of ongoing projects;
- Implementation of projects already identified and studied and which are only waiting to be financed;
- Identification of technical feasibility and economic studies of other projects and a search for their financing.

### Phase II: 1984 to 1988

- Continued implementation of projects undertaken in the course of the first phase;
- Financing and implementation of new projects;
- Continuation and identification of other new projects.

### Mechanism for the Implementation of the Decade

210. To ensure a proper and successful implementation of the decade, mechanisms for coordination and monitoring have been set up at both the regional and subregional levels. These mechanisms will work in cooperation with the existing or planned national structures.

211. At the regional level, the ECA has been designated by the United Nations General Assembly as the "lead agency" with overall responsibility for the whole decade programme, including coordination of the implementation of the decade programme at all levels and assisting in the mobilization of the resources required.

212. In carrying out this work, the ECA, in collaboration with the OAU, will cooperate through an Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee with all relevant United Nations organizations.

213. A conference of ministers responsible for transport and communications matters should be convened every two years to follow up the implementation programme for the decade and to define the means for mobilizing the resources needed.

214. At the subregional level, the ECA set up, in 1977, the Multinational Programming and Operational Centers (MULPOCs) in five African subregions (Eastern and Southern Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, North Africa and the Great Lakes Community). These MULPOCs will coordinate the implementation of the decade programme at the subregional level.

215. In each MULPOC the respective Ministers of Transport and Communications will review annually the implementation of selected projects under the decade.

### First Phase Programme

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216. In order to contribute further to the success of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, the ECA was entrusted with the responsibility of drawing up the groundwork for the first phase of the decade programme, i.e. the identification of projects in the different subsectors of transport and communications.

217. These projects were subsequently screened and approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in Addis Ababa in May 1979.

218. Resulting from that conference, the total projects and their costs have been published in two volumes entitled Global strategy and plan of action: First phase 1980-83.

219. Volume I contains an analysis of the present state of the various modes of transportation and means of communication in Africa and an attempt to formulate specific recommendations in the light of which projects have been identified.

220. A technical description of each of these projects and an estimate of its costs and advantages are compiled in volume II. This last volume is, in fact, divided into 12 sub-volumes corresponding to the 12 subsectors of transport and communications which have been analysed.

221. The total number of projects ready for implementation during the first phase comprises 450 transport projects and 100 communications projects.

222. The cost of the 550 projects that are ready for immediate implementation, plus the cost for studies relating to the 221 remaining projects, amounts to a total of \$US 8.85 billion, which is broken down into the various subsectors, as shown in the table below.

Transport	In million of United States dollars	Percentage
I. Roads and road transport (ROP)	1,796.19	20
II. Railways and rail transport	3,223.10	36.5
III. Maritime transport (SHP)	320.04	4
IV. Ports (HAP)	2,240.76	25
V. Air transport (AIP)	632.74	7
VI. Inland water transport (INP)	86.20	1
VII. Multimodal transport (MMP)	43.15	0.5
	<b>8,342.19</b>	<b>94</b>
Communications projects	In millions of United States dollars	Percentage
VIII. Telecommunications (TEP)	223.48	2.5
IX. Communications by satellite (SAP)	0.38	--
X. Broadcasting (radio and television) (BRD)	169.41	2
XI. Manpower training in telecommunications (MAP)	76.13	1
XII. Postal services (PO)	44.35	0.5
Subtotal	513.75	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,855.94</b>	<b>100</b>

### Review, Sector by Sector, of the Projects Selected

223. Most of the projects selected by the Conference of Ministers were aimed at specific targets relating to the main problems encountered in the relevant mode of transport or means of communication.

#### Roads and Road Transport

224. Projects under this subsector are designed to promote the interconnection of national networks with those of neighbouring countries. Most of them are part of the planned trans-African highway (its main trunks and feeder roads), the object of which is to provide, in the long run, an effective network for the transportation of goods and persons which will facilitate trade and communication within and between Member States.

#### Railways and Rail Transport

225. The projects selected under this subsector are aimed at making the present railway services fully efficient. They deal with rehabilitation of existing tracks, purchasing of new rolling stock, and with training programmes at all levels to improve operational and management techniques.

#### Maritime Transport

226. The Member States have only recently become interested in maritime transport. They require technical assistance to set up the various activities required to develop this type of transport.

227. Moreover, a large manpower training programme has been approved including the construction of two regional maritime academies as well as national nautical colleges.

#### Ports

228. African ports require a large programme of renovation and provision of modern equipment to enable them to cope with the growing traffic which they all now face.

229. Thus, port projects were selected to meet these requirements. Furthermore, the importance of training for all categories of port staff has been emphasized in various identified projects.

#### Air Transport

230. The development of air transport infrastructure in Africa calls for urgent improvement and provision of facilities and services required in Member States to meet the minimum standard and requirements essential for the operation of the critical aircraft.

231. Projects for extension and modernization of airports represent the main body of the projects selected.

232. Projects concerning training have been stressed and the construction of a few regional schools has been recommended.

233. Projects on technical assistance in the form of task forces to undertake ad hoc advisory missions and study activities which would encourage better air transport integration for the continent have been taken into consideration.

#### Inland Water Transport

234. The projects selected are either studies to determine the navigability potential of African rivers and lakes as well as investments in those which are already in operation (e.g., setting up of river craft schools, renovation of ports, and buying of vessels).

#### Multimodal Transport

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235. Among the multimodal transport projects, a study on determining the scope of a transport institute and the conditions for its establishment is the most prominent one.

### Telecommunications

236. Projects in the telecommunications subsector consist first in the continued implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL) for routes which have already been studied and, secondly, in the survey of additional routes.

237. Other projects deal with telecommunication management, development, operation and maintenance systems and the introduction of rural telecommunications.

### Communications by Satellite

238. The Member States have expressed a desire to establish a regional satellite communications system as a complement to the PANAFTEL system.

239. A feasibility study on such a regional satellite system and the holding of seminars or workshops on satellite communications have been selected for the first phase to implement this objective.

### Broadcasting

240. Projects selected relate to the setting up and improvement of broadcasting, training institutes, manpower development, the provision and expansion of broadcasting facilities to rural areas as well as the exchange of programmes.

### Postal Services

241. The approved projects provide notably for the training of personnel, the establishment of main sorting centres and regional transit centres, the development of rural postal services, the extension of giro centres, post office savings banks and the establishment of workshops for making postal equipment.

### Manpower Development and Training in Telecommunications

242. The importance of qualified operational and management personnel, essential for effective communications development, will require, in the first phase, the establishment of training centres at national and subregional levels in the various fields of telecommunication operations, and the organization of specially oriented seminars and workshops.

Expected Impact of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa on the Food Situation in Africa, Agricultural And Industrial Development, and the Exploitation of Africa's Natural Resources,  
by Member States in Cooperation with One Another

243. The Programme of Action of the Decade and the Strategy, for implementing it are aimed at encouraging, initiating or restoring the movement of goods, information and people among the Member States. They are also fundamental to any policy for the continent having as its main economic aims:

- Self-sufficiency in food;
- Industrialization;
- The exploitation of Africa's natural resources and of its mineral resources in particular.

244. To be effective, this policy must take into account the possibility that countries and regions, although separated by frontiers, may be complementary to one another. This situation obviously calls for close cooperation between producers and consumers, and for interconnected transport and communications systems, which must be established where they do not already exist. This is precisely what the decade is intended to achieve.

245. The industrialized countries developed smoothly over the centuries. Economic, agricultural and industrial development, therefore, generated, as a matter of course, the transport and communications infrastructure to meet their needs and requirements. The same is not true of Africa, which has a good deal of leeway to make up in all fields if it is to catch up with the developed countries. Transport and communications together constitute an essential tool, which must be created, developed and maintained, if African industry, agriculture, forestry and mining are to expand. African industries, however, which are in the embryonic stage of development and are rapidly being left behind by the continuous progress of technology, and African efforts in the other fields mentioned above, will not be able at one and the same time to satisfy domestic needs and also to generate the necessary resources for these purposes at the present rate of progress. Transport and communications are thus a prerequisite for development: with their aid, the immense potential of the continent can be rationally exploited with some chance of complete success.

#### The Pledging Conference

246. After the African Ministers had approved this programme, and in preparation for the Pledging Conference which the Secretary-General of the United Nations was to convene, ECA took the initiative:

- Of calling a meeting on 31 July 1979 with the ambassadors of the industrialised countries accredited to the Government of Ethiopia;
- Of calling a meeting early in September with officials of EEC/EDF and the ACP Group in Brussels; and an appropriate resolution was adopted;
- Of organizing in September and early October, when a large number of meetings were held in Brussels, missions to industrialized countries and financial institutions to explain to them the background, objectives and prospects for implementing the decade, the Programme of Action and the investments to be made, and to encourage them to increase their assistance to Africa in order to finance this programme;
- Of calling, in New York, prior to the Pledging Conference, a meeting of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on 12 November 1979, and a "pre-pledging meeting" on 13 November 1979.

247. The Pledging Conference which was held on 20 November 1979 resulted in:

- (a) Firm commitments, exclusively by African countries, totalling \$US 155,588;
- (b) Pledges for contributions for the development of transport and communications in Africa in the form of bilateral assistance by a number of industrialized countries, Nigeria (for its own programme), and various international financial institutions, totalling some \$US 6.3 billion.

248. ECA was appointed "lead agency" for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa by the United Nations General Assembly. In this regard ECA, in collaboration with the OAU, should play fully its role as coordinator, organizer and catalyst and should also prepare periodic reports on the implementation of the decade programme and take appropriate action to prepare the programme for the second phase for which it needs resources to be placed at its disposal. African countries and funding agencies should assist ECA and OAU in playing this role.

## SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION (1980)

- (a) One of the essential tasks of ECA in collaboration with OAU will be to ensure that African countries which took the initiative for the decade and which prepared and even approved the programme accord it first priority by including it in their national development plans;
- (b) The donor countries and the financial institutions having shown their preference for bilateral assistance, African States should take the initiative of submitting to the various funding agencies those projects approved for the first phase, also achieve a consensus among countries involved in subregional and regional projects in their financing and implementation and enable ECA to participate in any discussions between individual African States and donor country or organization on transport and communications projects;
- (c) In order to enable ECA to prepare reports on the implementation of the decade programme for submission to ECOSOC and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, African countries and funding agencies should provide ECA with information as and when ECA requires it;
- (d) In order to mobilize the necessary funds for implementation of projects other than national and for specific studies, technical consultative meetings with groups of donor countries and financing institutions will need to be held under the auspices of ECA regarding specific programmes and with the participation of governments, organizations within the United Nations system, the OAU and other African intergovernmental organizations concerned;
- (e) With a view to participating actively in the implementation of the decade programme, it would be advisable for African countries to consider the possibility of earmarking part of the national budget and external assistance for purposes of the decade;
- (f) The Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Decade should meet every year and, if necessary, before summits of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

### Chapter VII Trade and Finance

#### Trade Domestic Trade

249. Particular attention should be given to domestic trade and to improving the conditions under which it is now taking place, so as to optimize its contributions to the socio-economic development of Member States. To this end steps should be taken where appropriate:

- (a) To promote internal trade at the national level, with particular attention to the potentials offered by the rural markets;
- (b) To rationalize channels of distribution with a view, in particular, to minimizing the number of intermediaries and to ensuring control thereof by indigenous enterprises whether private or public or a combination of both;
- (c) To keep a balance between investment in the domestic trade sector and investment in productive sectors in such a way as to ensure that the growth of the former does not jeopardizes the growth of the latter.

#### Intra-African Trade Expansion

250. In so far as intra-African trade expansion—which is meant to constitute the mainstay for the present strategy—is concerned, the following measures are recommended:

- (i) Reduction or Elimination of Trade Barriers:



## SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION (1980)

- (a) Interested countries, within the framework of their respective MULPOCs based at Gisenyi, Yaoundé and Tangier, should commence negotiations among themselves as soon as possible, with a view to establishing appropriate preferential trade areas or similar institutions, not later than December 1984. In this connection the establishment of a preferential trade area for the North African States should be accorded appropriate priority;
- (b) In anticipation of establishing preferential trade areas or institutions by the end of 1984, inter-subregional negotiations should, commence thereafter but not later than 1985 with a view to progressively reducing and eventually eliminating inter-subregional trade barriers;
- (c) Existing economic integration groupings which have advanced beyond the level of preferential trade area arrangements should be assisted in achieving more advanced cooperation arrangements among themselves;
- (d) The reduction and eventual elimination of trade barriers should place particular emphasis on the exchange of essential goods while ensuring that no undue advantage is taken of the liberalization process;
- (e) Member States should endeavour to eliminate all obstacles which have the effect of curtailing trade among themselves by the year 1990;
- (f) Member States should grant to each other most favoured nation treatment in their integrational trade as soon as possible;
- (g) All customs duties applied by member countries to intra-African countries (cereals, coffee, pulses, sugar, meat, maize, fish, oilseeds, rice, wheat, sorghum, tea, vegetable oils, etc.) should be substantially reduced not later than December 1984; and the machinery for negotiating further tariff cuts at intervals of two years be established at the regional level;
- (h) All food products originating from member countries should be exempted from the application of regulatory non-tariff barriers except health requirements, effective from January 1982.
- (ii) Mechanisms and measures for the facilitation and development of trade:
  - (a) To minimize the use of foreign exchange and promote intra-African trade, studies should be undertaken by the OAU, ECA and other competent organizations as soon as possible on the demand and supply of major intra-African trade commodities with a view to assisting governments in establishing agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchange arrangements at the subregional and regional levels before the end of 1985;
  - (b) Member States should endeavour to establish specialized marketing organizations in respect of their major export/import commodities not later than the end of 1985, with a view eventually to establishing subregional and regional levels before the end of 1985, with a view eventually to establishing subregional and regional councils of buyers and sellers for each major commodity by the end of 1985;
  - (c) Studies should be undertaken by the OAU, ECA and other competent organizations, and action should be taken to establish adequate bulk storage and conservation facilities for food commodities at the national and subregional levels, not later than the end of 1984;
  - (d) Associations of State trading organizations should be established at the subregional level which should evolve into an African Association of State Trading Organizations not later than the end of 1985, with a view to harmonizing their operational policies and procedures and agreeing on the joint procurement of selected key imports among the countries concerned;
  - (e) Governments should promote and facilitate the establishment of national Chambers of Commerce (where they do not exist), to include both State and private trading companies, with a view to establishing subregional

associations (wherever they do not yet exist) and agree to facilitate the setting up of an African Federation of Chambers of Commerce not later than 1985;

(f) Considering the need to promote foreign trade in general and intra-African trade in particular, all countries which do not have them should endeavour to establish trade promotion councils which should be responsible for the establishment of trade promotion centres with a view eventually to bringing such centres within subregional associations and expanding the activities of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations;

(g) To reduce the cost of trade promotion activities, Member States should endeavour to establish, through subregional associations of trade promotion centres and through the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations, joint facilities for conducting market surveys, disseminating information on trade and training experts in foreign trade promotion;

(h) Member States should endeavour to establish within their territory the intermediate processing plants in their industrial production chain now located outside Africa in order to maximize the potentialities of intra-African trade;

(i) Trade data banks should be established at the subregional and regional levels;

(j) Countries which have not established national standards bodies should do so as soon as possible;

(k) Membership of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), which presently comprises only 19 countries, should be expanded to include all Member States by the end of 1982. ARSO should be entrusted with the task of establishing African regional standards for all products of interest to intra-African trade. If need be, ECA should be requested to offer the necessary advice and assistance;

(l) Trade fairs and publicity campaigns should be held at least annually at the national, subregional and regional levels, with particular emphasis on publicizing the quality of African products. In this respect, ARSO should operate a regional certification marking scheme with a view to certifying the quality of and promoting African products. A permanent "Buy African Goods" campaign should also be vigorously launched under the aegis of OAU and ECA within the framework of the all-Africa trade fairs, starting with the next fair to be held in 1980. Participation in these fairs should be confined solely to African countries with a view to promoting African products;

(m) Member States should identify goods which are largely consumed in rural areas with a view to promoting their production on a large scale and making them available for intra-African trade;

(n) The OAU and the ECA should conduct studies on border trade in the region, with a view to examining the extent to which such trade could make an optimum contribution to the socio-economic development of the continent;

(o) Efforts should be made constantly to explore and exploit possibilities of processing locally available raw materials for marketing within the African region;

(p) African countries should take all appropriate measures (including trade fairs and campaigns) to promote the exchange of commodities consumed in rural areas at the regional and subregional levels;

(q) African countries should establish distribution enterprises where they do not exist and with necessary storage facilities for their major intra-African trade commodities at the national and subregional levels;

## SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION (1980)

- (r) Multinational shipping enterprises and freight booking centres should be established by African countries at all the subregional levels before the end of 1985, and accorded appropriate preferential treatment in intra-African trade;
- (s) Furthermore, African countries should cooperate in the establishment and improvement of the necessary transport and communications links among themselves as well as insurance facilities for indigenous tradesmen with a view to securing the quick and efficient movement of trade goods and their preservation during such movement.
- (iii) Establishment of African multinational production corporations and joint ventures:
  - (a) Given the large potential for trade creation which exists within the African region, priority should be accorded to investment in the production sector as a first step to intra-African trade expansion;
  - (b) Cooperation in processing of domestically available raw materials should be encouraged through the establishment of joint or multinational corporations;
  - (c) Countries should conclude long-term purchase and supply contracts as a means of promoting their mutual trade.
- (iv) Establishment of an African Common Market.

The above measures, including those for the establishment of subregional arrangements and the strengthening of existing ones, are meant to converge on the establishment of an African Common Market.

### International Trade

251. Measures should be taken to diversify, both geographically and structurally, Africa's present trade patterns. These measures should include:

- (a) Systematic exploitation and exploration of trade and economic cooperation potentials with other developing regions and countries. The summit notes the adoption of the proposal for a generalized system of trade preferences among developing countries by the interregional meeting on ECDC held in Geneva in March/April 1980. The creation by the interregional meetings of a Committee on the Generalized System of Trade Preferences implies that Africa should be adequately prepared for the negotiations. The Secretariats of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa are therefore called upon to provide the necessary logistical support for African participation in the negotiations on the GSTP among developing countries;
- (b) Promotion and expansion of trade and economic cooperation with the developed countries having centrally planned economies, taking into account Member States' due right to determine their own individual policies in this respect;
- (c) Measures to ensure control of foreign trade by national structures, whether this is effected by way of State intervention or private indigenous corporations, or a combination of both;
- (d) Measures to set up a new trading framework at the international level including agreement on new trading rules and principles covering, inter alia, structural adjustment, preferential treatment for developing countries and elimination of protectionist measures aimed at hampering access of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries to markets of developed countries;
- (e) Regulation of the operations of transnational corporations in the region with a view, in particular, to eliminating all forms of restrictive business practices and controlling transfer pricing;

## SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION (1980)

(f) By the year 2000, Africa's share of world industrial production should reach 2 per cent and efforts should be made to increase Africa's share of world trade in manufactures within the framework of the 25 per cent target which has been set for developing countries as a whole.

### Finance

252. At the national level, wherever appropriate, new monetary policies should be devised including:

(a) The complete restructuring and reorientation of the policies and programmes of monetary and financial institutions imported into Africa (central banks, commercial banks, etc.) in such a way as to integrate them better in the development objectives of each country;

(b) Member States should ensure that available funds are properly used by taking appropriate measures to fight against the waste of financial resources in all their forms;

(c) National commercial banks and other appropriate financial institutions should be encouraged to extend credit, including short-term credit, to exporters of intra-African trade commodities;

(d) Such measures as will assist in the integration of the so-called modern (urban import/export) sector with the rest of the economy;

(e) The establishment of institutional machinery geared to the mobilization of domestic financial resources, particularly in the form of national savings.

253. At the subregional levels:

(a) Each subregion should review whatever financial cooperation arrangements exist among Member States, with a view to integrating them into one subregional multilateral clearing and payment arrangement not later than the end of 1984;

(b) For those subregions where institutional payments arrangements do not exist, Member States should embark on negotiations to establish appropriate clearing and payments arrangements concurrently with the negotiations on the creation of preferential trade areas and not later than the end of 1984;

(c) Following the establishment of institutional clearing and payments arrangements in all subregions, Member States should embark on negotiations for linking up such arrangements to form an African Payments Union before the end of this decade;

(d) Development finance institutions should be established, wherever appropriate, in all subregions covered by the respective MULPOCs, not later than the end of 1984;

(e) Coordinated measures should be taken to establish financial markets at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(f) Associations of African Central Banks, in collaboration with the Caribbean and Pacific Central Banks, the OAU Secretary-General and the Project Coordinator, in conformity with the United Nations Recommendations, should take all appropriate measures for the establishment of the ACP Bank of Foreign Trade and Investments.

254. At the regional level:

(a) The African Development Bank should be financially strengthened so that it may be able to offer more assistance to Member States, particularly the least developed ones among them;

## SECOND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION (1980)

- (b) An African monetary fund should be established;
  - (c) An African mutual guarantee and solidarity fund should be set up.
255. At the international level, Member States should:
- (a) Intensify efforts, with a view to resuming international negotiations on a fundamental reform of the international monetary system;
  - (b) Take necessary steps with a view to establishing an adequate international framework to sustain their development efforts;
  - (c) Appeal to industrialized countries and international financial institutions to give increased financial assistance and aid to Africa.

### Participation in International Negotiations

256. The following steps should be taken:
- (a) Member States must urgently act to increase their effective participation in international economic negotiations;
  - (b) An integrated approach to international negotiations should be adopted, with the view to ensuring that African countries benefit as much as possible from these negotiations. All measures proposed in different areas of negotiations should be consistent with one another and should fit into the global pattern of negotiations for the establishment of new African and world economic orders;
  - (c) Member States should take steps to establish appropriate structures for the training of qualified senior officials in international economic relations and negotiations;
  - (d) All Member States should establish appropriate structures and machinery for ensuring that the agreements reached and arrangements made in international negotiations are properly implemented;
  - (e) Measures should be taken to set up permanent national, subregional and regional machinery dealing with the information, consultation and coordination aspects of international negotiations.
257. At the regional level it is recalled that the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on International Trade and Finance for African Development, which the sixth session of African Ministers decided to create, will be responsible for:
- (a) Monitoring the implementation of the African strategy in the field of international trade and finance, including intra-African trade and finance as part of the overall development strategy for Africa;
  - (b) Coordinating, harmonizing and preparing the African position on issues relating to international trade and finance for development;
  - (c) Reviewing from time-to-time progress made in the implementation of multilateral agreements between African countries and the outside world in the field of international trade and finance.

### Chapter VIII

Measures to Build Up and Strengthen Economic and Technical Cooperation  
including Creation of New Institutions and Strengthening of Existing Ones

258. The need to establish institutions which can help Member States, collectively, to develop capabilities and infrastructures essential for their economic and social development and which, individually, they are too poor to set up, was recognized soon after the establishment of ECA. Among the first such institutions to be established by ECA are the African Development Bank (ADB), the Association of African Central Banks and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). ADB, to which all independent African States belong, has, after a slow start, developed into a useful tool for development: it has enlarged its sphere of activities and its resources. Other institutions have, however, been less successful.

259. The various institutions that have been established, all at the request of African governments, in fields such as natural resources, science and technology, industry, training and human resources and transport and communications, have all suffered from the ill effects of lack of follow-up in the implementation of political decisions. This lack of effective follow-up finds expression in various ways, the commonest one being that after pressing for the establishment of an institution, many African governments, even after having approved the legal document setting up the institution concerned, either fail to become members of the institution or, if they do, fail to give it adequate financial and material support. The net result is that the growth of such an institution is stifled, disillusion sets in and the collective self-reliance of African countries is undermined. Member States must realize that the success or failure of the institutions which have been established at their request for their collective development lies in their own hands.

260. A more alarming development is the fact that potential donors, which promised assistance to various institutions at the time of their establishment, now appear to want to give assistance to them only if their membership is increased so as to give them a more truly subregional or regional character. Potential members of institutions, it is also believed, wait to see how well, or otherwise, institutions develop before deciding to join them. The unhealthy vicious circle thus engendered is one that frustrates the establishment and development of multinational institutions.

261. The lack of financial support in respect of multinational institutions by its members is the bane of nearly all multinational institutions established under the aegis of the ECA secretariat at the request of African governments, and which are all to be operated principally on the basis of contributions from its members.

262. It is clear that the problems that face African multinational institutions are mainly the result of two factors, namely restricted membership which, in turn, affects the finance of the institutions and the apparent reluctance of some members to pay their contributions, or a combination of both. It is undeniable that, given the limited resources of Member States, institutions for collective cooperation such as those referred to in this chapter are essential to the economic and social development of Africa. What is, therefore, required is some method of ensuring that such institutions achieve their full quota of membership and that sufficient funds are available to them to ensure their efficient and effective functioning.

263. Multinational institutions particularly affected are those in the field of natural resources, such as the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys, the Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping, the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre, and the African Remote Sensing Council. Other multinational institutions which have also been affected by the lack of political and financial support are, inter alia, the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Regional Organization for Standardization and the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations.

264. Since, however, the vital role of an appropriate number of multinational institutions to the economic and social development of Africa cannot be gainsaid, steps must be taken to ensure that new multinational institutions are established only after careful considerations of their necessity, objectives and activities and where there is clear indication that they will obtain the political as well as the financial support of Member States. As regards existing multinational institutions, they should also receive the fullest political and financial support of Member States. It is therefore proposed that the following guidelines should be followed for the strengthening of existing multinational institutions and the establishment of new ones:

- (i) The Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of the OAU, in cooperation with UNDP and major donors, should undertake an assessment of the objectives and operations of the various existing multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission with a view to making proposals as to their continued relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which they may be better rationalized, coordinated or harmonized, or what new multinational institutions shall be required;
- (ii) Existing multinational institutions should be strengthened by the prompt provision to them of the political and material support of all Member States which supported their establishment, since without such support, the purposes of the establishment of the multinational institutions would be undermined and frustrated;
- (iii) No new multinational institutions should be created unless their creation has been thoroughly examined and after the possibilities offered by national institutions and existing multinational institutions, have first been fully considered.

265. In addition, appropriate arrangements should be made for the use of existing mechanisms and institutions in the promotion of technical cooperation among Member States, on the one hand, and between the Member States and other non-African developing countries, on the other, as recommended by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

#### Chapter IX Environment and Development

266. The main recommendations to promote environmentally sound socio-economic development in the Plan of Action for Africa in the context of the Monrovia strategy for the 1980-90 Development Decade are summarized below:

- (a) African governments must identify priority areas of environmental concern within their countries for concerted effort to combat environmental problems;
- (b) The Plan of Action at the national level should incorporate the development of policies, strategies, institutions and programmes for the protection of the environment;
- (c) Regional cooperation in tackling environmental problems with transboundary effects is recommended and Member States must also seek international support, advice, and financial resources to implement action on environmental assessment and management.

267. The priority areas of environmental concern requiring immediate action in Africa are as follows:

- (a) Environmental sanitation and health and safe drinking water supply

Action is required to utilize urban wastes for the production of biogas to save energy and for conversion of garbage into manure; combating of water-borne diseases; control of water pollution from agricultural and industrial effluents for the provision of safe drinking water; and removal of contaminants from food and drugs;

- (b) Desertification and drought

Promotion of reforestation programmes with native trees and adaptable exotic species as wind breaks, indigenous grasses for soil stabilization, exploitation of underground water for irrigation, maintenance of carrying capacity of the lands, establishment of meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations; enforcement of strict land management are some of the major measures which should be taken;

- (c) Reforestation and soil degradation

Preventive action must be taken to convince local farmers to incorporate agro-silvicultural practice in shifting cultivation to ease the pressure on firewood and charcoal production as energy sources; other alternative actions required involve creation of woodlots around urban centres as fuel for cooking, and the use of other energy sources such as biogas, solar and wind;

(d) Marine pollution and conservation of marine resources

Pollution control from land-based industrial wastes and oil from shipping, stricter control of fish exploitation in the economic zone by foreign transnationals, are measures which must be taken to deal with the problem;

(e) Human settlements

Better planning of towns and villages for space allocation of facilities; proper ventilation of houses and construction of low-cost dwellings using local materials; and creation of rural development projects using appropriate technology to ease rural-urban population migration, constitute some important steps which need to be taken;

(f) Mining

Establishment of programmes to rehabilitate mined-out sites by removing earth tailings; filling up ponds to eradicate water-borne diseases; and control of toxic heavy metal poisoning in crops grown in certain mined-out soils – these measures must be taken;

(g) Air pollution control

Establishment of stations for monitoring air pollutants from factories, automobiles and electrical generators using coal; control of the importation of pollutive industries (cement, oil refineries and tanneries), maintenance of pollution standards for environmental quality, and noise control;

(h) Environmental education and training, legislation, and information

Creation of national programmes in environmental education to develop environmental consciousness in the population, improvement of legislation and law enforcement to protect the environment; and collection and dissemination of environmental data to monitor the state of the environment in Africa.

268. At the national level the Plan of Action requires governments to define realistic policy options, strategies and programming for the incorporation of environmental considerations in development planning. For institution building, a national coordination machinery to monitor environmental problems for action, develop environmental education and training programmes and advise on environmental legislation, should be set up in each African country. The work of the secretariat can be supported by a national environmental committee to advise governments on policies, on national standards and norms for environmental quality, on the formulation and implementation of national programmes to combat priority environmental problems and to liaise with international organizations on environmental matters.

269. Regional and subregional cooperation should be strengthened by the establishment of an intergovernmental committee on environmental matters, supported by its technical group of experts, as a sectoral subsidiary body of the Regional Commission (ECA). Such a body can examine the regional environment programme, order priorities for action in the region and subregional MULPOCs, and seek financial resources for the implementation of the agreed action plan, especially to combat transboundary environmental problems.

270. The Plan of Action calls on Member States to cooperate with international organizations dealing with environmental matters and the industrialized countries for technical assistance in tackling priority environmental problems. International cooperation is also required in the provision of educational softwares on the environment,



training facilities, scientific equipment to establish environmental monitoring centres, development of environmental protection legislation and data bank storage-retrieval of environmental information for countries within the region.

Chapter X  
The Least Developed African Countries

271. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference of African Least Developed Countries held between 17 and 22 March 1980 at Addis Ababa on the "Problems and Perspectives of the Least Developed African Countries". These conclusions and recommendations were based on a report of experts appointed by the UNCTAD Secretariat in accordance with a decision taken in UNCTAD V. The report offers strategies, priorities and programmes for the least developed African countries.

272. The experience and individual Member States indicate that common problems exist which require similar courses of action. Any success in the implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action requires the assessment of priorities for domestic policy and international assistance. Therefore, the Summit recognizes the urgent need for Member States to attain the following objectives and measures:

- (a) The primary responsibility of developing their economies remains with the African least developed countries themselves and the total political commitment of the Member States to the pursuit of these objectives is necessary;
- (b) Social and economic reforms should be undertaken by these countries themselves to ensure that the benefits of all productive efforts are shared equitably by the total population and also to ensure full participation of the people in the development process;
- (c) Development of national capabilities should be accelerated in order to utilize efficiently and exercise full control over their natural resources, on the one hand, and to lay a strong scientific and technological infrastructure for rapid economic growth and transformation, on the other hand; and
- (d) They should establish a self-reliant and self-sustaining economy as rapidly as possible.

273. For the fulfilment of the above objectives, priority action areas should include the following:

- (a) The development of the agricultural base in order to achieve, not only self-sufficiency in food production, but also production of an adequate surplus. Emphasis should in particular be given to the increased production of grain and cereals which now account for a major source of foreign exchange drain. Since currently about 30 to 40 per cent of the food in African countries is wasted due to the lack of adequate handling, marketing and storage arrangements and transport facilities, there is need for an integrated programme embodying the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products along with massive investment in irrigation systems, training farmers in the use of improved techniques, price policies to ensure sufficient incentives to farmers to increase production and, finally, an adequate transportation network. Since many African least developed countries suffer from chronic food insecurity, emphasis needs to be given to national, subregional and regional food security programmes;
- (b) Making industry a leading sector of the national economy so that the state of gross underdevelopment is brought to an end. Emphasis should be given to the establishment of a sound industrial base with strong linkages to agriculture and priority should be accorded to the processing of locally produced raw materials and to the production of basic inputs to agriculture;
- (c) The development of transport and communications with emphasis on building local capacities for the construction and maintenance of feeder roads in order to ensure efficient production and distribution of goods and services. Stress should also be laid on the improvement of transit services for landlocked countries and on the

development of multimodal transport systems. In view of the special conditions prevailing in these countries coastal countries are requested to facilitate their access to the sea and to provide them with port facilities. The accelerated development of transport and communications is essential not only as a first step towards regional cooperation and integration but also as a means of opening up landlocked countries;

(d) The development of a national education and training programme with a view to ensuring an appropriate linkage to the production processes as well as to internal and external marketing activities and to product development;

(e) The development of energy potentials and, in particular, renewable sources of energy, so as to reduce dependence on external sources;

(f) The improvement of their development planning and administration including data collection, processing and dissemination, in order to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement plans and programmes as well as to facilitate the monitoring of progress at the regional and international levels;

(g) The strengthening of efforts to redress drought and combat desertification.

274. The international environment in which Africa's least developed countries are required to sustain their economies has been extremely oppressive and indeed exploitative. The least developed countries neither get fair values for their products nor receive any protection for the accelerating cost of technology and essential imports, including the cost of importing oil.

275. The summit therefore endorses the following recommendations:

(a) That the volume of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to African least developed countries should immediately increase substantially, in real terms, so that these countries can realize economic and social changes and make real progress in the present decade. In that context, donors should:

(i) Make commitments to give financial and technical assistance to individual least developed African countries on a continuous and automatic basis and on highly concessional terms;

(ii) Streamline procedures of aid in order to reduce delays in approving projects and in disbursing funds;

(iii) Adopt criteria for project evaluation and selection based on the conditions and needs of African least developed countries;

(iv) Refrain from using non-economic criteria in the allocation of aid;

(v) Create mechanisms to control the implementation by donor countries of their aid commitments;

(vi) Cancel all debts so far contracted by Member States concerned, without any discrimination; and

(vii) Make greater efforts in granting aid in favour of the least developed Member States;

(b) That appropriate mechanisms be created urgently, at the international level, in order to finance the oil requirements of African least developed countries and to reduce the existing heavy burden on their balance of payments and the uncertainty in oil supply.

276. The forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries offers an unprecedented opportunity to the international community to examine exhaustively and comprehensively the historical, geographical and prevailing economic factors relating to the least developed countries and to embark on an irreversible international process committed to real economic growth and justice.

277. The summit further endorses the recommendations that:

- (a) The country programmes envisaged in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries should be built on the existing development plans and programmes which the African least developed countries have and should not disrupt;\*
- (b) For the purpose of the United Nations Conference in 1981, least developed countries should not be asked to prepare detailed programmes for the whole decade of the 1980s, but rather to focus on the first five years;
- (c) The United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should not degenerate into an occasion which would require the poor countries to beg for aid. This would be contrary to the concept of world economic interdependence. The United Nations Conference should emphasize the need to take cooperative measures, without delay, to assist the least developed countries in their efforts to attain self-reliance and self-sustaining growth. The preparation and actual conference arrangement should take fully into account the sovereignty of participating States.

278. As far as the role of ECA during the Third United Nations Development Decade within the framework of the African strategy in the 1980s is concerned, ECA – as the main organ of the United Nations in Africa, and in close cooperation with the OAU – is responsible for initiating and participating in measures for facilitating concerted action for the socioeconomic development in Africa. Furthermore, considering the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the mandate given to regional commissions by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/197 and 34/206 it is imperative that the ECA in collaboration with the OAU be totally involved in the development process of African least developed countries, particularly since about two thirds of the world's least developed countries are in Africa and comprise almost half the membership of ECA Member States.

279.

- (a) ECA has a special role to play in the monitoring, review and evaluation of the implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action on behalf of least developed African countries in accordance with resolution 5 (iii) of the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries.
- (b) With regard to the preparations for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries scheduled for 1981, UNCTAD has the paramount role in the global United Nations system designated by the General Assembly to prepare for the Conference. Since, however, ECA is the Regional Commission covering two thirds of the world's least developed countries, UNCTAD should work closely with OAU and ECA in the preparation of the conference.\*
- (d) While it is recognized that the UNDP, the specialized agencies and UNCTAD have a responsibility for resource mobilization at the global level, OAU and ECA should be involved in the various donor-recipient consultations, including the country round tables envisaged for the preparation of the country programmes.

280. In view of the large number of least developed countries in Africa and in order to ensure the effective monitoring, review and evaluation of regional and international activities on behalf of the least developed countries it is decided that a Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries be instituted by the ECA Conference of Ministers as a subsidiary organ of the Commission. The sessions of this conference should take place a few days before the ECA Conference of Ministers. Furthermore, in order to develop the capacity to undertake the substantial and continuous technical work that needs to be undertaken on behalf of the African least developed countries it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the ECA secretariat in coping with the additional

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\* Editor's note: This subparagraph appears to be incomplete. The French text is not available for comparison.

\* Editor's note: There is no paragraph (c) in the English text. The French text is not available for comparison.

responsibility. Accordingly, a special unit within the secretariat of ECA responsible for the special problems of the least developed countries and monitoring the implementation of the special measures in favour of least developed African countries should be set up.

281. It is also recommended that ECA should expand its work on projection models for the least developed countries since these models are a useful tool for programming and policy formulation. It is further recommended that the annual survey of economic and social conditions in Africa should contain a special section on individual African least developed countries which should contain a review of the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed countries.

282. There is need to review the present classification of least developed countries based on in-depth study of the socioeconomic conditions of all countries concerned. It is specifically recommended that a review of the socioeconomic conditions of those African countries which have already requested to be included in the list of least developed countries, namely Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe and the Seychelles should be undertaken as a matter of urgency and that the procedure for identifying least developed countries should be expedited so that all these countries could be identified as least developed.

283. The three criteria currently used to identify the least developed countries do not permit all aspects of the level of socioeconomic development of these countries to be grasped. It is therefore recommended that other socioeconomic criteria be developed in order to better understand the situation of the least developed countries.

#### Chapter XI Energy

284. The African energy situation is disturbing. Energy consumption is rising faster and faster to the point of arousing serious anxieties about the continent's future energy supplies. The continuous rising of petroleum prices has a serious impact on the economies of African countries.

285. As far as Africa is concerned, the main related problems are the following:

- The lack of a national energy policy in most African countries and of short, medium and long-term energy development programmes;
- The non-integration of energy activities in overall national development planning efforts;
- The need to undertake an exhaustive inventory of all energy resources, having regard to their potentials, possible development and utilization, including energy needs and suitable equipment;
- The urgency to undertake an inventory of the existing and needed manpower in Africa in the field of energy;
- The need for African countries to undertake joint action for the development and utilization of existing energy resources on the continent, for which cooperation would have to be initiated or expanded (where it already existed) in the energy field at the subregional and regional levels;
- The lack of funds for the implementation of energy development projects;
- The need to intensify exploration of hydrocarbons and coal resources, especially in those areas which had not yet been explored;
- The desirability of an increased use of hydrocarbons for the development of petrochemical industries and transport rather than for the production of electrical energy;

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- The difficulties existing in Africa in the transportation of energy, the lack of standardization in the electricity sector, the shortage of qualified manpower (scientists, technicians and management cadres) and the exorbitant prices which African governments often had to pay for imported energy and equipment;
- The lack of a suitable framework for concerted action and coordination which had made it difficult to implement the recommendation made at earlier meetings on the subject of energy.

286. These points emphasize the urgency of the energy issue in Africa and the necessity to find adequate short, medium and long-term solutions. These solutions can be defined within the framework of the following objectives:

- The availability of energy resources in Africa should be increased rapidly, and in increasing quantities, so as to ensure endogenous and self-sustained development;
- Energy sources should be diversified;
- A solution should be found quickly to the problem of the supply of hydrocarbons, so that the existence of the most disadvantaged African countries as sovereign States is not threatened;
- Better living conditions should be provided for inhabitants of the rural areas by making better use of energy resources and by achieving self-sufficiency in food.

287. Taking into account the above-mentioned objectives the following priorities can be outlined; they should embrace the following areas:

- The development and utilization of fossil fuels (hydrocarbons, coal, lignite and peat);
- The increase in utilization of the continent's hydropower resources;
- The development of new and renewable sources of energy (solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and others);
- The utilization of nuclear energy.

288. A real political will capable of promoting genuine cooperation and active solidarity should be asserted. It is in this spirit that the following Plan of Action is proposed.

### Short-term Plan

289. Hydrocarbons supplied to African countries: everything possible should be done to ensure stable and guaranteed supplies of oil to African countries;

- Arrangements must also be made for African oil producing countries to increase their assistance to other African countries wherever possible in the training of cadres and technical staff and in prospecting for and exploiting of oil deposits;
- It is also recommended that African experts should be placed at the disposal of Member States who so desire in accordance with the 1975 OAU Intra-African Convention Establishing the African Technical Cooperation Programme;
- With regard to oil prices, and to demonstrate African solidarity, various ways of integrating the impact of oil prices, particularly on the balance of payments, can be suggested such as preferential tariffs, a compensation fund financed from African and possibly external contributions, including the planned OPEC fund to partially offset balance-of-payments deficits and finance development projects.

It should be noted that there are problems associated with the lack of storage and distribution infrastructures, the existence of middlemen and the shortage of senior technical staff. To reduce the risk of misdirection of supplies, there should be direct negotiations between producing and importing countries. To alleviate the difficulties caused by monetary transactions, it is suggested that the possibility of importing countries being allowed to pay in local currency, or to use bartering, be studied.\*

Medium and Long-term Plans

290. Fossil fuels. Efforts in this area should include:

- Intensification of geological and geophysical exploration in non-producing countries;
- Evaluation of known hydrocarbon resources and their potentials;
- Offshore exploration for hydrocarbons;
- Development of known coal-bearing areas and exploration of new regions with similar geological conditions;
- Assessment of coal reserves and integration of coal utilization in national energy planning;
- Establishment of machinery to coordinate activities and formulate policies for national development and utilization of hydrocarbons;
- Establishment of training and research institutions in the field of fossil fuels exploration, development and utilization.

291. Development of hydropower resources. Measures taken in this area should embrace undertaking of:

- Inventory of hydropower resources in all African countries, taking into account their integrated utilization such as electricity, irrigation, fisheries and navigation, etc.;
- Surveys of hydroelectric power plants and master plans at the scale of whole river basins for an optimum exploitation of the resources, which should include rural electrification;
- Promotion of standardization in power supply equipment and expansion of interconnection of grids (including a decrease in the number of existing voltage levels);
- Manufacturing of electrical equipment suitable to the needs of African countries by utilizing local raw materials.

292. Development of new and renewable sources of energy. In this area the following measures are proposed:

- Intensification of geothermal exploration with the use of modern exploration methods;
- Continuation of scientific and technological research for industrial application of geothermal resources as a source of generating electricity for heating, cooking processes, extraction of minerals and production of water and steam;
- Establishment of geothermal power-generating pilot plants;

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\* Reservations from Algeria, Gabon and Nigeria were noted by the Assembly.

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- Surveys of possibilities and feasibilities of harnessing tidal waves and ocean thermal energy, including research in the techniques to be used for such forms of energy;
- Intensification of research on economic conversion of solar energy into mechanical or electrical energy; examination of potentialities of solar heating systems and solar distillation of saline water; development of instruments for measuring solar radiation and establishment of modern stations;
- Establishment of subregional and regional machinery for cooperation and coordination of solar energy activities in Africa;
- Development of economically attractive small-scale hydroelectric power schemes for rural areas;
- Need for neighbouring countries to exploit hydroelectric installations jointly. In that connection, certain commonly neglected parameters should be taken into account such as the need to protect the environment, health problems and the relocation of displaced people;
- Evaluation of the needs to be satisfied since the investment required is large. As far as the conveyance of energy over long distances is concerned, the advantages of direct current should be considered in the future;
- Study on internationalizing the status of installations from the point of view of ensuring safe supplies of electrical energy;
- When finance is being sought, projects should be given a subregional and possibly regional character, so as to make better use of the priority often given to undertakings of that type;
- In the search for solutions to the energy problem, priority should be given to sites with great hydropotential, since their enormous potential would make it possible to consider interconnecting a large number of African countries;
- Establishment of national boards for rural electrification.

293. Utilization of nuclear energy. Actions in this area include the following:

- Nuclear-fuel-producing countries should think of conserving their resources for the future;
- The necessary technical cadres should be trained and research encouraged so as to follow technological developments in the field and be able to make the right choice when the time comes;
- In future thought should be given to using the uranium produced in Africa as a source of energy by building nuclear power stations in the form of joint projects among neighbouring countries in view of the size of the plants which would probably be available.

### Modalities for Implementation

294. In order to rapidly and efficiently implement this Plan of Action, the following recommendations are endorsed:

- (i) Urgent establishment of an African Energy Commission\* responsible for:

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\* Angola entered reservations on this chapter.

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- (a) Coordinating all activities being undertaken in the field of energy in Africa, assisting African States in the formulation and coordination of energy policies and programmes and disseminating data and information pertaining to energy on the continent;
- (b) Promoting the preparation, as a matter of urgency, of an exhaustive inventory of all energy resources on the continent;
- (c) Promoting the establishment of an African Nuclear Energy Agency, with a view to following up development in nuclear technology, formulating and harmonizing nuclear energy development programmes in Africa and providing manpower training in the nuclear field;
- (d) Promoting the establishment of a Regional Geothermal Energy Centre in order to assist African countries to explore and exploit their geothermal resources;
- (e) Establishing an appropriate framework for the implementation of recommendations made at earlier meetings in the field of energy.
- (ii) Possible establishment of an African Energy Development Fund designed specifically to finance the implementation of energy projects in Africa;
- (iii) Urgent establishment of a Regional Solar Energy Centre, the objectives of which are outlined in the constitution already approved by the ECA Fifth Conference of Ministers, held in Rabat, Morocco, in March 1979. In this connection, it is urgent for Member States to sign the said Constitution in order to make the centre operational as soon as possible;
- (iv) Particular attention should be paid to renewable energy resources, such as solar energy, wind energy, biomass and geothermal energy, and research and development in these fields should be intensified;
- (v) Special attention should be given to reforestation following the intensive use of wood for heating and charcoal as the main sources of energy;
- (vi) The highest priority should be given to the use of hydroelectric resources, particularly by developing small hydroelectric power stations;
- (vii) National arrangements for controlling and managing activities involving hydrocarbons should be strengthened;
- (viii) The African countries should take joint action to develop and use the energy resources available on the continent, through cooperation and solidarity, with a view to safeguarding their economic development and survival;
- (ix) Priority should be given to the rapid implementation of the recommendations and resolutions already adopted on energy problems.

### Chapter XII Women and Development

295. The Second Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government takes note of the report of the Second Regional Conference on Women and Development and the strategies proposed.

296. The importance of giving special attention to women in the analysis of the reported situation and to measures to be taken in each of these sectors (industry, agriculture and trade, etc.), which have been previously



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considered, is acknowledged. The steps to be taken to solve the problems of African women should not be marginal and separate from the question of overall development.

297. The strategies related to women adopted at the national, subregional and continental levels should spread as widely as possible.

298. It was pointed out that actions taken during the first half of the Women's Decade were not enough, in spite of the efforts which have been made within Africa.

299. It is agreed that the strategy relating to women should include the following fields: agriculture and nutrition, handicrafts and small-scale industries, employment, education and training, science and technology, trade, natural resources, especially water supply, energy, health and family life, population, research, mass media and establishment of national and subregional machineries for integration of women in development.

300. Steps should be taken to include women in higher administrative and policy-making levels.

301. Member States should give special attention and effective support to the Pan-African Women's Organization and see to it that this organization fully plays its role.

302. Steps should also be taken to lessen the domestic burden of rural women and also provide supporting services for women workers.

303. Considering the many sectors which should be covered, the following fields have been chosen for the period 1980 to 1985.

### Organizational Machineries

304. To make these national machineries functional it is necessary for Member States to provide adequate resources and technical personnel. The experience gained indicates that the variety of sociopolitical and economic structures of Member States necessitate a less rigid formula for establishment of these machineries. Organizations established to meet the needs of women should be functional, technically competent, and should reach rural women. A strategy that should complement the establishment machineries is the promotion of a women's unit in planning ministries and commissions to feed and monitor national development plans with data of women and to integrate a plan of action in national strategies. The establishment or strengthening of the women's unit in collaboration with Member States will be a major preoccupation of OAU and ECA in the second half of the decade.

305. The strategy for the period 1980 to 1985 will involve the strengthening of the Women's Programme of each MULPOC by providing manpower and resources for projects. A high priority will be given to measures aimed at assuring their research capabilities. The part of coordinator of women's programmes should be strengthened, making it the major channel of communication between the Member States of the subregions and ATRCW.

306. ATRCW strategy is to include a women's dimension in a different division of the ECA. The centre will endeavour to use existing research and training institutes within Africa as additional instruments for the implementation of its programme. OAU/ECA will assist both (a) in the development of programmes in institutions directed to women, and (b) in the introduction of programmes which meet the special needs of women, such as development planning and upgrading of intermediate rural workers. Some of the institutions concerned include PAID, ENDA, CAFRAD, the Arusha Management Institute and the Centre for African Family Studies.

307. Since data collection remains an important tool for planning, OAU/ECA/ATRCW will cooperate, and coordinate their activities, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and with the International Institute for Training and Research for Women.

### Education and Training

308. Planning and policy implications:

- (a) All projects for increasing and diversifying education and training of women and girls must be planned and executed within the context of overall national planning for manpower needs;
- (b) National educational policies and programmes must take due cognizance of the national economy and employment objectives in order to provide education and training geared to equipping women for effective participation in the economic life of Africa. The objectives of the new international economic order should be taken into account when preparing national education and training policies.

309. Formal education:

- (a) Special efforts should be made to ensure that girls with the ability to advance to higher levels of education or to specialized training receive education and training suited to their aptitudes, with the help of special nurseries for those whose sponsors could not meet the costs;
- (b) Special subjects in nutrition, family law, and sex education, for example, should be introduced to both girls and boys;
- (c) In the fight against juvenile delinquency, out-of-school activities, improvement of playgrounds, cinemas, clubs, etc., should be developed further and manual and cultural activities should be given their proper place in intellectual training. These measures will help develop a sense of what is good and beautiful.

310. Literacy:

- (a) Because illiteracy among women constitutes a major obstacle to their participation in the economic life of Africa, dynamic programmes to eradicate illiteracy should be adopted and target dates set for its elimination;
- (b) In literacy campaigns emphasis should be placed on functional literacy and on teaching subjects which are of special interest to the community;
- (c) In accordance with the Algiers Cultural Charter, functional literacy programmes should be conducted in national languages. In this connection, an appeal is made to UNESCO to provide national institutions with teaching materials adapted to teaching national languages;
- (d) Cheap transistor radios and inexpensive and graded literature for mass education should be made available. Radio and television programmes should also include more items on civic and political education of women.

311. Adult education:

- (a) Adult education programmes should be geared towards increasing awareness and full participation of women in the modern world of science and technology;
- (b) Women should be encouraged through adult education programmes to take part in activities of trade unions and to be informed of their civic responsibilities;
- (c) Adequate facilities should be made available in the community for women to continue their education with opportunities made available in such fields as nutrition and family health.

312. Training:

- (a) The number and variety of vocational institutions for women should be increased, bearing in mind the following points: differences in the level of education; those who have no formal education at all; the existing employment opportunities and future job opportunities, in the light of growing industrialization and technological advancement;
- (b) Vocational training should be encouraged and valued;
- (c) Training of agricultural extension workers, social welfare workers, community development officers and other rural workers should be carried out, keeping in mind the needs of rural women;
- (d) Emphasis and priority should be put on training of instructors, with equal access for girls and boys at all levels, giving special consideration to appropriate agricultural technology;\*
- (f) Training should be offered to women in the field of management, promotion and administration of cooperatives.

313. Training for formal and informal employment in business, commerce, industry and handicrafts:

- (a) There should be more in-service training for women already at work in order to prepare them for supervisory and managerial posts. Chambers of Commerce and Industry should participate actively in providing more opportunities for such training;
- (b) Women should be trained in all aspects of running small-scale industries and of trade management, marketing and cooperatives, by holding conferences, seminars and organizing courses for the exchange of experience among countries;
- (c) The apprenticeship system in handicrafts training should be encouraged.

314. Training women for their multiple roles:

- (a) Vocational training institutions should adapt their programmes and schedules to the multiple roles of women as wives, mothers, citizens and workers;
- (b) Leadership and internship programmes should be encouraged so that women take an active role in village activities.

#### Employment

315. Rural areas. African governments are beginning to pay attention to the economic roles of women in the rural areas and measures are being undertaken to improve this contribution. Nevertheless, the situation of rural women does not seem to have undergone much improvement since 1975. Lack of accessibility makes it impossible for information and training to reach many rural women and lack of transport and assured markets for their farm produce and handicrafts tend to decrease their productivity.

316. The Regional Food Plan for Africa emphasizes the importance of roles women can play in the promotion of substitute foods, in changing eating habits and in nutrition education.

In conjunction with the Regional Food Plan, to strengthen the Plan of Action regarding women's labour in rural areas, the following strategies are suggested:

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\* Editor's note: There is no paragraph (e) in the English text. The French text is not available for comparison.

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- Based on continuous research, promote the recognition and documentation of women's contribution to agriculture as a productive activity contributing to the gross national product, especially in terms of food supply;
- In national plans, recognize women as vital instruments for solving the food crisis and make deliberate provisions to upgrade women's skills and lessen their labour;
- In the choice of appropriate technologies, make women's work more productive and less onerous, improve traditional techniques in food preservation and storage;
- Devise appropriate training programmes to familiarize women with new and improved technologies suited to their situation and resources;
- Give priority attention to employment in rural areas in order to keep there those young women who, to escape the hard and dull life in the countryside, go off to seek adventure in the cities, where they swell the number of the unemployed.

317. Special attention should be paid to the development of women's cooperatives, in particular those dealing with agricultural marketing, labour and production. More female extension officers should be trained.

318. Urban areas. Women who work in urban areas are either self-employed in trade and business or are in paid employment. Despite legislation and constitutional provisions to the contrary, many employers continue to prefer men to women in certain fields and in higher categories of employment where decisions are made. Possibilities for women's self-employment could be increased by the provision of guarantee or loan funds for small and medium-scale enterprises in urban and rural areas. The following strategies are suggested:

- (a) Provision for relevant education and training;
- (b) Provision for credit facilities and seed capital to enable women to be self-employed;
- (c) Campaign for the change of attitudes and traditions relating to women and employment;
- (d) Maternity benefits should be provided to both women and girls;
- (e) Government commitment at planning levels to the improvement of women's contribution in employment by including measures for employment of women in all national plans;
- (f) It is necessary to improve the provision of present labour laws concerning women workers in rural and urban districts:
  - Trade unions should be asked to train young women workers;
  - States should prepare a labour and welfare legislation code adapted to African conditions, and ensure its implementation.

319. In-service training and refresher courses organized by employers should take into consideration the family responsibilities of women employees and adequate provisions should be made in this regard.

### Communications and Mass Media

320. On this subject the Plan of Action remains a useful guide for constructive selection of priorities within the realities of national plans and budgets. Thought must be given to the following areas in the 1980s:

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- (a) Training of women for careers in journalism and specialized training for journalists in the particular problems of women;
- (b) Increasing women's access to the media;
- (c) Establishment of subregional and regional networks for information exchange among women and government policy organs;
- (d) Analysis of folk media and developing a systematic adaptation of these media in promoting integration of women in the development process;
- (e) More exchange of experiences should take place among Member States.

### Health, Nutrition and Family Life

321. The following are suggested strategies for the future:

- (a) Encourage research on and promotion of traditional medicine so as to alleviate the dependence on foreign imported drugs; promote local manufacturing of necessary pharmaceuticals. Measures should be taken to prevent dumping of dangerous drugs in African countries;
- (b) Upgrade training of traditional midwives and family health workers. Recruitment and training should be undertaken at the village level to prepare villagers as health workers to provide basic health services for their community;
- (c) Strengthen centres for training health personnel and research, paying attention to the techniques of organizing primary health care;
- (d) Strengthen maternal and child health care centres by expanding their trained staff, and increasing their material means to make proper use of local products;
- (e) In order to help physically handicapped persons, national centres for rehabilitation and integration of such persons in the economic system should be established;
- (f) Encourage analysis and exchange of country experiences through analytical case studies particularly in the following fields:
  - Approaches and models which have had good results;
  - Methods and techniques of obtaining active involvement of communities;
  - Methods of identifying, training and evaluating community health workers.
- (g) Develop appropriate technologies to ensure provision of adequate and safe water supplies;
- (h) Encourage both men and women to take an interest in improved methods of producing food crops so as to improve the nutritional status of the community;
- (i) Establish appropriate childcare facilities for preschool children, managed by well-trained staff including a systematic programme of training day-care workers.

### Research, Data Collection and Analysis

322. The areas identified for study in the Plan of Action remain valid, particularly in the light of the fact that few national censuses and surveys have been undertaken since 1975. When they are about to commence, it is important to stress to national directors of statistics the need for breakdowns by sex in order to identify areas for action relevant to women, particularly in the sub-theme areas of employment, health and education. Lack of such sex breakdowns has in the past hindered identification of special needs of women.

323. More research needs to be done on women as food producers; on cropping methods used by women and possibilities for introducing improvements; on poor (urban and rural) women who perform multiple roles; and on women as heads of household, in view of the development emphasis since 1975, particularly on agrarian reform and rural development as well as on alternative development and the new international economic order. Research should be done on the following fields:

- Study self-help methods in the urban and rural areas;
- Research on data collection systems in sectors such as agriculture, small businesses, etc.;
- Study on conservation and storage methods;
- Study of integrated development projects to establish areas of integrated development through better exploitation of family plots.

324. In order to implement the activities which were spelled out in the Plan of Action, the following strategies are suggested for the remainder of the decade:

- (a) Cooperation between existing research institutions, specialized non-governmental organizations (such as the Association of African Women for Research on Development (AAWORD), international agencies and the ATRCW to further common research aims;
- (b) Establishment and promotion of research wings of national machineries, with stress on assuring their technical capabilities to undertake research in line with national priorities;
- (c) Encouragement of collection of annotated bibliographies and dissemination of research results and their translations into action programmes through fostering region-wide information networks, emphasizing the role of the ATRCW as a clearing-house for information on women and development in the region and the establishment of effective mechanisms for the exchange of information between the Regional Commission, the Subregional Committees on the Integration of Women in Development at the MULPOCs and Member States;
- (d) Further research on changing attitudes towards full participation of women in all aspects of society, and spreading of the results of this research through, inter alia, the establishment of small information/communication units in institutions involved with research;
- (e) Emphasis should be placed on the exchange of information on economic changes and their impact on women, along with measures to be taken to overcome negative impacts, in accordance with the themes of the new international economic order.

#### Legislative and Administrative Matters

325. Strategies for the future should be directed to:

- (a) Establishment of appropriate bodies to be responsible for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of equal treatment provisions in the laws; infringement of these laws should be punishable;

- (b) Standardization within each Member State of the various legal systems governing marriage, personal relationships in the family and inheritance in order to eliminate existing discrepancies and inconsistencies;
- (c) One of the reasons why many women shy away from enforcing their rights is fear of intricacies and expenses involved. Free legal aid centres, staffed by lawyers who are committed to the principle of equality between the sexes, should be established in low-income urban and rural areas. These should include free consultations and discussions. Such offices should inform women of their rights;
- (d) Reorientation of law enforcement agents to strictly enforce equal treatment provisions;
- (e) Publication of rights and duties of both men and women in society and as husbands, wives, fathers, mothers at home. This should be done through campaigns in the mass media as well as through wide circulation of booklets on these issues;
- (f) Women and girls should be more aware than men of disadvantages of institutions such as polygamy and payment of bride price and of diminution of status in marriage caused by those practices and should recognize that they themselves must take steps to eradicate old customs, traditions and prejudices which tend to give women an inferior position in the family. Women's organizations must, therefore, as a matter of priority, make extensive use of discussion forums as well as of other modern techniques of mass education and communication to educate public opinion on the values of women as human beings;
- (g) Special attention should be paid to the legal situation of women under apartheid, through promotion of legal defence funds, among other means;
- (h) Basic family codes should be prepared in countries where they do not yet exist;
- (i) Involvement of women in law-making processes in order to ensure that legislation is better adapted to current realities.

### Chapter XIII

#### Development Planning, Statistics and Population

##### Planning

326. What is lacking the most is the implementation part of the plan, which usually consists of: manpower requirement, technological requirements; more clearly defined financial implications; a time frame; a monitoring system; and harmonization with economic development plans of neighbouring countries as well as at the subregional and regional levels. The absence of such an implementation plan has rendered the economic development plans in most African countries not only most susceptible to political and world economic changes but also unattainable.

327. Successful elaboration and implementation of an economic development plan depend, to a large extent, on maximum involvement of national technical capabilities. A national institutional and economic development infrastructure therefore needs to be well articulated in order to provide an appropriate framework for involvement of the entire population, particularly the technical expertise in the entire spectrum of economic development endeavours.

328. In accordance with national priorities, appropriate ministries, delegations, directorates, organizations, technical committees and professional associations would need to be established within such an economic development institutional infrastructure. In this connection, it may be noted that the governmental institutional machinery which has been set up in most Member States is for administrative purposes and not for economic development.

329. In the light of the above, the following plan of action is adopted:

(a) The Member States should elaborate on the basis of well-identified objectives and priorities, national short, medium and long-term integrated development plans which should be integrated at the subregional, regional and continental levels;

(b) The elaboration of development plans should also be based on integrated sectoral plans and emphasis should be placed on national and collective self-reliance and self-sustaining development as well as on manpower, technology and financial planning which should be well defined within a specified time schedule;

(c) The institutional arrangements for implementation, continuous evaluation and monitoring of the plan both at the macro as well as at the sectoral levels should be clearly specified, developed and existing ones strengthened, to ensure proper coordination and to avoid undue duplication of efforts and resources. In this regard, there is need to accord special emphasis to comprehensive statistical data and information on population and natural resources as a basis for effective policy-making and planning.

330. The poor performance of Africa in the 1970s and the bleak prospects in the 1980s, if past policies and trends continue, is a cause of great concern. Therefore, the planned scenario proposed by the ECA secretariat for Africa in the 1980s – which is in line with resolution 332 (XIV) of the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and the fourteenth session of the Commission and endorsed by the OAU summit at its last session held in Monrovia, Liberia, in 1979 – is sound and challenging.

331. According to the planned scenario, developing Africa is projected to grow by around 7 per cent per year in the 1980s. The major oil exporting countries, which constitute over 40 per cent of the total GDP of Africa, are projected to grow by about 8 per cent while the non-oil exporting countries were projected to grow by around 6 per cent yearly in the same period. The overall growth has other consistent sectoral growth targets and has various policy implications. Agriculture would have to grow by 4 per cent yearly while manufacturing would have to attain a growth rate of 9.5 per cent in the period 1980 to 1990. Exports would also have to expand by about 7 per cent yearly in real terms while imports would have to be maintained at growth rates of less than 8.2 per cent yearly, implying a reduction in the import elasticity to less than 1.2.

332. It is necessary to put into practice in the 1980s the concept of collective self-reliance at subregional and regional levels, especially in the field of self-sufficiency in food, trade, industry and in financing development. Every effort should be made in promoting regional cooperation and physical integration through the rapid implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communication Decade for Africa, especially for landlocked and island Member States.

333. For the 1980s emphasis should be given to the development of agriculture and agro-based industries, development of socioeconomic infrastructure, cooperation, eradication of mass poverty, unemployment, underemployment and the satisfaction of basic needs.

334. Member States should accord priority to a complete and in-depth survey of their potentials in natural resources, especially in agriculture, mining, energy, water and environment.

335. In agriculture, individual Member States are urged to draw up food plans to facilitate the attainment of collective self-sufficiency in food production. Efforts would have to be directed towards land reform, appropriate mechanization, remunerative prices for agricultural products, establishment of efficient storage facilities, distribution and processing of agricultural products, better utilization of human resources and development of scientific research centres related to adequate extension services.

336. For industry, and particularly for large-scale industries (e.g., iron and steel, metal, chemical and petrochemical industries), capacity utilization studies are needed as a basis for national resource mobilization and



for allocating of such projects at subregional and regional levels. Similarly, it is also necessary to identify types of import substitution industries which can best be undertaken at multinational levels.

337. In the energy sector, modelling work should be undertaken on the supply of and demand for energy in Africa, and short and long-term projections should be carried out so as to enable the building up of a regional energy programme in the field of production, consumption and conservation.

338. Member States should establish regional systems for domestic resource mobilization for development and, as a starting point for such a system, it is proposed that appropriate mechanisms be established for mobilizing and channelling resources from surplus Member States, particularly the oil exporting surplus countries to the deficit countries and especially the least developed Member States.

339. Action should be taken to reinforce measures to redress drought and desertification.

340. In transport the opening up of landlocked countries must be considered as a priority and as a fundamental stage in the physical and economical integration of Africa.

341. In technology emphasis has to be put on the acquisition, development and utilization of labour-intensive techniques and to take this aspect into consideration during the selection and implementation of projects.

342. In plan formulation and implementation, appropriate steps should be taken to ensure the strengthening of the planning machinery at the national level and a greater integration of national plans within subregions. This would facilitate the concretization of collective self-reliance.

343. Greater political backing should be given to the implementation of development plans and all efforts aimed at efficient management of the economy.

#### Statistics

344. As a matter of urgency, Member States must strengthen their statistical infrastructures as bases for effective policymaking and planning. In this connection, they are urged to formulate statistical development programmes and these should be included in national development plans. These programmes should incorporate a list of data requirements in line with its needs and priority.

345. In order to mobilize external resources for the implementation of the African Household Survey Capability Programme, the 1980 round of Population and Housing Censuses and the System of National Accounts, Member States should reaffirm their priorities in these programmes and should provide the necessary counterpart financial support.

346. Each Member State should institute appropriate mechanisms for collection, processing, evaluation, analysis and dissemination of data. These mechanisms should ensure proper linkage between data collectors, analysts and users.

347. It is desirable that a statistical data base for the storage and retrieval of information be established in individual countries.

#### Population

348. Appropriate machinery should be established, where necessary, to ensure greater integration of population variables in development planning, bearing in mind the expected doubling of the African population between 1975 and 2000 and the impact of this on economic planning and development.

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349. Member States should attach more importance to analysis of relevant demographic data from both the 1970 and 1980 rounds of censuses and other demographic surveys.

350. Nationals must be trained to undertake the collection and analysis of demographic data. In this regard, support should be given to the existing training centres.

351. Better collaboration is needed between demographers, planners and statisticians in their work at the national level, and mechanisms should be deliberately established for this purpose.

352. The current excessive rural-urban migration calls for the establishment of a programme of planned distribution and redistribution of population tied to policies and programming for human settlements and integrated rural development.

353. The current levels of fertility and mortality are of concern. The resultant high rates of growth have implications for meeting the needs of the majority of the population.

354. Any population programme attempting to improve the quality of life should stand on a firm knowledge base that covers the most important social, economic and demographic factors related to the family. The following are some topics on which research should be encouraged:

- (a) Population characteristics and their perception in selected countries so as to provide a comprehensive knowledge base for programme content in these countries;
- (b) Socioeconomic and cultural factors infringing on, or influencing the growth and development of, concepts related to population and other sociocultural issues;
- (c) Identifiable sources of population related concepts (family, peer group, other adults, mass media, etc.);
- (d) Communication channels suitable for the diffusion of new innovations and population concepts;
- (e) Effective values, beliefs, taboos and traditions which control decision-making processes in the family in selected countries, and the ways in which levels of understanding of population issues effect these values and attitudes;
- (f) Government and public reinforcement contingencies with population implications in selected African countries.

### EAHG/2 (II)

#### Annex I Final Act of Lagos

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Lagos, Nigeria, in the Second Extraordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, devoted exclusively to economic problems of Africa,*

*Considering the relevant provisions of the Charter, particularly those relating to the OAU objectives to coordinate and intensify cooperation and efforts of Member States with a view to providing the best conditions of life to the peoples of Africa,*

*Recalling the various resolutions and declarations adopted at our previous summit stipulating that the economic development and integration of the African continent are an essential condition for the achievement of the*

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objectives of the OAU, particularly those formulated in Algiers, Algeria, (September 1968), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,, (August 1970 and May 1973); and Libreville, Gabon (July 1977),

*Recalling* our decision taken in Libreville in July 1977, on the adoption of the Kinshasa Declaration of December 1976 establishing an African Economic Community in successive stages within 15 to 25 years,

*Recalling* our "Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development for the establishment of a new international economic order" which, inter alia, calls for the eventual establishment of an African Common Market, paving the way for an African Economic Community,

*Noting* that developments in international economic relations and global negotiations between the developed and the developing countries confirm Africa's judicious choice in promoting collective self-reliant and self-sustaining development as well as economic integration,

*Also noting* the progress being made in the field of economic cooperation among developing countries, and especially the setting up of a Committee on a Generalized System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, with particular reference to the African region,

*Noting* the initiative already taken to promote intra-African economic cooperation and integration at sectoral, subregional and regional levels,

*Convinced* of the need to coordinate progressively existing and future economic activities of the continent and to promote the integration of the various economic sectors,

*Agree* on the following:

### I. Plan of Action

Confirm our full adherence to the Plan of Action, adopted at the present Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for implementing the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic, Social and Cultural Development of Africa and to adopting, among other measures, those relating to the setting up of regional structures and the strengthening of those already existing for an eventual establishment of an African Common Market as a first step towards the creation of an African Economic Community.

### II. Implementation of the Plan of Action

#### A. African Economic Community

We reaffirm our commitment to set up, by the year 2000, on the basis of a treaty to be concluded, an African Economic Community, so as to ensure the economic, social and cultural integration of our continent. The aim of this community shall be to promote collective, accelerated, self-reliant and self-sustaining development of Member States; cooperation among these States; and their integration in the economic, social and cultural fields.

We are, consequently, authorizing the Secretary-General of the OAU:

- (i) To appoint, as quickly as possible, a Drafting Committee, at the ministerial level, to prepare the draft of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community;
- (ii) To submit this draft for the consideration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government scheduled for 1981.

#### B. Stages of implementation

To achieve this ultimate objective, we commit ourselves:

1. During the decade of the 1980s to:

- (a) Strengthen the existing Regional Economic Communities and establish other economic groupings in the other regions of Africa, so as to cover the continent as a whole (Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Northern Africa);
- (b) Strengthen, effectively, sectoral integration at the continental level, and particularly in the fields of agriculture, food, transport and communications, industry, and energy;
- (c) Promote coordination and harmonization among the existing and future economic groupings for a gradual establishment of an African Common Market.

2. During the decade of the 1990s to:

- (a) Take steps for further sectoral integration through: harmonization of our strategies, policies and economic development plans; promotion of joint projects, particularly in the above-mentioned economic fields; harmonization of our financial and monetary policies;
- (b) Take measures to effect the establishment of an African Common Market and other measures that would lead to the attainment of the aims and objectives of the African Economic Community.

To implement the Plan of Action at the various stages, we direct the Secretary-General of the OAU, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, to take all the appropriate measures, in accordance with Part II, paragraph 7, of the Monrovia Strategy and to submit a progress report to the 1982 session of our Assembly.

**EAHG/Res.1 (II)**

**Annex II  
Resolution on the Lagos Plan of Action**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Second Extraordinary Session in Lagos, Nigeria, from 28 to 29 April 1980,*

*Noting* the various factors hampering the development of the African continent and thereby seriously jeopardizing the future of its peoples,

*Recalling* the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on the guiding principles and the steps to be taken to achieve national and collective self-reliant economic and social development for a new international economic order,

*Conscious* of the need to adopt and implement this Plan of Action in the shortest possible time in order to secure the economic integration of Africa, taking into account its urgent needs with regard to economic, social and cultural development,

*Reaffirming* that, in conformity with the Charter of the OAU, the role of the Organization consists in harmonizing Member States' policies, defining common priorities in matters pertaining to development, coordinating, monitoring and assisting in the implementation of these policies and priorities in economic, social and cultural fields,

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1. Adopts the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy, hereafter called the Lagos Plan of Action;
2. Appeals to all Member States to take all necessary measures to implement the Lagos Plan of Action at the national, subregional and continental levels;
3. Requests all OAU Member States and the African Group at the United Nations to support this Plan;
4. Directs the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to act, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA, to take all necessary measures to implement the Lagos Plan in utilizing the resources of the OAU specialized agencies along with the technical and financial assistance of the ECA, specialized agencies and appropriate national and international organs;
5. Requests the OAU Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to:
  - (i) Prepare and convene the appropriate commissions of the OAU;
  - (ii) Prepare and submit periodical progress reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action by Member States to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
  - (iii) Prepare the financial and organizational implications of the implementation of the Plan of Action and submit them to the next budgetary session of the Council of Ministers.

### EAHG/Res.2 (II)

#### Annex III

#### Resolution on the Participation of Africa in International Negotiations

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Second Extraordinary Session devoted to economic problems in Africa, held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 28 to 29 April 1980,*

*Conscious of the importance of international economic negotiations dealing with the socioeconomic development of Africa and of the role Africa should play in these negotiations to safeguard its interests,*

*Deploring the lack of political will and the negative attitude of industrialized countries in international negotiations relating to the restructuring of the world economy for the establishment of the new international economic order,*

*Recognizing that an active and coordinated participation of African countries in the activities of the Group of 77 would strengthen the negotiating power of Africa and of the Group of 77 in international economic negotiations,*

*Recalling the relevant provisions of the Arusha programme on collective self-reliance and on terms of negotiations,*

*Recalling the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held in New York, from 11 to 14 March 1980, and the important decisions taken at the meeting,*

*Recalling the resolution of the Thirty-second Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in February 1979, relating to the need to reinforce the structure of the OAU Department of Economic Affairs and of its liaison offices in New York, Geneva and Brussels,*

1. Appeals to OAU Member States to participate fully and actively in the international economic negotiations, especially at the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly and in the global negotiations based on the Plan of Action adopted at the Second Extraordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Lagos, from 28 to 29 April 1980;

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2. Reaffirms its support for the Draft Agenda presented by the Group of 77 for global negotiations;
3. Directs the OAU Secretary-General to act, in collaboration with the ECA and other competent national and international institutions, to lend appropriate logistic and technical support to the African Group in international negotiations, especially by endowing the liaison offices with necessary material and human means;
4. Requests the OAU Member States and other developing countries, within the framework of dialogue and consultation, to strengthen their solidarity, with a view to obtaining, in the international market, a just remuneration for our basic commodities;
5. Further requests the OAU Secretary-General to submit periodic reports to the OAU Council of Ministers and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the implementation of this resolution.

### **EAHG/Res.3 (II)**

#### **Annex IV Vote of Thanks**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Second Extraordinary Summit, in Lagos, Nigeria, from 28 to 29 April 1980,*

*Expresses* its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to President Shehu Shagari, the people and Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for their warm and brotherly welcome that has facilitated expeditious and successful conduct of this Extraordinary Summit;

*Expresses* its gratitude, especially for all the facilities placed at the disposal of the delegates to the summit and the efficiency of organization and quality of the services rendered;

*Further expresses* its complete satisfaction with the brotherly and cordial atmosphere that prevailed during the Conference and the cordiality and open-mindedness with which President Sedar Senghor of Senegal has conducted the deliberations of the summit.

## **SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Freetown, Sierra Leone  
1 to 4 July 1980**





**AHG/Res.99 (XVII)**

**Resolution on Diego Garcia**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 1 to 4 July 1980,*

*Pursuant to Article I, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, which stipulates "The Organization shall include the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa",*

*Considering that one of the fundamental principles of the Organization is the "respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State",*

*Aware of the fact that Diego Garcia has always been an integral part of Mauritius, a Member State of the OAU,*

*Recognizing that Diego Garcia was not ceded to Britain for military purposes,*

*Realizing the militarization of Diego Garcia is a threat to Africa, and to the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace,*

*Demands that Diego Garcia be unconditionally returned to Mauritius and that its peaceful character be maintained.*

**AHG/Res.100 (XVII)**

**Resolution Concerning the Nomination of Dr. Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, for a Second Mandate**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 1 to 4 July, 1980,*

*Bearing in mind the absolute priority which it has decided to assign to agricultural development in the countries of the African continent and to the improvement of the food situation of their population,*

*Appreciating fully the dynamic efforts which Dr. Edouard Saouma has made, since the beginning of his mandate in January 1976, to promote the progress of African agriculture and, more particularly, the extremely effective international action which he has conducted in favour of the Sahelian countries and of all those which have been affected by natural disasters,*

*Noting with satisfaction that 41 countries of the Islamic Conference, among which 20 Member States of the OAU, have adopted, during their Tenth Session held in Fez, Morocco, in May 1979, a resolution pledging their unanimous support for the renewal of the mandate of Dr. Edouard Saouma as Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on the occasion of the election to be held in 1981,*

*Decides to support this nomination.*

**AHG/Res.101 (XVII)**

**Resolution on Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 1 to 4 July 1980,*

*Bearing in mind* the essential provisions of the Lagos Accord concerning the formation of a Transitional National Union Government, the establishment of a ceasefire over the entire territory of Chad, the demilitarization of N'Djamena, the arrival of Neutral OAU Force in Chad and the holding of free elections within a period of eighteen months,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/Res.769 (XXXV) by which the Council of Ministers approved the dispatch to Chad of an OAU Peacekeeping Force composed of contingents from Benin, Congo and Guinea,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Chad,

*Deeply concerned* over the continued hostilities in Chad, especially in N'Djamena, which have caused thousands of casualties both dead and injured, and a massive flow of refugees into neighbouring countries, and the displacement of people from their homes within Chad itself,

*Considering* the fact that the efforts being made by the Transitional National Union Government both in pursuance of the Lagos Accord and to end the hostilities in N'Djamena are being undermined by repeated acts of interference by African and foreign powers,

*Concerned* by the fact that so far the OAU has not been able to raise the financial and material assistance, necessary to establish a peacekeeping force in Chad, to enforce a ceasefire that might be negotiated,

*Further concerned* that the internecine carnage and destruction of property in the Republic of Chad may continue unless prompt and effective action is taken,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the OAU;
2. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Lagos Accord as the basis for the settlement of the Chadian crisis;
3. *Reaffirms* support for the Transitional National Union Government headed by the President of that Government and appeals to all OAU Member States to continue to support the Traditional National Union Government in its efforts to resolve the Chadian crisis;
4. *Appeals* to the Chadians to make every effort to implement a ceasefire in accordance with the Lagos Accord;
5. *Decides* to make one further attempt to find an African solution to the crisis, particularly with regard to the provision of the Neutral OAU Forces by requesting African States which are in a position to provide peacekeeping forces at their own expenses in accordance with conditions to be determined at the summit, it being understood that logistic and operational costs be met from voluntary contributions;
6. *Further decides* that in the event of failure by the OAU to raise the necessary funds of the Peacekeeping Force by its own effort after a period of one month, the United Nations Security Council will be requested, through the African Group, for assistance, particularly the necessary financial means to enable peace to be restored in Chad;
7. *Expresses appreciation* to those countries and eminent persons who have so far made excellent contributions to the solution of the Chadian problem.

**AHG/Dec.118 (XVII) \***

**Decision on Western Sahara**

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\* Editor's note: Reproduced from United Nations document A/35/463/Corr.1.

SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION (1980)

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Seventeenth Ordinary Session in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 1 to 4 July 1980,

*Having reviewed* the report of the third session of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara,

*Taking cognizance* of the views expressed on the report by various delegations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the third session of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Heads of State on Western Sahara;
2. *Agrees* that the Committee under the Chairmanship of the current Chairman, H.E. Dr. Siaka Stevens, should continue its work with a view to reconciling the parties to the conflict and seeking a peaceful and lasting solution thereto;
3. *Welcomes* the willingness of the Kingdom of Morocco to engage in discussions with all interested parties and to participate fully in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee; and
4. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall convene in Freetown, Sierra Leone, within the next three months.\*

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\* Editor's note: This decision is reproduced from United Nations document A/35/463/Corr.1.



## **EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**24 to 27 June 1981  
Nairobi, Kenya**



**AHG/Res.102 (XVIII)**

**Resolution on Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 24 to 27 June 1981,*

*Recalling* the Lagos Conference held in August 1979 in which all the politico-military groups of Chad participate and which led to the signing by the Leaders of Chad of an agreement known as “the Lagos Agreement on National Reconciliation in Chad”,

*Recalling* the laudable efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee of the OAU particularly of its Chairman,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/769 (XXXV) of the Council of Ministers and AHG/101 (XVII) of the Seventeenth OAU Summit relating to the dispatch of a Pan-African Peacekeeping Force to Chad and to the crisis faced by Chad,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in the situation obtaining in Chad,

*Considering* the end of hostilities on 15 December 1980 in N'Djamena and the entire territory of Chad,

*Welcoming* the laudable efforts made by the OAU to help the Transitional National Union Government re-establish peace,

*Approving* the efforts made by the Transitional National Union Government to implement the Lagos Accord and maintain peace and security in the country,

*Noting with appreciation* the significant result of the National Seminar of Cadres of Chad organized by the Transitional National Union Government at N'Djamena, from 15 to 30 May 1981,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Chad;
2. *Reaffirms* its support to the Transitional National Union Government and requests that all Member States of the OAU support this Government in its efforts to maintain peace and security in the country and abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of the country;
3. *Reaffirms* the provisions of Resolution CM/769 (XXXV) on sending to Chad a Pan-African Peace Force the composition of which should first be submitted to the Transitional National Union Government for approval. This Force will ensure the defence and security of the country while awaiting the integration of Government Forces;
4. *Decides* to provide the Transitional National Union Government with financial and material means to enable it to train quickly a National Integrated Army for the gradual replacement of foreign troops in their national territory;
5. *To this end recommends* that the current Chairman of the OAU in collaboration with the President of the Government of Gunt,\* to seize as early as possible the President of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations so as to obtain the necessary assistance from the United Nations for the establishment and operation of this force;
6. *Urges* the Transitional National Union Government to implement the recommendations of the National Seminar of the Cadres of Chad;

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\* Editor's note: Transitional Government of National Unity or Gouvernement d'Union Nationale de Transition (GUNT).

7. *Appeals* to all Member States of the OAU, the United Nations and all international organizations to come to the assistance of the Transitional National Union Government in its efforts to re-establish the administrative machinery and to rebuild an economy completely devastated by fifteen years of war;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to organize to this end as soon as possible, and in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a pledging conference to help Chad finance its reconstruction programme;
9. *Decides* to send foreign ministers from four Member States to Chad to assess and report to the current Chairman of the OAU for action, the urgent and basic requirements for the Transitional National Union Government to assist it in the implementation of its programme of national rehabilitation and economic reconstruction.

**AHG/Res.103 (XVIII)**

**Resolution on Western Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, from 24 to 27 June 1981,*

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara (Doc. AHG/103 (XVIII) A) and the reports of the Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara (Doc. AHG/103 (XVIII) B) and AHG/103 (XVIII) C), respectively,

*Having heard* the statements made by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, the Heads of State of Mauritania and Algeria as well as those made by various Heads of State and Government and leaders of delegations,

*Noting with appreciation* the solemn commitment made by His Majesty King Hassan II to accept the holding of a referendum in the Western Sahara to enable the people of that territory to exercise their right to self-determination,

*Noting further with appreciation,* His Majesty King Hassan's acceptance of the Recommendation of the Sixth Session of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara contained in document AHG/103 (XVIII) B, Annex I as well as his pledge to cooperate with the Ad Hoc Committee in the search for a just, peaceful and lasting solution,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and decisions on the question of Western Sahara,

1. *Adopts* the reports of the Secretary-General on the Western Sahara and those of the Fifth and Sixth Sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Doc. AHG/103 (XVIII)) and congratulates the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara for the commendable work done in finding a peaceful solution to the problem of Western Sahara;
2. *Welcomes* the solemn commitment made by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco for accepting the organization of a referendum in the territory of Western Sahara;
3. *Decides* to set up an Implementation Committee with full powers composed of Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania to ensure, with the cooperation of the concerned parties, the implementations of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee;
4. *Urges* the parties to the conflict to observe an immediate ceasefire and calls on the Implementation Committee to ensure the observance of the ceasefire without delay;



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5. *Directs* the Implementation Committee to meet before the end of August 1981 and in collaboration with the parties in conflict to work out the modalities and all other details relevant to the implementation of the ceasefire and the conduct and administration of the referendum;
6. *Requests* the United Nations in conjunction with the OAU to provide a peacekeeping force to be stationed in Western Sahara to ensure peace and security during the organization and conduct of the referendum and subsequent elections;
7. *Mandates* the Implementation Committee with the participation of the United Nations to take all necessary measures to guarantee the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of self-determination through a general and free referendum;
8. *Requests* the Implementation Committee in the discharge of its mandate to take into account the proceedings of the Eighteenth Ordinary Session on the Question of Western Sahara and to this end invites the OAU Secretary-General to make available the full record of the said proceedings to the Committee.



## **NINETEENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
6 to 12 June 1983**



**AHG/Res.104 (XIX)**

**Resolution on Western Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,*

*Having examined* the Report of the Implementation Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara,

*Recalling* the solemn commitment made by His Majesty King Hassan II during the Eighteenth Ordinary Session to accept the holding of a referendum in the Western Sahara to enable the people of that territory to exercise their right to self-determination,

*Recalling with appreciation* His Majesty King Hassan's acceptance of the Recommendation of the Sixth Session of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara contained in document AHG/103 (XVIII) B, Annex I as well as his pledge to cooperate with the Ad Hoc Committee in the search for a just, peaceful and lasting solution,

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions and decisions on the question of Western Sahara, and in particular AHG/Res.103 (XVIII) of 27 June 1981,

1. *Takes note* of the Reports of the Implementation Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara;
2. *Urges* the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to undertake direct negotiations with a view to bringing about a ceasefire to create the necessary condition for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations and calls on the Implementation Committee to ensure the observance of the ceasefire;
3. *Directs* the Implementation Committee to meet as soon as possible, and in collaboration with the parties to the conflict should continue to work out the modalities and all other details relevant to the implementation of the ceasefire and the conduct of the referendum in December 1983;
4. *Requests* the United Nations in conjunction with the OAU to provide a peacekeeping force to be stationed in Western Sahara to ensure peace and security during the organization and conduct of the referendum;
5. *Mandates* the Implementation Committee with the participation of the United Nations to take all necessary measures to ensure the proper implementation of this resolution;
6. *Requests* the Implementation Committee to report to the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the result of the referendum with a view to enabling the Twentieth Session to reach a final decision on all aspects of the question of Western Sahara;
7. *Decides* to remain seized with the question of Western Sahara;
8. *Requests* the Implementation Committee in the discharge of its mandate to take account of the proceedings of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Ordinary Sessions on the question of Western Sahara and to this end invites the OAU Secretary-General to make available the full records of the said proceedings to the Committee;
9. *Welcomes* the constructive attitude of the Sahrawi leaders in making it possible for the Nineteenth Ordinary Session to meet by withdrawing from it voluntarily and temporarily.\*

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\* Editor's note: The English version was missing the last word. It has been aligned with the French version.

**AHG/Res.105 (XIX)**

**Special Resolution on Namibia**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,*

*Having considered* the developments on the Namibian situation since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for its continued obstruction of Namibia's independence and persistent refusal to comply with Security Council decisions and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia;
2. *Views with utmost concern* the attempt to introduce extraneous elements to the United Nations Plan on Namibia as contained in resolution 435 (1978). In this respect, categorically rejects the so-called linkage or parallelism and views the insistence on these extraneous elements as undermining the current efforts towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 by holding the freedom and independence of the people of Namibia hostage to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and also considers such an insistence as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, the People's Republic of Angola;
3. *Strongly condemns* all direct and indirect manoeuvres aimed at delaying Namibia's accession to independence by distorting the United Nations Plan for the settlement of the Namibian question and deviating from the objectives of the said Plan;
4. *Hails* the courageous struggle of the heroic people of Namibia under the leadership of South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole, authentic and legitimate representative and renews the pledge of the Organization of African Unity Member States to continue rendering all-round support and material assistance, including military and financial assistance, to SWAPO to enable it to further intensify the armed struggle, under the banner of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, its military wing;
5. *Declares, once again,* that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only basis for a negotiated Namibian settlement and urges the expeditious implementation of that resolution without any further delay, qualification or prevarication;
6. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Secretary-General contained in document S/15776 of 19 May 1983 and expresses its readiness to assist his efforts with a view to securing the speedy implementation of resolution 435;
7. *Decides* to mandate the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity to keep the question of Namibia under constant review and to report to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, through its current Chairman, on the progress made in the implementation of Security Council resolution 532 (1983); as well as its intention to send a delegation representing the OAU to New York to convey and confirm Africa's determination to assist in securing a speedy implementation of the said resolution;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

**AHG/Res.106 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Chad/Libya Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,*

*Having heard* the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Chad on the worsening situation between his country and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regarding the Tibetsi Region,

*Recalling* Decision AHG/Dec.109 (XIX) relating to the settlement of intra-African disputes,

*Reaffirming* Decision AHG/Dec.108 (XIV) on the setting up of an Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute,

*Noting* that the United Nations Security Council which had been seized with Chad's complaint regarding this dispute had referred the matter to the OAU requesting it to find ways and means of resolving it through its appropriate machineries,

*Gravely concerned* by the serious tension characterizing the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

1. *Takes note* of the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Chad;
2. *Urgently requests* the two parties to refrain from any action likely to further worsen the present situation;
3. *Calls upon* the Ad Hoc Mediation Committee to pursue its activities with a view to finding, as early as possible, ways and means of settling this dispute;
4. *Appeals* to the two parties to cooperate sincerely and faithfully with the Ad Hoc Committee in a manner as to enable it to accomplish its mission;
5. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

**AHG/Res.107 (XIX)**

**Resolution on Lesotho**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Viewing with grave concern* the economic blockade that South Africa has imposed against the Kingdom of Lesotho,

*Considering* it ironic that while the friends of South Africa have always opposed Africa's call for sanctions against South Africa, the latter has proceeded to unilaterally impose a blockade against a Member State of the OAU,

1. *Strongly condemns* this blockade against the Kingdom of Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community and all peace-loving States to use their influence to put an end to this, and to the other acts of sabotage and subversion, against the peaceful Kingdom of Lesotho;
2. *Calls on* African financial institutions and other friendly institutions to consult with the Kingdom of Lesotho with a view to expediting the identification of projects in the food and energy sectors especially taking into account Lesotho's abundant water resources and its present overdependence on South Africa in these critical sectors;
3. *Further calls on* Member States and African financial institutions and other friendly institutions to help Lesotho to extend the capacity of the runway of the proposed international airport to be able to take international carriers;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, who are in a position to do so, to establish diplomatic presence in Maseru in order to give moral and political support to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

**AHG/Res.108 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Middle East Question**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East and the Palestinian question (document AHG/111 (XXX)),

*Having listened* to the statements of the various delegations and of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the Middle East question,

*Guided by* the principles and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and by the common destiny of African and Arab peoples and their struggle for freedom, progress and peace,

*Recalling* the successive resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the Middle East and the Palestinian questions,

*Further recalling* the earlier recommendations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the Middle East and Palestinian questions,

*Seriously concerned* about the explosive situation prevailing in the region following the occupation of Arab territories by Israel and its refusal to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their country, to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish an independent State in their territory, as well as Israel's refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Security Council and its disregard for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through its continued aggression against the Palestinian people, and the Arab territories particularly against Lebanon and Palestinian Refugee Camps, while adopting a policy of genocide and total destruction against the Palestinian people. This policy was illustrated in the most tragic manner during the brutal aggression perpetrated by Israel against Lebanon in the summer of 1982 and the indiscriminate massacres of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples,

*Reaffirming* its full support for the just struggle being pursued by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the recovery of all their legitimate and inalienable rights,

*Noting with grave concern* that the collusion between Israel and racist South Africa would continue to aggravate the policy of terrorism and genocide against the Palestinians and Africans in Palestine and South Africa, respectively,

1. *Reaffirms* all the previous resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers as well as its full and unflinching support for the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples under the leadership of its only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO);
2. *Reaffirms* its support for the Arab front-line States and the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover their occupied territories and their usurped rights;
3. *Strongly condemns* Israel's scheme, its expansionist and racist policy as well as its disregard for the United Nations resolutions, and attitude which constitutes, in the final analysis, a serious threat to peace in the Middle East region and in the world as a whole;



4. *Strongly condemns* the establishment by Israel of settlement in Palestine and in other occupied Arab territories and further condemns the Judaization of the city of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of Israel;
5. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying power, for not giving adequate protection to the civilian persons in the occupied Arab territories, in conformity with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (17 August 1949);
6. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to end the continued occupation of Arab territories and to accelerate Israel's withdrawal from these territories including Jerusalem which has been occupied since 1967;
7. *Strongly condemns* the aggression perpetuated against Lebanon and the continued occupation of its territory and urgently calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces in compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 (1982);
8. *Strongly condemns* all acts of Israel violating the provisions of the terms of reference and violence perpetrated by Israel to prevent the United Nations Peacekeeping Force from safeguarding peace in Lebanon and from accomplishing its peacekeeping task fully, including the control of territories up to the recognized international borders;
9. *Condemns* the aggressive collusion between the racist Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa directed against African and Arab peoples, and calls upon all Member States to close their ranks in the common struggle so as to face the growing dangers of this collusion, especially in the nuclear field;
10. *Strongly recommends* that Israel and South Africa do not benefit from any cooperation in the field of nuclear technology so long as they do not become parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and they do not accept an international inspection under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of their nuclear research facilities;
11. *Affirms* that the armed struggle against the racists in South Africa and Palestine is legitimate and constitutes the most effective way of putting an end to the policy of expansion and domination over Arab and African peoples;
12. *Recommends* to Member States to renew their firm undertaking to maintain severance of diplomatic relations with Israel, the natural and unconditional accomplice of South Africa;
13. *Strongly condemns* further all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in various international fora on the Palestine issue, and which prevent the realization of the Palestinian people's aspiration to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty on their territories;
14. *Affirms* that any attempt to solve the question of Palestine, which is the core of the Middle East problem, will not lead to peace without the effective participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and without the recognition of the national inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people;
15. *Firmly supports* the Arab Peace Plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit at Fez, Morocco, on 9 September 1982 as an important contribution to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. In this connection, makes a solemn appeal to the Arab sister countries to strengthen their concerted action for the realization of the objectives of this Plan. It also emphasizes the need to consolidate Afro-Arab solidarity in the interest of the peoples of the two regions;

16. *Reaffirms* the right of the Arab front-line States and of the Palestinian people to have total and permanent sovereign power over their territories, their wealth and natural resources and considers all measures adopted by Israel, violating this sovereignty, null and illegal, particularly those concerning Jerusalem;

17. *Appeals* to the international community to exert pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations, and requests the Security Council of the United Nations to take the necessary steps to compel Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and to allow the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights according to the recommendations adopted by the Special Committee of the United Nations on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

18. *Appeals* to the Security Council to take effective steps to guarantee the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people recognized by the United Nations General Assembly, and considers that Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 does not guarantee the future of the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights, and does not constitute a sufficient basis for an acceptable solution to the Palestinian question which is at the core of the Middle East problem;

19. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to follow up the Palestinian and the Middle East questions and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

**AHG/Res.109 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Palestinian Question**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East and the Palestinian question (document AHG/111 (XIX)),

*Having heard* the statements of various delegations and, in particular, that of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO),

*Recalling* the resolutions adopted by the sessions of the Council of Ministers on the problem of the Middle East and on the Palestinian question,

*Further recalling* the report of the United Nations Committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine (document A/34/35) which reaffirms the inalienable national rights of the people of Palestine to their homeland including their rights to return to it, to self-determination, to sovereignty as well as to the establishment of an independent State on their soil,

*Guided by* the principles and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and by the common struggle against Zionism and racism for the cause of freedom, independence and peace,

*Recalling* that the Palestine question constitutes the very core of the Middle East conflict, and the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine,

*Reiterating* the relevant decisions of the OAU making the Palestinian question an Arab and African issue,

*Conscious* of the seriousness of the present situation resulting from the continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories by Israel, its refusal to respect the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, its firm determination to establish settlements, in the occupied Arab territories, especially in Jerusalem, thus altering the geographical, demographical, cultural and social characteristics of Palestine,

*Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Palestine led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to recover their land and exercise their national rights,

*Further reaffirming* that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved when the people of Palestine exercise their inalienable rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland, the recovery of national sovereignty, their right to self-determination without any foreign interference whatsoever and their right to create an independent State on their territory,

*Considering* that partial agreement and separate treaty are greatly prejudicial to the people of Palestine and constitute a violation of the principle of the right of people to self-determination and independence,

*Taking into account* the resolution adopted at the special sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Palestinian question,

*Taking into account* the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the People of Palestine,

*Taking into account* the conclusions of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 29 March to 1 April 1983,

*Noting with grave concern* that the alliance between the Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa aims at intensifying acts of terrorism and genocide against the people of Palestine and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* all previous resolutions on the Palestinian question and reiterates its unwavering support for the people of Palestine led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole legitimate representative, and reaffirms the right of the people of Palestine to continue their struggle under all political and military forms as well as the use of all means to liberate their occupied territory and to recover their inalienable national rights, particularly the right to return to their homeland, the exercise of their right to self-determination and to establish an independent State in their territory;
2. *Strongly condemns* all manoeuvres and formulas aimed at preventing the people of Palestine from exercising their rights to self-determination, to achieve their national aspirations to return to their homeland and exercise their freedom and complete sovereignty;
3. *Strongly condemns* any initiatives, measures or agreements which do not take into account the aspirations of the people of Palestine and of their sole legitimate representative the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); considers null and void any agreement on the Palestinian question without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization;
4. *Strongly condemns* the expansionist policies pursued by Israel and aimed at imposing a fait accompli in the occupied territories, also condemns the policy of expansion, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands and the massive or individual extermination of people with a view to forcing them to emigrate, to modify the demographic characteristics of the territory, and expel the leaders of the people of Palestine thinkers and citizens as well as other Arab peoples especially the Lebanese people;\*
5. *Strongly condemns* Israel's expansionist, colonialist, racist and terrorist actions against the Palestinian people, in particular the massacres in Sabra and Shatilla as well as against the Lebanese people;
6. *Further condemns* the collusion between the Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa and calls upon all Member States to intensify their efforts to face the danger and to strengthen the struggle against

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\* Editor's note: The English version was missing the words "in the occupied". It has been aligned with the French version.

Zionism, racism and imperialism. To this end, calls upon the African States, and Members of the League of Arab States to include in the agenda of all sessions the following item "Collusion between South African and Israel";

7. *Calls upon* the international community to exert more pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to conform to the Charter of the United Nations and with the resolution adopted on the Palestinian question, emphasizes the efforts deployed by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the People of Palestine and calls upon the Security Council to implement the recommendation of this Committee adopted by the General Assembly;

8. *Calls upon* the Security Council to take effective measures to guarantee the exercise by the people of Palestine of their national and inalienable rights recognized by the United Nations General Assembly and considers that Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 does not guarantee the future of the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights nor does it provide a basis for a just solution to the Palestinian question;

9. *Firmly supports* the Arab Peace Plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit held at Fez, Morocco, on 9 September 1962, as an important contribution to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict;

10. *Endorses* the recommendations of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 29 March to 1 April 1983;

11. *Urgently calls upon* all the Member States to participate actively and massively, at the highest level, in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine scheduled for 1983;

12. *Commends* the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the People of Palestine for its efforts aimed at restoring the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;

13. *Urges* the international community to exert more pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to release the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners mainly those who are in the Ansar concentration camp;

14. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to follow the development of the Palestinian question and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

**AHG/Res.110 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the OAU Mission to Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on Chad (Doc. AHG/109 (XIX)),

*Having examined* the role played by the OAU Peacekeeping Force that was sent to Chad in accordance with Resolution AGH/Res.102 (XVIII) Rev. 1,

*Recalling* the dispatch of a contingent by the People's Republic of the Congo in conformity with the Lagos Accord on the National Reconciliation of the Chadian Politico-Military Factions of August 1979 at the request of the OAU,

*Taking note* of the new political realities that have come into being since the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Mindful* of the fact that the financial expenditures for the mission have so far been met by the participating countries alone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on Chad (Doc. AHG/109 (XIX));
2. *Expresses its great appreciation* to Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire for having dispatched contingents to serve with the Peacekeeping Force and Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya and Zambia for their participation with contingents in the OAU Observer Group in Chad;
3. *Further expresses* its satisfaction at the manner in which the OAU Peacekeeping Force undertook its mission while in Chad;
4. *Mandates* the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to study the financial implications of the Peacekeeping Missions of Congo, Senegal, Zaire and Nigeria and of the Observer Group composed of Algeria, Guinea Bissau, Kenya and Zambia, to be submitted to the next session of the Council of Ministers;
5. *Pays tribute* to the outgoing Chairman and the Secretary-General of the OAU for the efforts they persistently deployed to ensure the implementation of the resolution on Chad.

**AHG/Res.111 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Policy of Destabilization by the Racist South African Regime  
against Southern African Independent States**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Having examined* the report of the Fortieth Ordinary Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

*Recalling* the relevant resolution adopted at the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the OAU held in Nairobi, Kenya, in June 1981,

*Taking into consideration* the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly, relating to the situation in Southern Africa,

*Also taking into consideration* the relevant part of the political declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi, India, from the 7 to 12 March 1983,

*Deeply concerned* by the deteriorating situation in Southern Africa, caused by the policy of destabilization and outright aggression by South Africa against the neighbouring independent States,

*Considering* that the undeclared war of aggression waged by the apartheid regime against the sovereign States of the region constitutes a threat to world peace and security,

1. *Declares* that the undeclared war of aggression waged by the racist South Africa against independent African States constitutes a grave threat to the peace and security in Africa and in the world at large;
2. *Denounces* the intensification of the military, political, and economic acts of destabilization perpetrated by the South African racist regime against the neighbouring Independent States of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Seychelles;

3. *Strongly condemns* the South African regime for recruiting, arming, financing and infiltrating dissident groups, bandits and mercenaries to be used against the sovereign States of the region;\*
4. *Strongly condemns* the military occupation by the South African troops of part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of this country;
5. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupation troops from the Angolan territory;
6. *Fully supports* the measures taken by the Angolan Government in accordance with Article 51 of Charter of the United Nations in order to guarantee and safeguard the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola;
7. *Condemns* the massive concentration of South African troops along the Mozambican border and the acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique;
8. *Strongly condemns* in particular the recent bombing by the Apartheid regime of Matola, a suburb of the Mozambican capital, and the acts of territorial violation and espionage undertaken by the same regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique;
9. *Expresses its full support* to the people and Government of Mozambique in their struggle to preserve national independence and sovereignty and urges all African States and peace-loving countries to provide political, diplomatic and material support to the People's Republic of Mozambique;
10. *Condemns* the South African raids against the Kingdom of Lesotho and in particular the massacres of South African refugees and civilians of Lesotho;
11. *Denounces* the recent blockade imposed by the apartheid regime against the Kingdom of Lesotho and considers it a criminal act of aggression and blatant violation of the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter;
12. *Appeals* to the international community to take concrete measures in order to put an end to the aggressive and criminal policy of the apartheid regime and to increase political, diplomatic and material support to the countries that are victims of the South African acts of aggression.

**AHG/Res.112 (XIX)**

**Resolution on South Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,*

*Having examined* the report of the Fortieth Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

*Having heard* the statements by the representatives of the liberation movements of South Africa,

*Reaffirming* that the apartheid system constitutes a crime against humanity and a threat to world peace and international security,

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\* Editor's note: The English version has been aligned with the French version by changing the last word from regime to region.

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the oppressed people of South Africa in all forms including armed struggle for the seizure of power and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society for the South African people as a whole regardless of race, color or creed,

*Recalling further* the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations calling on the Pretoria regime to accord the prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters in compliance with the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions,

*Outraged* by the savage and criminal act of the cold-blooded murder committed on 9 June 1983 by the racist South African regime in hanging Thelle Simon Magoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Caiphus Motaung, members of the African National Congress (ANC) sentenced to death for their heroic role in the fight against the apartheid system in contemptuous defiance of several resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and to United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council calling on the Pretoria regime to commute their death sentences,

*Convinced* that this cold-blooded murder committed by the apartheid regime on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the Soweto massacre on 16 June 1983 will further aggravate the already explosive situation resulting from repeated acts of terrorism, assassinations and massacres carried out by this regime against the innocent blacks in South Africa and the neighbouring countries,

*Reaffirming* that the policies and barbaric acts of internal repression and terrorism as well as destabilization and aggression perpetrated by the Pretoria regime against the independent Southern African States have resulted in the repeated breaches of the peace of the region or subcontinent thus creating an extremely explosive situation in Southern Africa,

*Outraged* by the activities of certain western multinational corporations which continue to collaborate with the apartheid regime especially in the economic, military, nuclear, petroleum and other fields as well as the financial institutions which grant loans to the apartheid regime in defiance of the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and United Nations resolutions,

*Considering* that the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria regime has encouraged its intransigence and emboldened it to engage in more brutal acts of internal repression and brazen acts of external aggression against the independent Southern African States,

*Noting with indignation* that the apartheid regime has stepped up its criminal acts of internal repression, the murder of political detainees in prison and the assassination of ANC members and leaders, both in South Africa and in the neighbouring countries, as well as destabilization and aggression against the front-line States and Lesotho,

*Noting with indignation* that faced with the tide of resistance raging in South Africa the Pretoria regime has intensified its criminal policy of recruiting, training, equipping and deploying armed bandits to destabilize the legitimate Governments of Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia in order to intimidate and blackmail these countries in the vain hope of coercing them to abandon their traditional support of the liberation struggle,

*Noting with indignation* the Pretoria regime's policy of forced removals of millions of the African people being dumped in barren so-called homelands deprived of South African citizenship and herded into vast concentration camps as displaced persons where they starve and die or provide semi-slave labour as the so-called migrant labourers,

*Convinced* that the sole obstacle to peace, security and stability in Southern Africa is the apartheid regime and its policies of internal repression, terrorism and political assassinations as well as destabilization and aggression against the front-line States and Lesotho,

*Convinced* that notwithstanding its apparent military might and continued support from the Reagan Administration and certain other western countries the Pretoria regime's inherent and proven vulnerability to armed struggle guarantees inevitable eradication of the apartheid system and establishment of a non-racial democratic society for all the people of South Africa regardless of race, color or creed,

*Considering* that the Pretoria regime has resorted to paying lucrative fees and inviting famous athletes and artists to play and perform in apartheid South Africa and its Bantustans for the purpose of promoting its inhuman policies and regarding access to international sports and cultural events,

1. *Vehemently condemns* the Pretoria regime for the cold-blooded murder of Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Caiphus Thabo Motaung the ANC members hanged on 9 June 1983, extends sincere condolences to their parents, proclaims them African heroes and pledges to increase moral, political and material support to their movement in order to help hasten the attainment of the goal they sacrificed their lives for;
2. *Urges* all Member States to observe every year the International Day of Solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa on 16 June – the Soweto Day when in 1976 over 2000 school children were killed in cold blood by the Pretoria regime while demonstrating against inferior education;
3. *Strongly condemns* the apartheid regime for the stepped-up internal repression, assassination of ANC members and leaders as well as the criminal acts of terrorism and massacres repeatedly carried out by the Pretoria regime against innocent South African refugees and nationals of the neighbouring countries;
4. *Declares* that the Pretoria regime's continued system of apartheid and acts of internal repression and terrorism as well as acts of destabilization and aggression against the Southern African independent States constitutes a threat to world peace and international security;
5. *Urges* the African Group at the United Nations to work towards the early convening of the Security Council for the purpose of strengthening the arms embargo and imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;
6. *Strongly condemns* the Reagan Administration for its self-proclaimed alliance with the racist Pretoria regime, the violation of the arms embargo and policy of "constructive engagements" designed to rehabilitate the apartheid regime and isolate the national liberation movement in order to ensure the perpetuation of the apartheid system;
7. *Reiterates* its full and unswerving support for the struggle against the apartheid regime in all forms especially the armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people of South Africa;
8. *Commends* the front-line States and Lesotho for the courageous sacrifice they are making in resisting the policies of blackmail and intimidation pursued by the apartheid regime in order to coerce them to abandon their traditional position of giving moral and political support to the liberation movement of South Africa including the granting of political asylum of refugees backing apartheid repression;
9. *Convinced* that the sole obstacle to peace, security and stability in Southern Africa is the apartheid regime and its policies of internal repression, terrorism and political assassinations, as well as destabilization of and aggression against the front-line States and Lesotho;
10. *Condemns* the policies of certain western countries and Israel as well as the transnational corporations that continue to maintain or strengthen collaboration in the economic, military and nuclear fields with the Pretoria regime;



11. *Commends* certain individuals, anti-apartheid support groups, non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and elected officials in the western countries for their relentless and invaluable campaigns in opposition to their countries' policies of collaboration with racist South Africa and in support of the liberation struggle;
12. *Mandates* the Secretary-General to work towards the strengthening and expanding of the OAU Secretariats in the major western capitals and New York in order to render ongoing assistance to the liberation movements in their efforts to mobilize international support especially in the United States and Europe;
13. *Urges* Member States to organize regional, cultural and sporting events in order to invite and honour the famous athletes and artists who, in compliance with the sports and cultural boycott, have turned down invitations to play or entertain in apartheid South Africa;
14. *Commends* the African National Congress, the vanguard of the national liberation movement of South Africa for the continued intensification of the armed struggle and salutes the combatants of Unkonto We Sizwe (MK) who continue to register victories.

**AHG/Res.113 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the African Candidatures to International Organizations**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Considering* the need for Africa to play an effective role in the activities of the United Nations,

*Recalling* all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the rotation of certain posts among the geographical groupings forming the United Nations:

1. *Strongly supports* the following candidatures:
  - (a) H.E. Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia) for the post of President of the Thirty-Ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
  - (b) Dr. Julius Sikonya Kiane (Kenya) for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
  - (c) Professor Adebaye Adedeji (Nigeria) for the post of Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
  - (d) Mr. Amir Abdalla Kahlil (Sudan) for the post of Chairman of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Council;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to take all necessary steps to ensure the success of these candidatures.

**AHG/Res.114 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General and in particular its parts dealing with refugees in Africa,

*Recalling* previous OAU resolutions on issues pertaining to refugees in Africa, to the urgency, magnitude and complexity of the problems they are confronted with, and to the impact those problems have on the economies of the countries concerned,

*Recalling also* that ICARA I, in spite of its successful conclusion, did not rise up to all the expectations of the African countries,

*Noting with appreciation* resolution 37/197 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1982 which requests the United Nations Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene a second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and defines the three objectives of the Conference as follows:

- (a) To review thoroughly the results of the Conference held in 1981 as well as the state of the progress of projects submitted to it,
- (b) To consider the continuing need for assistance with a view to providing, as necessary, additional assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa for the implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement,
- (c) To consider the impact imposed on the national economies of the African countries concerned and to provide them with required assistance to strengthen their social and economic infrastructure to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees,

*Aware* of the fact that a thorough technical preparation for ICARA II is one of the preconditions for its success,

1. *Commends* the initiative taken by the United Nations General Assembly as the refugee situation in Africa requires urgent international assistance to cope with its humanitarian aspects while trying to alleviate its adverse effects on the economies of the countries effected, a majority of which are among the least developed countries (LDCs);
2. *Appeals* to the international donor community to development and aid-granting agencies, to the non-governmental organizations having refugee programmes in Africa, to potential donors from friendly countries and organizations, to give serious consideration to the urgent needs of African countries of origin and asylum, to contribute generously to humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and resettlement programmes, and to provide assistance to African countries to enable them to cope with the burden they are assuming because of large numbers of refugees and returnees;
3. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its specialized agencies to extend all possible assistance to African governments, through their respective field structures, in the technical preparations for ICARA II;
4. *Invites* the voluntary agencies involved in refugee work in Africa to closely associate themselves with the technical preparation for ICARA II, and to sustain and if possible, extend their worthy efforts in favour of the African refugees;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake an in-depth study of the root causes of asylum seeking in Africa, and to submit its findings to the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its Twentieth Session on the implementation of the present resolution.

**AHG/Res.115 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,*

*Having read* the Progress Report of the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos submitted in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly adopting the Plan,

*Aware* that the Progress Report covers mainly the activities of the OAU and ECA Secretariats in assisting Member States to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

*Committed* to the total implementation of the Programme outlined in the Plan and the Final Act,

1. *Takes note* with appreciation of the Progress Report by the Secretary-General and the ECA Executive Secretary on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;
2. *Requests* all Member States to assist the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of ECA in the implementation of the Plan and the Final Act by providing them with information on material and other resources as well as national socioeconomic data;
3. *Appeals* to the Member States to designate competent national contact points to deal with the Joint OAU/ECA Committee on matters pertaining to the implementation of the Plan and the Act;
4. *Further appeals* to the Member States to assist the OAU and the ECA Secretariat in the implementation of their joint programme on popularization of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;
5. *Congratulates* Member States of the Eastern and Southern Regions on the establishment of a Common Preferential Trade Area (PTA);
6. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the Member States of the Central African Region to establish an economic community in the region and urges them to continue their efforts to finally realize the proposed community arrangement;
7. *Urges* Member States of the North African Region to intensify their efforts to establish an economic grouping for the region;
8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA, to prepare and submit biennially a progress report covering the following areas:
  - (a) The activities of the OAU and ECA Secretariats relating to the implementation of the Plan and the Final Act;
  - (b) Member States' national efforts to implement the Plan and the Final Act;
  - (c) The activities of OAU specialized agencies, United Nations specialized agencies, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act.

**AHG/Res.116 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Sixth Session of UNCTAD**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,*

*Recalling* the resolution on the participation of Africa in international economic negotiations adopted by the Second Extraordinary Summit of the OAU Heads of State and Government as contained in Annex III of the Lagos Plan of Action,

*Bearing in mind* the resolution on Africa and ongoing international economic negotiations adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its Silver Jubilee Session,

*Taking into account* the severe economic crisis facing both developed and developing countries, but of which the latter have been made to bear the main burden,

*Aware* of the Buenos Aires Platform adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at its last session held from 28 March to 16 April 1983,

1. *Endorses* the Buenos Aires Platform as the basis for negotiations at UNCTAD VI between the Group of 77 on the one hand, and Group B and Group D, representing respectively the developed market economic countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, on the other;
2. *Urges* the developed countries, to give serious consideration to the proposals contained in the Buenos Aires Platform all the more so as the adoption and implementation thereof would benefit both the developed and developing countries in their efforts at recovery from the present economic crisis and development;
3. *Calls upon* the OAU/ECA Ministerial Follow-up Committee on Trade and Development to make a full assessment of the results of the Sixth Session, on the basis of studies to be carried out by the Secretary-General of OAU, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of ECA, and report accordingly to the Twentieth Summit Conference of the African Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.117 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,*

*Recalling* the Lagos Plan of Action in particular Chapter IX (e) on Human Settlements,

*Recalling* also United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

*Seriously concerned* that, despite the efforts of international organizations and of governments at the national and local levels, the living conditions of the majority of the people in rural and urban settlements, especially in Africa, continue to deteriorate in both relative and absolute terms,

*Recognizing* that special efforts need to be made by Member States and the international community in order to reverse this chronic deterioration in the shelter and living conditions suffered by the majority of the poor in the urban and rural settlements,

*Convinced* that an international year devoted to the problems of homeless people in urban and rural areas in the developing countries could be an appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community on those problems,

*Further convinced* that a special effort to address this fundamental issue will strengthen overall national economic and social development, in furtherance of the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Year 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;
2. *Endorses* the decision that the activities before and during the year will have the objective of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of as many of the poor and disadvantaged as possible by 1987 according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 through experience gained, how to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of all the poor and disadvantaged;
3. *Further welcomes* the contributions which the programmes for the International Year will make to the implementation of Chapter IX (e) (Human Settlements) of the Lagos Plan of Action;
4. *Requests* that special attention be given during the preparations for the International Year to securing renewed political and financial commitment by the international community to the provision of shelter for the homeless, particularly in Africa, as a matter of priority;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNHCS) to ensure the full realization of the goals and objectives of the International Year within the African region;
6. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the OAU and the United Nations Secretaries-General, the Executive Director of UNHCS and other international organizations in support of the programmes and activities planned for the International Year within the African region;
7. *Appeals* to all governments, especially those of the developed countries, and others in a position to do so, to international financial institutions and to others in the public and private sectors to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make annual reports to the Council of Ministers on the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.118 (XIX)**

**Resolution on the Budget for the 1983/84 Financial Year**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Having taken note* of the Draft Budget for the 1983/84 Financial Year as presented by the General Secretariat of the OAU and, after discussing this Draft Budget,

*Decides:*

1. *To regularize* the OAU Budget for the 1982/83 financial year on the basis of the 1981/82 financial year budget increased by 10%, i.e.

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1981/82 Budget	\$US	19,515,071.00
10% increase		<u>1,951,507.10</u>
Total	\$US	<u>21,466,578.00</u>

2. *To approve* the OAU Budget for the 1983/84 financial year on the basis of the amount of the Budget adopted for the 1982/83 financial year increased by 10%, i.e.

1982/83 Budget	\$US	21,466,578.10
10% increase		<u>2,146,657.81</u>
Total	\$US	<u>23,613,235.91</u>
	\$US	<u>23,613,236.00</u>

3. That this decision becomes effective as from 1 June 1983.

**AHG/Res.119 (XIX)**

**Vote of Congratulations to the Outgoing Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

*Considering* the introductory statement to the activities report made by the Secretary-General on 9 June 1983,

*Considering* the positive changes effected within the General Secretariat so as to enhance its effectiveness, under the direction of Mr. Edem Kodjo,

*Noting with satisfaction* the honesty and moral integrity with which Mr. Edem Kodjo fulfilled his mission,

*Noting further* that his mission was aimed at a genuine recognition of Pan-Africanism and the definition of practical measures for an authentic development of the continent based on its own values, its specificities and the assertion of its dignity,

1. *Takes note* of the introductory statement made by Mr. Edem Kodjo, the outgoing Secretary-General, on 9 June 1983 (document AHG/107 (XIX));

2. *Considers* the basic method of reflection introduced by Mr. Edem Kodjo as the Head of the General Secretariat which led particularly to the Monrovia Symposium and the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act, as a highly positive contribution to the development of Africa in all areas of human endeavour;

3. *Pays special tribute* to Mr. Edem Kodjo for the effective manner in which he fulfilled his mission and for his dedication to the cause of Africa and the ideal of Pan-Africanism;

4. *Expresses* to Mr. Edem Kodjo, the outgoing Secretary-General, its sincere gratitude and assures him of its full support for his solemn commitment to continue to work for the greatness of Africa.

**AHG/Res.120 (XIX)**

**Vote of Thanks**

*We, the Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

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*Conscious* of our collective solidarity to enhance and preserve the unity of our Organization,

*Aware* of the immense sacrifice that the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia have made to ensure the success of this Summit,

*Appreciative* of the warm hospitality accorded to all delegations participating at the Summit,

*Hereby express* profound and deep-felt gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia and the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia for their very warm and generous hospitality.





## **TWENTIETH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
12 to 15 November 1984**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XX)**

**Declaration on Southern Africa**

1. A century has passed since the European powers met in Berlin to partition, and apportion to themselves, the continent of Africa. At that meeting they decided which peoples of this continent would be the subjects of which colonial power. For more than a hundred years our peoples have, therefore had a common task of removing the yoke of colonial domination and winning for themselves an independent place, and independent voice, in the world community.
2. It is through struggle, sometimes bitter struggle, that progress has been made. There are now fifty-one (51) Members of the Organization of African Unity, four hundred and eight million people of this continent have now freed themselves from external rule. But the task is not yet complete. Political independence has been won by these peoples, but all the independent nations are still engaged in the struggle to give new meaning to Africa's freedom, and to establish Africa's place in world politics and culture, and in the international economy.
3. Yet Africa's political struggle is not over. Some thirty million people are still subjected to racist minority and colonial rule in South Africa and Namibia. The racist rulers of South Africa see that country as a regional power, and their rule as dominant over the whole Southern African region. To maintain that power, and that minority rule, the racists rely upon the ever-increasing use of violence against the peoples of Southern Africa.
4. While this situation continues, no African can be really free. No independent African State can claim that its sovereignty and independence is assured. As a continent, Africa is, therefore, still not in a position to assert Africa's rightful place in the world system of international relations.
5. The total liberation of Africa, and especially the liberation of Namibia and South Africa, thus remains as an urgent and central objective for all the nations and peoples of Africa, both singly and collectively.
6. Africa's united resolve to achieve total liberation stems from our peoples' determination to assert the dignity of all people, everywhere, and to establish the right of Africa's people to determine their own destiny. It is a commitment to the common humanity of mankind and Africa's right both to contribute to, and to share in, the fruits of world development. The Organization of African Unity is the instrument we have created and are using to promote those goals.
7. The countries of South Africa and Namibia cannot be excluded from Africa's commitment to its freedom and its own future. The struggle against apartheid, and the struggle for Namibian independence, is part of the total struggle for African freedom. These struggles, therefore, involve the interest of all African nations, and all Africa's peoples. Africa's responsibility to contribute to the successful prosecution of these struggles is inherent in Africa's claim to the rights which belong to all men, and which are spelled out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
8. It is in the interest of Africa's enemies to divide and paralyze our continent, and thus to make it incapable of giving meaningful support to the continuing struggle for liberation in Southern Africa. The OAU, at this Summit Meeting, recognizes these dangers, and recommits itself to unity, and to solidarity with the peoples of Southern Africa in a common quest for Africa's total liberation.
9. The continued existence of apartheid, and of colonial domination of Namibia, provides both a heartland and a bridgehead for the forces which are opposed to the reality of Africa's independence and to Africa's declared intention to participate in world affairs on the basis of equality. If the dignity of one man is denied because he is black, the dignity of all black peoples is denied. And if the dignity of black men is denied, the dignity of all men is denied; humanity is one, and the world is indivisible.
10. Africa's interests and world interests, therefore, demand that apartheid be defeated and destroyed.

11. The apartheid system is inherently violent. It continues to repress the peoples' legitimate aspirations to freedom, justice, equality and majority rule. It turns its people into foreigners in their own country. Through the policy of bantustanization it divides the country and tries to destroy the unity of South African people.

12. The apartheid system in collusion with enemies of Africa fomented and launched armed bandits into the countries of Southern Africa, the criminal and terrorist activities of the armed bandits constitute the main thrust of South African regional policy of destabilization.

13. The so-called internal reforms which have been widely challenged by the South African people and the international community are nothing more than the denationalization of the black majority in order to preserve apartheid.

14. With the support of some western powers the apartheid regime is using the situation in the region to try to obtain an international respectability that it has never had. As long as racist South Africa maintains relations of domination over the black people of South Africa and Namibia, it is impossible for the independent African States and the international community as a whole to cooperate with the apartheid rulers on the basis of equality and respect.

15. Some African countries inherited economic and communications links with South Africa from colonialism. Due to these legacies, such nations maintain relations with South Africa on the best terms which they can obtain at any one time. South Africa uses these relationships for political blackmail whenever this seems to South Africa to be an advantage for its cause.

16. Colonialism and racist minority domination cannot be reformed into systems which are consistent with the freedom and the aspirations of Africa. They must be ended. Alterations to the forms of the oppression, such as those proposed by South Africa from time to time for Namibia, and such as those seen recently implemented within South Africa, have been the single purpose of perpetuating and entrenching minority domination. They have been recognized as irrelevant by the people of Namibia, and rejected by the people of South Africa. They are rejected also by the Organization of African Unity.

17. It is in this context that the independent States of Southern Africa, both individually and collectively, have done and continue to do their utmost to uphold and promote the liberation objectives of the Organization of African Unity. Through cooperation among the front-line States, and through the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), they are working at great cost to themselves to defend their independence and to reduce their economic dependence on the apartheid State. The contacts which their circumstances force them to maintain with South Africa cannot and should not be used by others as an excuse for establishing or expanding economic or political contact with the forces of racism in South Africa.

18. It is also in this context that Africa is committed to resisting, and ultimately defeating, the efforts to force our countries into any relations with racist South Africa. We shall resist the economic, political and military pressures which are being used by South Africa and its friends to terrorize, intimidate, and blackmail individual African countries and to reduce still further their freedom of action.

19. Africa will be satisfied with nothing less than majority rule in an independent and united Namibia, and majority rule in a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa. The whole experience of Africa's history, and of world history, confirms that only self-determination for the people of Namibia and South Africa can create for Southern Africa an opportunity for peace and stability or remove the threat to international peace and security which now emanates from this area.

20. The Organization of African Unity as a whole, and all our individual States, therefore, recognize a special responsibility to give the maximum possible support to the independent States of Southern Africa as they struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of South African aggression, destabilization and

subversion. We recognize that any reverses suffered in this part of Africa, as in any other, are reverses suffered by all of us, for they are used by the enemies of Africa's freedom and dignity as new bridgeheads for compromising the independence of our continent as a whole.

21. In their struggle to free their countries and their peoples from colonialism and racism, the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa are leading the freedom struggles of the peoples of those countries and also working for the freedom of Africa as a whole. We recognize these movements as representatives of their peoples, who deserve our full and unequivocal support.

22. In the light of the intransigence, ruthlessness, and consistent brutality of the apartheid regime, both within South Africa and Namibia, we uphold the right of the liberation movements and the people they lead to take up arms in pursuance of the struggle for freedom. We continue to express our preference for a peaceful resolution of the Namibian and South African questions as stated in the Lusaka Manifesto. But we are convinced that the peaceful negotiations can only succeed when the Pretoria regime has convincingly demonstrated its acceptance of both the principle and the inevitability of majority rule. One such demonstration would be the unconditional release of imprisoned liberation movement leaders, and the subsequent negotiation with the genuine representatives of the South African and Namibian peoples.

23. At this meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, we reaffirm our full support to the liberation forces of the southern zone of our continent. We reiterate our commitment to the struggle to secure the total isolation of the criminal apartheid regime of Pretoria, and the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against it.

24. We call upon the rest of the world to join us in this endeavour to achieve the total liberation of Africa and peace on our continent.

**AHG/Decl.2 (XX)**

**Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa**

**Preamble**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984, for the Twentieth Ordinary Session of our Assembly,*

*Having considered* the Report of the Secretary-General a.i. on the African Economic Situation in document AHG/110 (XX) and its annexes,

*Most greatly concerned* by the deteriorating and alarming economic and social conditions of our countries, and in particular, the unprecedented effects of the persistent drought, which have caused untold misery in most of our Member States, to the extent that 27 of them are currently dependent on food aid,

*Recognizing* that the poor performance of our economies is due, on the one hand, to such external factors as declining export prices of Africa's major exports, drastic drop in the level of official development assistance in real terms, mounting external debt and persistent balance of payments deficit, and on the other hand, to weak economic structure and to certain aspects of domestic policies that our countries have been compelled to adopt partly in response to the external economic situation,

*Greatly disturbed* by the strong possibility of further deterioration in our economies if the current situation is allowed to continue,

*Determined* to adopt effective policy measures at the national, subregional and continental levels for the improved performance of our economies,

*Further determined* to take concerted action and adopt measures to readdress the external dependence and orientation of African economies and to achieve self-reliance and self-sustainment in our economic development efforts, in accordance with our strategy for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and the Final Act of Lagos (FAL),

*Noting with deep satisfaction* the efforts so far deployed by African governments to implement structural adjustment measures and to further strengthen economic cooperation and integration,

*Conscious* of the fact that owing to the scale and complexity of the African economic problem, there is an urgent need for massive assistance on both short and long-terms, from the international community to complement and supplement our individual and collective efforts in dealing with the problem,

*Noting with satisfaction* the action by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a temporary United Nations Liaison Office in Nairobi for the purpose of monitoring the critical economic situation facing African countries, and keeping the international community regularly informed of this condition and priority needs and the positive response from organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors to the critical economic situation in Africa,

*Aware* of the fact that the provision of food aid, while it is appreciated, is not the solution to the African food problem,

*Solemnly proclaiming* our firm determination to achieve accelerated economic development and independence of Africa, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the OAU Charter and the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos through the effective mobilization of our countries' immense human and material resources,

*Declare* as follows:

#### Emergency Relief and Recovery

At the national level, we pledge to direct as a priority, our resources to the urgent needs in all areas, especially to the rehabilitation of productive sectors of food and agriculture and industry.

#### At the Regional Level

We request the Secretary-General of the OAU, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and other relevant international and African intergovernmental organizations to devise all necessary measures for the promotion of subregional and regional cooperation in the above areas.

At the international level, the main efforts should concentrate on alleviating externally-induced constraints which would increase African countries' capability to mobilize more resources for relief and emergency needs of the stricken population.

#### Longer-Term Development Requirements

Beyond the emergency and rehabilitation needs outlined above, the very roots of Africa's development perspectives are mainly structural. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to the measures and guidelines as spelled out in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, and to complement national, subregional and regional measures with adequate international support in the interrelated areas of primary commodity export, industrial promotion, external debt and financial flows.

To this end, we support the decision and recommendations of our Ministers in their respective sectoral conferences, and endorse the following:

- (a) The recommendations of the Second Session of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food;
- (b) The Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) and the recommendations of the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, in particular Resolution I (VII) on the Implementation of the Programme for the IDDA;
- (c) The assessment by the Third Ministerial Follow-up Committee on Trade and Finance of the results of the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in June 1983;
- (d) The decisions of the African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the Second Phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa.

#### International Measures

While we are determined to mobilize all our resources for the above sectoral measures, we also call upon the international community to support our efforts. In this regard, we endorse fully:

- i. The Special Memorandum by the ECA Conference of Ministers on the African Economic and Social Crisis, adopted at the Nineteenth Session of the Commission, in Addis Ababa;
- ii. The Addis Ababa Declaration on Africa's External Indebtedness adopted by the African Ministers of Finance at their meeting held in Addis Ababa, in June 1984; and
- iii. The draft Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa presented to the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

We welcome the proposal contained in the recent World Bank report entitled "Towards Sustained Development of Sub-Saharan Africa: A Joint Programme of Action," calling for additional bilateral and multilateral disbursements of about \$US 2 billion yearly for sub-Saharan Africa. We therefore appeal to all donor countries to respond positively and speedily to the above proposal as most of our countries rely exclusively on multilateral concessions of finance and since the seventh replenishment of IDA did not bring about the expected result. Consideration should therefore be given by the World Bank to establish special facilities for the realization of these objectives.

While regretting the failure of the previous conventions to meet the aspirations of the ACP States, we urge the parties to the negotiation of the Third Lomé Convention between the Economically Developing Countries (EDC) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, in particular the European Economic Committee Members, to ensure that the new convention is endowed with adequate provisions, particularly in the areas of financial resources and ACP trade access to the EEC, to enable it to fulfill its objectives and thus contribute to the development efforts of our countries.

#### Follow up and Monitoring

- (a) We request the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and other relevant international and African organizations to monitor closely, the implementation of this Declaration and to submit a progress report to the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, along with the progress report on the implementation of the LPA and FAL as called for in our Resolution AHG/Res.114 (XIX) of June 1983.
- (b) We direct our ministerial conference to undertake within their respective area of competence a careful review and appraisal of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos in view of the deteriorating socioeconomic conditions in Africa that have impeded our national and collective efforts to implement that Plan and the Act and to submit concrete recommendations based on their appraisal and the underlying strategy of the Plan and Act on how the objectives of the LPA and of FAL can best be realized.

- (c) We entrust the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA, with the task of urgently contacting the other regional groupings of the Group of 77;
- (d) Convincing the developed countries to resume the United Nations global negotiations on the world economics crisis and the New International Economic Order, with effect from 1985;
- (e) Convening a Special Session of the Group of 77 to formulate a new negotiation strategy which will constitute the process for the preparation toward the global negotiations.

**AHG/Res.121 (XX)**

**Resolution on Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on Chad (AHG/120 (XX)) and the report on the abortive preparatory meeting of the Conference on National Reconciliation on Chad held in Brazzaville from 20 to 27 October 1984,

*Considering also* the statement on the situation in Chad contained in the Declaration on the outgoing Chairman of the OAU,

*Having examined* the role played by H.E. Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Congo, Head of State and Government,

*Taking note* of the departure of foreign troops from the Republic of Chad and also of the new political realities that have come into being arising out of the departure of foreign troops since the Nineteenth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Mindful* of the fact that the present situation in Chad is very explosive and dangerous,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on Chad;
2. *Expresses* gratification at the efforts made by H.E. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, outgoing Chairman of the OAU;
3. *Expresses* its great appreciation to H.E. Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of Congo, for convening the preparatory Conference on National Reconciliation on Chad PL/GM/46 (VII) 72.84;
4. *Further expresses* its satisfaction with the departure of foreign troops from the Republic of Chad;
5. *Calls on* all the Chadian people and their leaders to desist from any act that will further inflame the situation;
6. *Calls upon* the President of the People's Republic of the Congo to continue his efforts to promote national reconciliation in Chad with the assistance of the current Chairman;
7. *Appeals* to all the parties to the Chadian dispute to fully cooperate with the reconciliation efforts being made by the President of Congo under the OAU auspices in order to achieve lasting peace for the suffering masses of the Republic of Chad.

**AHG/Res.122 (XX)**



**Resolution on the Situation in the Middle East**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Having considered the report of the Secretary-General a.i. of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East (document AHG/124 (XX)),*

*Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and of the United Nations and by the common determination of the African and Arab peoples to strive to safeguard their freedom,*

*Recalling the successive resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the situation in the Middle East,*

*Recalling further the previous recommendations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the situation in the Middle East,*

*Gravely concerned about the plight of the people of southern Lebanon following the illegal occupation of this part of the Lebanese territory by the Zionist regime of Israel and about the arrogance shown by the Zionist regime with respect to the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Security Council as well as the said regime's failure to adhere to the fundamental principles of international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

*Noting with deep concern that in spite of the many resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity urging Israel to withdraw from Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, not only has Israel persistently refused to comply with these resolutions but continues to pursue its policy of expansionism and occupation,*

*Deploring the systematic obstruction by Israel of all efforts made towards reaching a peaceful solution to the problem,*

*Fully conscious of the fact that the massive military, economic and other assistance as well as the political and moral support given to Israel by some powers, the United States of America in particular, enables it to pursue its aggression and encourages it to perpetrate acts of terrorism and illegal occupation of part of the territories in the region,*

*Noting with concern that the alliance between the racist regimes of Israel and of South Africa is aimed at promoting the policy of terrorism and liquidation of the Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied territories on the one hand, and of the majority black population of South Africa and Namibia on the other,*

1. *Reaffirms* all previous resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU and its total and effective support for the Palestinian people under the dynamic leadership of its sole and authentic representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization;
2. *Further reaffirms* its total support for the Arab countries, victims of Israeli aggression, and its support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover their usurped rights and their occupied territories;
3. *Condemns vigorously* the establishment of settlements by Israel in Palestine and in the other occupied territories and in the turning of Jerusalem into a Jewish city and its proclamation as its capital;
4. *Supports* the recommendation adopted by the "Al Quods Committee" at its meeting in Fez, Morocco, from 19 to 21 April 1984, calling on Islamic countries which maintain diplomatic ties with Costa Rica and El

Salvador to “break them off immediately” as a countermeasure against these countries which have moved their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and congratulates the countries which have heeded this call;

5. *Vehemently condemns* the aggression perpetrated against Lebanon and the continued occupation of its territories;

6. *Strongly condemns* all the Israeli acts, which run counter to the provisions of the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Lebanon as well as Israel’s aggression aimed at preventing the said Force from safeguarding peace in Lebanon and fully accomplishing its peacekeeping task, including the control of the territories up to the internationally recognized frontiers;

7. *Recommends* that Member States renew their firm determination not to establish or re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel, a natural and unconditional accomplice of racist South Africa;

8. *Further strongly condemns* all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations as well as the resolutions adopted during the various international meetings on the Palestinian question, and which makes it impossible for the Palestinian people to realize their aspirations, namely, to return to their fatherland, to have self-determination and to exercise total sovereignty over their territory;

9. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupation force for not complying with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of civilians in times of war;

10. *Urges* Israel to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of southern Lebanon and considers as null and void any step taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories aimed at exploiting their resources and requests all States, international organizations and investment agencies not to recognize Israel’s authority in their territories and to cooperate with it, under any form whatever to exploit these resources and their sources of energy;

11. *Launches an urgent appeal* to the international community to exert on Israel a really effective pressure in all fields in order to compel it to comply with the decisions of the international community and reiterates its request to the Security Council to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights in conformity with the recommendations adopted by the United Nations Special Committee on the exercise of inalienable rights by the Palestinian people;

12. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to follow the Palestine and Middle East questions and to report on them to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

#### **AHG/Res.123 (XX)**

#### **Resolution on the Question of Palestine**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General a.i. of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East and the question of Palestine (document AHG/123 (XX)),

*Recalling* the resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the problem of the Middle East and on the question of Palestine,

*Guided by* the principles and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and by the common destiny against Zionism and racism for the cause of freedom, independence and peace,

*Recalling* that the question of Palestine constitutes the very core of the Middle East conflict, and that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

*Reiterating* the relevant decisions of the OAU making the question of Palestine an Arab and African issue,

*Conscious* of the seriousness of the present situation resulting from the continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories by Israel, its refusal to respect the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, its firm determination to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories, especially in Jerusalem, thus altering the geographical, demographic, cultural and social characteristics of Palestine,

*Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Palestine led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to recover their land and exercise their national rights,

*Further reaffirming* that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved when the people of Palestine exercise their inalienable rights, particularly their return to their homeland, the recovery of national sovereignty, their right to self-determination without any foreign interference whatsoever and their right to establish an independent State on their territory,

*Considering* that partial agreement and separate treaty are greatly prejudicial to the Palestinian people and constitute a violation of the principle of the right of people to self-determination and independence,

*Taking into account* the resolution adopted at the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the question of Palestine,

*Taking into account* the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

*Noting with grave concern* that the alliance between the Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa aims at intensifying acts of terrorism and genocide against the peoples of Palestine and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* all previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and reiterates its unwavering support for the people of Palestine led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole legitimate representative, and reaffirms the right of the people of Palestine to continue their struggle under all political and military forms as well as the use of all means to liberate their occupied territory and to recover their inalienable national rights, particularly the right to return to their homeland, the exercise of their right to self-determination and to establish an independent State in their territory;

2. *Strongly condemns* all manoeuvres and formulas aimed at preventing the people of Palestine from exercising their rights to self-determination, to achieve their national aspirations to return to their homeland and exercise their freedom and complete sovereignty;

3. *Strongly condemns* any initiatives, measures or agreement which do not take into account the aspirations of the people of Palestine and of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), considers null and void any agreement on the question of Palestine without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

4. *Strongly condemns* the expansionist policies pursued by Israel and aimed at imposing a fait accompli in the occupied territories, also condemns the policy of expansion, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands and the massive or individual extermination of people with a view of forcing them to emigrate, to modify the demographic characteristics of the territory, and expel the leaders of the people of Palestine, thinkers and citizens as well as other Arab peoples, especially the Lebanese people;

5. *Strongly condemns* Israel's expansionist, colonialist, racist and terrorist actions against the Palestinian people, in particular the massacres in Sabra and Shatilla as well as against the Lebanese people;
6. *Further condemns* the collusion between the Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa and calls upon all Member States to intensify their efforts to face the danger and to strengthen the armed struggle against Zionism, racism and imperialism. To this end, calls upon the African States, and Members of the League of Arab States to include in the agenda of all sessions of the following item "Collusion between South Africa and Israel";
7. *Calls upon* the international community to exert more pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to conform to the Charter of the United Nations and with the resolution adopted on the question of Palestine, emphasizes the efforts deployed by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and calls upon the Security Council to implement the recommendation of this Committee adopted by the General Assembly;
8. *Calls upon* the Security Council to take effective measures to guarantee the exercise by the people of Palestine of their national and inalienable rights recognized by the United Nations General Assembly and considers that Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 does not guarantee the future of the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights nor does it provide a basis for a just solution to the question of Palestine;
9. *Firmly supports* the Arab Peace Plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit held at Fez, Morocco, on 9 September 1982, as an important contribution to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict; and calls for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/580 on the holding of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East;
10. *Commends* the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts aimed at restoring the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;
11. *Urges* the international community to exert more pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to release the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners mainly those who are in the Ansar concentration camp;
12. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to follow the development of the question of Palestine and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

**AHG/Res.124 (XX)**

**Resolution on South Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Having examined* the report of the Forty-second Coordination Committee for the liberation of Africa,

*Gravely concerned* at the continuing deteriorating situation in Southern Africa, precipitated by the Pretoria regime's escalating campaign of bloody repression and terror against the people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as well as its continued mounting aggression, destabilization and subversion against the front-line and other States in Southern Africa,

*Outraged* by the Pretoria regime's mass murder of defenceless students and workers on strike and demonstrators protesting against slave wages, inferior education and deprivation of nationality of the indigenous African people, as well as the regime's new constitution designed to break the unity of the black people and further entrench white minority rule and apartheid,

*Indignant* at the regime's recent use of thousands of its fascist troops to besiege Sebokeng and other African townships to intimidate the African population as part of the terror campaign which has already claimed the lives of over 200 black South African patriots,

*Recalling* the communiqué of the Heads of State and Government of the front-line States in April 1984 which, inter alia, appealed for active participation in the struggle against the Pretoria regime by all nations, organizations and institutions,

*Concerned* at the continuing collaboration with and active support extended to the Pretoria regime by certain western countries especially the United States of America through its policy of so-called constructive engagement,

*Convinced* that armed resistance is the most effective means of bringing the racist South African regime to come to terms with the hopes and aspirations of the black African majority in South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* racist South Africa for the mass murder of hundreds of defenceless students, workers and demonstrators engaged in the legitimate struggle against the apartheid system and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;
2. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of certain western countries with racist South Africa, especially the United States and Israel;
3. *Equally strongly condemns* the United States administration policy of constructive engagement with South Africa;
4. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the national liberation movements in all forms, including armed struggle, for the seizure of power by the people;
5. *Reaffirms* that the question of the liberation of South Africa remains central among Africa's concerns and therefore pledges the active pursuit by the OAU and its Member States of the objectives contained in this and previous resolutions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU;
6. *Reaffirms* its commitment and support of projects and campaigns undertaken by governments and non-governmental organizations in cooperation with any national liberation movement recognized by the OAU;
7. *Commends* the heroic people of South Africa for their sustained militant opposition to their oppression and the national liberation movement of South Africa for their continued mobilization of the masses;
8. *Urges* the oppressed people led by their national liberation movement to intensify further their armed opposition to apartheid;
9. *Once more commends* the African National Congress (ANC) for its continued intensification of the political and armed struggle against the apartheid regime;
10. *Appeals* to all OAU Member States to pay up their arrears in contributions to the Special Fund of the Liberation Committee and to increase their bilateral assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU;
11. *Urges* the African Group at the United Nations to work towards the early convening of the Security Council to strengthen the arms embargo and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

12. *Calls on* the international community and all friendly countries to render concrete support and assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States in the region to enable them to continue to resist the mounting aggression, subversion and economic blackmail of the Pretoria regime;

13. *Calls on* justice-loving countries and non-governmental organizations to step up the campaign for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African political prisoners as well as the granting of prisoner of war status to all captured freedom fighters, in keeping with the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions.

**AHG/Res.125 (XX)**

**Resolution on Namibia**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,

*Having considered* the report of the OAU Liberation Committee,

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and decisions of the OAU on Namibia particularly the Arusha Plan of Action for the intensification of the struggle,

*Reaffirming* the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the central role of the United Nations Secretary-General for securing the speedy implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

*Recalling* the principles contained in its Declaration on Southern Africa adopted on 15 November 1984,

*Noting with satisfaction* continuing worldwide solidarity activities organized, in cooperation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and SWAPO, by the non-governmental organizations in commemoration of "A Century of Heroic Struggle by the Namibian people against Colonialism,"

*Welcoming* the Final Communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 1 to 5 October, 1984, particularly the decision taken to convene an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on the question of Namibia by not later than April 1985,

*Strongly opposed* to the reprehensible insistence of "linkage" and "parallelism" by racist South Africa and the United States administration which continue to obstruct the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

*Reiterating* its firm commitment to the genuine independence of a united Namibia and solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative,

1. *Condemns* racist South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and its arrogant obstruction of the implementation of resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

2. *Rejects* any "linkage" and "parallelism" between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as being manifestly incompatible with the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435;

3. *Reiterates* that Security Council resolution 435 is the only basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem and rejects all sinister attempts by racist South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia involving the puppet multiparty conference, the latest in a series of political stratagems it is trying to perpetuate control in the country;

4. *Further condemns* racist South Africa for the recent imposition of military conscription of all male Namibians between the ages of 17 and 55 to serve in the occupying colonial army in a sinister and dangerous attempt to Namibianize the conflict by forcing brothers to kill brothers;
5. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and deplores all attempts by racist South Africa and the United States Administration to abandon the United Nations plan, in favour of dubious alternatives, undermine the authority of the United Nations and bypass the United Nations in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435;
6. *Declares* that Namibia's independence cannot be held hostage to resolution of issues which are patently damaging to the decolonization process of Namibia;
7. *Encourages* SWAPO and its military wing the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) to further intensify the struggle and appeals to the international community also to increase material, financial, military and humanitarian assistance to SWAPO to strengthen the patriotic forces of Namibia towards accomplishing the task of liberating their country;
8. *Commends* the movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the decision to hold an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting on the question of Namibia and pledges to participate fully in order to assure the success of the meeting;
9. *Renews* its unswerving support to the United Nations Secretary-General for his tireless efforts to expedite the independence of Namibia, and to the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal administering authority for the Territory until independence and for its varied activities in the interest of the Namibian people;
10. *Urges* the Security Council to assume fully its responsibilities including ensuring the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435, if necessary, by the adoption of enforcement measures against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

**AHG/Res.126 (XX)**

**Resolution on Disarmament, Denuclearization, Security and Development in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Having heard* the report of the outgoing Chairman on the international situation particularly on the arms race, the nuclear capability of South Africa and the economic crisis in Africa,

*Having taken note* of the Secretary-General's report on security problems in Africa and the threat posed by the nuclear programme of South Africa as well as the development of South Africa's nuclear capability,

*Having heard* the United Nations Secretary-General and having grasped the relevance of his points of view on the danger facing the entire world, including the African continent as a result of the conventional and nuclear arms race,

*Bearing in mind* resolution 1652 (XVI), resolution 38/181 A and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on the denuclearization of Africa,

*Recalling* Resolution AHG/Res.11 (I) on the denuclearization of Africa, and the surrounding area adopted by the First Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU held in Cairo, Egypt, in July 1964,

*Recalling* United Nation General Assembly resolution 37/100 F on regional disarmament,

*Deeply concerned* about the disastrous effects of the arms race especially its impact on development policies,

*Convinced* that only the respect of the provisions ensuring international peace and security can save Africa from the scourge of a nuclear war,

1. *Takes note* of all the reports and all the points raised during this meeting;
2. *Reaffirms* the political will of the OAU to make Africa a nuclear-free zone with a view to eliminating all nuclear threats from this continent;
3. *Urgently appeals* to the entire international community to redouble its efforts to exert pressure on South Africa to give up its nuclear programme and to use its present nuclear capability for peaceful purposes;
4. *Calls upon* the United Nations to consider practical and concrete measures likely to enable the OAU to attain the objectives set forth in its solemn declaration made twenty years ago;
5. *Recognizes* that there is a functional interrelation between disarmament, security and development and that, as a first stage, a five per cent tax be levied on military budgets, so as to raise additional resources to finance development programmes of Third World countries;
6. *Consequently calls upon* all Member States of the continent to consider and undertake the regional disarmament measures recommended by resolution 37/100 F;
7. *Supports* the holding of a regional conference on regional security, disarmament and development in Africa and requests the OAU General Secretariat in cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Department on Disarmament to make the necessary arrangements and preparations for the holding of such a conference;
8. *Appeals* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to negotiate with South Africa with a view to obtaining its permission to inspect and control the nuclear installations;
9. *Disapproves and vehemently condemns* any country, institution or company which would cooperate with South Africa in the nuclear field and would thus encourage the inhuman policy of this regime;
10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the OAU to take all necessary measures to request the United Nations to implement operative paragraphs 4, 6, and 7 of this resolution;
11. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to report to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.127 (XX)**

**Resolution on UNESCO**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Recalling* that it is the cardinal duty of all countries to endeavour to preserve and consolidate international cooperation through the multilateral institutions, particularly those of the United Nations system which were primarily established to preserve world peace,



*Considering* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the OAU have since the 1960s maintained fruitful cooperation in the fields of education, social and human sciences, natural sciences, culture and communication,

*Bearing in mind* the cooperation agreement signed on 10 July 1968 by the two organizations,

*Expressing appreciation* for the assistance UNESCO offers within the scope of its competence, not only to Member States, but also to the OAU General Secretariat, African national liberation movements and to African refugees,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the noble ideals of UNESCO;
2. *Welcomes* the action that it undertakes within the scope of its competence to promote peace, security and understanding among men;
3. *Commends* Mr. A.M. M'Bow, the Director General of UNESCO, for his wise leadership and courage, his dedication to the cause of international cooperation and his exceptional role in assisting the Member States of the Organization;
4. *Regrets* the intention of the United States of America to withdraw from UNESCO in the near future with the consequences this would have on the life and mission of the Organization;
5. *Believes* that such an action, if it does materialize, would deprive the Organization and its Member States of a valid representative in the fields of education, the sciences, culture and communication;
6. *Strongly appeals* to the Government of the United States of America to reconsider its position.

**AHG/Res.128 (XX)**

**Resolution on the Assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,

*Deeply saddened* by the brutal assassination on 31 October 1984 of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, and Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement,

*Deeply grieving* with the people and the Government of India and with the bereaved family over the untimely loss of such an illustrious leader in these difficult times,

*Painfully aware* that the tragic demise of Mrs. Gandhi would adversely affect the causes of freedom, peace and security that she had espoused with dedication and determination and particularly in the Movement of Non-Aligned Nations, of which she was the current Chairperson,

*Mindful* of the strong support that Mrs. Gandhi constantly gave to issues of concern and interest to Africa and especially to the liberation struggle and to the economic development of the continent in all international fora,

1. *Expresses* its shock and grief over the untimely death of Mrs. Indira Gandhi;
2. *Deplores* the dastardly act of the assassination that has deprived the world and particularly the Third World of a distinguished and dedicated leader;

3. *Conveys* to the people and the Government of India and the family of Mrs. Gandhi in their hour of bereavement, its heartfelt condolences and great expectations for the realization of the cherished goals for which Mrs. Gandhi had relentlessly fought for;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the contents of this resolution to H.E. President Giani Zail Singh of the Republic of India.

**AHG/Res.129 (XX)**

**Resolution on the Statement of Outstanding Contributions of Member States**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Having considered* document AHG/125 (XX) of the Secretary-General a.i. on the statement of outstanding contributions of Member States to the ordinary budgets of the Organization of African Unity,

*Endorsing* Resolution CM/Res.926 (XL) on the 1984/1985 budget and programme of the OAU adopted by the Fortieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers which met in Addis Ababa from 27 February to 5 March 1984,

*Aware* of the need for sound financial management to enable the Organization to function normally and pursue its activities effectively,

*Bearing in mind* that the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act requires the mobilization of substantial financial resources,

*Greatly concerned* about the accumulation of arrears and the need to take urgent measures in order to solve this major problem which may compromise and paralyze the activities of the OAU General Secretariat,

*Considering* that the payment of outstanding contributions is the statutory and moral obligation of every Member State to the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Expresses* its deep gratitude and sincere appreciation to the Member States which have paid contributions to the ordinary budget of the OAU regularly and fully before the close of each financial year;
2. *Congratulates* the outgoing Chairman of the OAU on the repeated appeals made to his colleagues to honour their financial commitments to the OAU;
3. *Congratulates* the OAU Secretary-General a.i. on the series of strict austerity measures adopted in view of the General Secretariat's financial situations and urges him to follow them up;
4. *Urgently appeals* to Member States which have not yet paid their outstanding contributions to the Organization's ordinary budgets and to the budget of the current financial year to do so;
5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to get in touch with Member States directly and urge them to honour their financial commitments to the OAU in compliance with Article 97 of the OAU Financial Rules and Regulations;
6. *Again calls upon* the Advisory Committee on Administrative Budgetary and Financial Matters and the General Secretariat to propose an austerity programme and budget taking into consideration the economic crisis which seriously affects African States.

**AHG/Res.130 (XX)**

**Resolution on the Establishment of a Special Fund for Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Having thoroughly considered* the serious economic crisis facing the African continent and the urgent need to overcome it,

*Considering* the report of the World Bank entitled "Towards Sustained Development of Sub-Saharan Africa: A Joint Programme of Action",

*Cognizant* of the efforts made by the international community and the United Nations specialized agencies to assist Africa,

*Satisfied* by the exceptional efforts made by African countries to improve their economies,

*Convinced* that these outstanding efforts should be matched by an equally outstanding assistance from the international community,

1. *Supports* the World Bank proposal for the establishment of a Special Fund for Africa;
2. *Calls upon* the African countries and international community in particular the World Bank, in collaboration with donors, to initiate action with a view to establishing a Special Fund for Africa, as a matter of urgency;
3. *Invites* the World Bank to convene a meeting of donors and representations of African countries to study the modalities of the creation of the Special Fund for Africa;
4. *Appeals* to the international community to show interest in and contribute actively to the realization of the objectives of the Fund;
5. *Directs* the Secretary-General of the OAU to forward a copy of this resolution to the World Bank and follow up its implementation; and report to the Twenty-first Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.131 (XX)**

**Resolution on Inter-African Economic Cooperation and Integration**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Recalling* its decisions and collective economic strategy as embodied in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the Economic Situation in Africa (Doc. AHG/118 (XX),

*Aware* that the economic independence and development of each individual Member State can be successfully achieved and sustained through collective efforts and solidarity,

*Reaffirming* its solemn commitment to put together our collective effort to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, in conformity with Resolution AHG/115 (XIX),

1. *Reaffirms* its determination and commitments to the ideals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos of collective self-reliance in order to achieve self-sustained economic and social development;
2. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General of the OAU in his endeavour to assist the Member States to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos;
3. *Congratulates* the Member States of the Eastern, Southern and Western regions of Africa on the establishment of regional cooperation institutions of conformity with the spirit of the Final Act of Lagos;
4. *Commends* the collective efforts of the Member States of the Central African Region for the establishment of the Economic Community of the Central African States (ECCAS), in keeping with the spirit of the Final Act of Lagos and appeals to the relevant United Nations specialized agencies to provide required assistance to this new economic grouping as well as to those existing in East and Southern Africa (PTA, SADCC) and in West Africa (ECOWAS AND CEAO);
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA, and with the assistance of the United Nations specialized agencies, to study all ways and means in order to ensure coordination and harmonization of policies and programmes at the horizontal and vertical levels, between existing subregional and regional economic grouping so as to ensure effective wider cooperation among the Member States;
6. *Gives* a mandate to the Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with the ECA, to undertake the required steps and necessary consultations with the Head Executives of the existing subregional and regional economic groupings;
7. *Takes note* of steps, arrangements and technical studies already undertaken by the General Secretariat of the OAU, in collaboration with the ECA and UNDP, for the establishment of the African Economic Community and requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the project to the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly.

**AHG/Res.132 (XX)**

**Resolution on the Economic Problems of Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Recalling* the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General ad interim on the economic situation prevailing in Africa (Doc. AHG/11 8 (XX)) and the special memorandum adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its Tenth Ordinary Session on the Socioeconomic crisis in Africa (Doc. E/ECA/CM.10/37/Rev.2),

*Expressing its deep concern* about the deterioration of the social and economic situation of Africa,

*Noting with concern* that the efforts for economic recovery and development of most African countries have been seriously jeopardized by the continuous fall in their export revenues, the rising of costs of their basic imports, the regular decrease of net flow of capital, the increasingly heavy burden of debt servicing and the chronic balance of payments deficit,

*Further noting with concern* that the protracted drought and advancing desertification have had serious repercussions on the socioeconomic infrastructure of many African countries,

*Deploring* the inadequate progress at the level of international fora towards a solution to the serious economic and social problems facing Africa,

*Stressing* that the extent of the short and long-term needs requires the adoption of emergency economic measures,

*Considering* the need for a collective action by Africa and the international community to overcome the immediate economic difficulties and to marshal conditions favourable to the recovery and development of their economies,

1. *Decides* to hold a Summit session in 1985 to discuss economic matters with particular emphasis on:

- The progress made in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the definition of new measures for an earlier attainment of the objectives of the Plan;

- The formulation of an emergency programme for Africa comprising immediate measures in the priority economic areas and particularly in the agricultural and food sectors;

- The establishment of a common platform for action intended for the specialized agencies of the United Nations system on international economic issues of a crucial interest for Africa;

2. *Decides further* to set up a steering committee comprising Algeria, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Senegal and Nigeria. The Steering Committee will have the responsibility of preparing the basic documents for the Economic Summit through the Council of Ministers, with the technical support of the OAU Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the ECA;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the tenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa as contained in the Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis (E/ECA/CM.10/37/Rev.2);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit the Summit Declaration together with the Special Memorandum to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as documents of the Twentieth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU;

(b) To transmit the aforementioned documents to the Chairman of the Movement of the Non-Aligned countries, governments of Member States of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, multilateral financial institutions and other organizations;

(c) To submit a report to the Twenty-first Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the responses obtained from governments, the United Nations system, multilateral financial institutions and other organizations.

**AHG/Res.133 (XX)**

**Resolution on the Establishment of a Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,*

*Recalling* the Lagos Plan of Action which recommends the consideration of the possibility to establish an African food relief organization so as to help the member countries in the event of serious food shortage,

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration on Famine in Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Nairobi, Kenya,

*Recalling* resolution 35/69 of the United Nations General Assembly on the food and agriculture situations in Africa which stipulates the grant of additional food and financial aid to enable the countries of the continent to face the food shortage,

*Considering* that many African countries are victims of a persistent drought,

*Deeply concerned* about the serious economic and social problems resulting from the drought situation and deterioration of the agrarian structures particularly the extension of hunger and malnutrition.

*Noting* that the combination of consequences of this drought and the repercussions of the world economic crisis have seriously perturbed the development efforts of those countries,

*Deploing* the lack of progress made by the international community in the attainment of the objective of the Universal Declaration on the Elimination of Hunger and Malnutrition,

*Conscious* of the need for concrete and emergency measures to ensure the survival of African people threatened by hunger,

1. *Decides* to establish a Special Emergency Assistance Fund for drought and famine in Africa;
2. *Calls upon* the Member States, other developing countries and the developed countries to contribute generously to the Fund;
3. *Records* with deep appreciation the initial contributions of \$US 10 million each to the Fund by Algeria and Libya;
4. *Calls upon* the agencies and operational programmes of the United Nations system to participate actively in the obtainment of the objectives of the Fund;
5. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to make the necessary contacts for this purpose and submit a report on the progress made to the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.134 (XX)**

**Resolution on the External Debts of African Countries**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,

*Having examined* the serious debt problem of African countries,

*Considering* that the external debts of African countries have, in recent years, experienced a continuous and alarming progression coupled with high interest rates, fluctuation of exchange rates and increase in the average ratio of debt servicing,

*Underlying* the fact that the external debt burden of the African countries is not likely to imperil the international financial system but rather the servicing of those debts represents for each African country a burden and, therefore, requires an urgent solution,

*Recalling* that despite the adjustments and heavy sacrifices made, export earnings of non-oil producing developing countries will not be enough to alleviate this debt burden,

*Considering* that the respect of the debt maturity dates and the concomitant exigency of growth as well as real development are authentically related in the present situation,

*Aware* of the fact that a mutual commitment of African debtors and creditors of the industrialized countries as well as better utilization of the available resources will enhance growth and development,

*Noting* that in this area, the responsibility is shared between the debtor countries, the industrializes countries and the financial and banking institutions,

1. *Invites* all creditor countries and the debtor African countries to establish contacts and direct negotiations so as to consider in a spirit of mutual benefit the debt problems of African countries;
2. *Calls on* creditor countries and the African debtor countries to assess, within this context, their respective situations with a view to defining ways and means of restoring the credit worthiness of African countries, a necessary condition for a lasting recovery of the economy of the industrialized countries;
3. *Believes* that the gradual restoration of the credit worthiness of the African countries lies particularly in exceptional priority financing, together with preferential repayment conditions for projects that are economically viable and socially worthwhile as well as for projects designed to ensure food self-sufficiency;
4. *Draws* the attention of the creditors to the advantages in treating each debtor country individually and according to its specifications, when establishing on a multi-annual basis, the objective criteria for fixing ceiling percentages for the export earnings earmarked for debt repayment;
5. *Directs* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA to monitor the implementation of this resolution and report to the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.135 (XX)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in our Twentieth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 15 November 1984,

*Having heard* the exhaustive report of the activities of the Chairman of the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having witnessed* the immense efforts made by him to ensure the realization of the principles and objectives of the Organization,

*Recognizing* his dedication to the cause of African unity and the continued and effective existence of the Organization of African Unity,

*Considering* the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government and leaders of delegations by the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia,

*Conscious* of the great sacrifice that the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia made to ensure the success of the Twentieth Summit,

TWENTIETH ORDINARY SESSION (1984)

1. *Congratulate* Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Nineteenth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity for having submitted a detailed and frank report depicting the reality of the continent;
2. *Express* our appreciation for his devotion to and unflinching stand on the strict adherence to the Charter principles of the Organization as demonstrated during his tenure of office;
3. *Further express* our sincere gratitude for his dedicated, inspiring and loyal service to the cause of Africa;
4. *Convey* our profound gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam as well as the people and Government of Socialist Ethiopia for their very warm and generous hospitality.



## **TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
18 to 20 July 1985**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXI)**

**Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 16 to 20 July 1985, for the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of our Assembly have devoted our discussions mainly to economic issues, in the course of which we have critically reviewed the economic and social crises which confront virtually all our countries.
2. We have examined, in detail, the recommendations of the Seven Member States Steering Committee which we set up to prepare the basic documents on economic issues for our current session, and the valuable contribution to the Committee's report made by the Council of Ministers. We express to the Committee our appreciation for the quality of work done which has facilitated our deliberations.
3. We also express our appreciation to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning whose recommendations made at its Eleventh Meeting conveyed to the Steering Committee and which enriched the recommendations of the Committee. We further express our appreciation to African and international organizations for their valuable contributions which facilitated the work of the Committee.
4. We are most gravely concerned by the continuing deterioration of our economies which have been severely affected by the deep world economic recession and penalized by an unjust and inequitable international economic system. This situation has been aggravated by unprecedented severe and persistent drought and famine and other natural calamities, such as cyclones and floods. These developments, added to some domestic policy shortcomings, have brought most of our countries near to economic collapse.
5. We welcome the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa and the Plan of Action of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries to meet the critical situation in Africa.
6. We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our governments and people. We are, therefore, determined to take concrete actions and measures individually and collectively for the achievements of the economic development of our continent in unity and solidarity of African peoples and Member States.
7. While reiterating our full commitment to the principles and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, which are more valid today than ever before, we have focused our discussions at the present Summit on a priority programme that we will concentrate on during the next five years so as to pave the way for national and collective self-reliant and self-sustained growth and development on our continent. The programme consists of:
  - (i) Measures for an accelerated implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;
  - (ii) Special action for improvement of the food situation and the rehabilitation of agricultural development in Africa;
  - (iii) Measures for alleviating Africa's external debt burden;
  - (iv) Measures for a common platform for action at the subregional, regional, continental and international levels; and
  - (v) Measures for action against the effect of the destabilization policy of South Africa on the economies of Southern African States.

While according special attention to the priority areas, we recognize the need for parallel and effective support action from all the other sectors, especially transport and communications and industry in order to achieve the immediate objectives that we have set for our countries.

8. Agriculture, which is the dominant sector in our economies, has rapidly deteriorated in recent years. The already declining trend in the production and productivity of the sector, which was noticeable since the beginning of the 1970s, has been dramatically aggravated by drought and natural calamities compounded by the problem of refugees and displaced persons, thus making almost half of the Member States of our Organization dependent on food aid.

9. We wish to express our profound gratitude to the international community particularly to the United Nations system and hundreds of voluntary organizations and agencies and to millions of people, all over the world, who have contributed so generously to Africa's relief. We reiterate our call to the international community to continue to provide adequate humanitarian assistance for the people in the affected countries. We strongly appeal to the international community, especially the World Bank, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as all donor countries to channel funds for African drought, famine and economic recovery through existing subregional and regional groupings such as the river basins and those involved in multinational cooperative efforts in agriculture and food production. We believe that such direct assistance will eliminate the need for further feasibility studies and additional staff recruitment and deployment. Support for ongoing projects and programmes already designed and approved by these subregional groups will eliminate further delay in getting international assistance directly to the people.

10. We, however, wish to stress that the current battle to save lives and to reduce the impact of hunger and famine should not be the only focus of international support and cooperation. Otherwise, the international community will be unwittingly contributing to making the emergency a permanent phenomenon. On our part, we are determined not only to cope more efficiently with current and future emergencies but are also determined to go beyond emergency and get to the root of Africa's food and agriculture crisis. We recognize that effective mobilization and judicious exploitation of our national and collective potentials, on the basis of well-formulated development strategies and plans are vital to the eradication of famine and for the control of drought and desertification and for the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa.

11. In this regard, we commit our countries to the gradual increase in the share of agriculture in national total public investment of between 20 and 25 per cent by 1989.

12. The dramatic increase in the volume of Africa's external debt, and the heavy debt service burden is another source of our profound concern, especially since it represents a heavy drain on the meagre foreign exchange resources of our Member States. Indeed, Africa's external debt estimated at \$US 158 billion by the end of 1984 and expected to exceed \$US 170 billion by the end of 1985, represents a heavy burden on our fragile economies, as it represented 36 per cent of the gross domestic product of our region in 1984, and the debt service ratio is expected to be much higher than 27 per cent of exports in 1985. Equally disturbing is the inadequacy of the concessional flows which forced a number of African countries to resort to the international financial markets, mainly the private sources with particularly severe terms and conditions for loans. We are concerned that major lenders have in the past deliberately left Africa out of the debt negotiation mechanism established for the developing countries and that the international community continues to give low priority to Africa's external debt crisis. This situation has been aggravated by the fact that 26 of the African Member States are categorized as least developed countries (LDCs), the majority of those people are living below subsistence level; thus, the external debt of many individual African countries is now beyond their capacity to service and pay.

13. We are fully aware of the fact that shortcomings in development policies have contributed to the present debt crisis. However, it is evident that the major causes of our countries' debt servicing problems are external ones and such causes are unfortunately beyond our control. These include, inter alia, the deteriorating terms of trade and the consequent reduction in export earnings for debt servicing, unprecedented rise in interest rates, sharp exchange rate fluctuations, deteriorating terms of borrowing and the reduction in the flow of concessional

resources, the combined effects of which result in net capital outflow from most of our Member States. In this regard, the 26 African LDCs have been the most seriously affected.

14. We recognize that the external debts are obligations that our Member States have individually contracted, and which they have to honour. But in view of the negative developments in the international economic environment, we call on the international community to genuinely work towards an urgent and lasting solution to Africa's growing indebtedness.

15. We urge developed countries and the multilateral financial institutions to increase, substantially, the transfer of concessional financial resources, including grants, to African countries. In particular, we call on the developed donor countries to urgently implement, without discrimination, UNCTAD resolution 165 (S-IX) on debt and development problems of developing countries.

16. We also call on the developed donor countries to urgently implement, without discrimination, the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/29 on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, which, inter alia, calls for total or partial conversion of official development assistance (ODA) debts into grants.

17. We call for an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness to be convened as a matter of urgency to provide a forum for international creditors and African borrowers to discuss Africa's external debt with a view to arriving at appropriate emergency, short, medium and long-term solutions to alleviate the problems.

18. The current economic crisis and the deteriorating international economic relations make it imperative for the Member States of our Organization to strengthen cooperation among themselves in order to speed up economic integration and enhance Africa's negotiating ability in international fora and thus ensure that Africa's specific interests are taken into account.

19. We undertake to give highest priority to intra-African cooperation in the implementation of the Special Programme of Action for Improvement of the Food Situation and the Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Africa in order to lay the foundation for Africa's food self-sufficiency.

20. We pledge to take action at all levels to improve the transport and communications links and adopt any other strategies which will promote closer cooperation between our countries in the fields of industry, human resources, science and technology, trade and finance.

21. We recognize that the collective effort of the Member States is the most important weapon for tackling the current economic crisis, and Africa is fully aware of its responsibility for adopting measures for its economic recovery and rehabilitation. However, the magnitude of the crisis makes it imperative for the international community to supplement our effort. We, therefore, call on the international community, in particular the developed countries and international development and finance institutions as well as United Nations agencies, to support Africa's effort to deal with the crisis, in recognition of the specific economic situation of the continent. In this regard, efforts should aim at increasing Africa's production capabilities in the field of food, improving the performance of the transport and communications sector, and acquiring adequate technology, especially for industrial development.

22. We are convinced that the United Nations system, in particular the General Assembly, is an effective forum for sensitizing and mobilizing the international community on the critical economic situation in Africa, and the programme of recovery which we have formulated to deal with it. We, therefore, call for the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to deliberate on the issues of the critical economic situation in Africa.

23. The policy of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa and its economic and military destabilization of Southern African States calls for our collective effort to resist. To that end, we commit our countries to lend financial and material assistance to these countries to help them meet the heavy cost of destabilization; and we

reaffirm our support for the liberation movements in their struggle against the racist regime. In this regard, we call upon African institutions and the international community to make their contributions.

24. Furthermore, we urge all countries, especially the industrialized countries, financial institutions and transnational corporations to take measures, including effective economic sanctions to force the apartheid regime in South Africa to end its racist policies, its illegal occupation of Namibia and the destabilization of Southern African States. We further urge the international community to give all assistance to the Southern African States in order to help them counter the effect on their economies of sanctions against South Africa.

25. To ensure the implementation of the above programme at the national, subregional, regional, continental and international levels, we have decided to establish a permanent follow-up mechanism.

26. Determined to face effectively the twin challenges of survival and development confronting our continent, we have adopted the priority programme\* annexed to this Declaration, and pledge on behalf of our peoples and governments, to implement individually and collectively the measures contained therein.

27. We are of the firm conviction that the respect of our commitment will lead to the recovery of our economies, the revitalization of a genuine development process to the benefit of our peoples as well as paving the way for an overall economic integration of Africa.

#### **AHG/Decl.2 (XXI)**

##### **Declaration on the Cultural Aspects in the Lagos Plan of Action**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), assembled in our Twenty-first Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,*

*Recalling* our Resolution AHG/Res.132 (XX) adopted at the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 1984, on Africa's economic problems,

*Recalling* the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

*Recalling* the objectives of the African Cultural Charter adopted by the 1976 OAU Summit in Port Louis, Mauritius,

*Recalling* the Constitution of the Inter-African Cultural Fund adopted by the 1980 Freetown Summit,

*Having taken note* of the Report of the OAU Secretary-General a.i. on the Cultural Aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action contained in document CM/1317 (XLII),

*Conscious* of the need to align cultural development with the economic development of Africa,

*Aware* of the fact that the success of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos depends on the results of analyses of the interaction between culture and the other social and economic sectors,

*Desirous* of facilitating the integration of human factors, cultural realities and the system of values into development strategies,

*Desirous* of formulating administrative and technical measures for the integration of cultural data into the Lagos Plan of Action,

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\* Editor's note: The English version of the Declaration did not include the annex containing the programme.

*Recognizing* the need to lend political support for the success of the forthcoming World Cultural Development Decade,

*Have declared* as follows:

1. *We note with satisfaction and endorse* the principle of the United Nations General Assembly's Proclamation of a World Cultural Development Decade, to be celebrated under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO;

2. *We recognize* that following the AFRICACULT and MONDIACULT, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Pan-African Cultural Manifesto of Algiers and the provisions of the African Cultural Charter, they adopted in Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1976, the following:

(a) Priority should be given to the role of culture as an essential dimension of the global development process, which should, however not be solely aimed at economic growth. In this connection, there is an urgent need to integrate social and cultural factors within our development strategies so as to ensure a balanced and self-reliant development;

(b) Development should thus take its root from our people's culture and be consistent with their values so as to emancipate them from all forms of economic, social, political and cultural dependence;

(c) Cultural identities, as a dynamic process of continuity, creativity and attitudes vis-à-vis innovation, should be the basis and finality of development, promoting and safeguarding stability and structural cohesion, as well as the social development of peoples;

3. *We are convinced* that these guidelines will help achieve in the near future:

(a) Improvement of the standard of living of peoples and ensuring their social progress through the development of their creativity, particularly thanks to their participation;

(b) The creation of an African conscience maintained by a sense of belonging to the same identity process, strengthening by the mutual search for an African unity and sustained by an unflinching political will to succeed in the context of an African cultural community;

(c) The affirmation of the existence and strengthening of the Member States' cultural identities and the community reality of African unity in international exchanges by developing a more balanced bilateral and international cultural cooperation;

4. *We have decided* to pool our efforts on the continent on the Lagos Plan of Action, so as to implement the short, medium and long-term integrated programmes of activities, relevant to the above fields. These are integrated programmes because they are linked to other economic development sectors, already provided for in the Plan. However, they will particularly contribute to enhancing the self-development of peoples and stimulate their spirit of adaptability and their creativity.

This involves the following areas:

- Scientific research (social and human science);
- Education and literacy programmes;
- Cultural industries;
- Cottage industries, arts and crafts;
- Cultural exchanges and the development of tourism;
- Cultural cooperation;

5. *We commit ourselves*, individually and collectively, to formulate national policies on the various areas which will define and underscore the specific cultural development objectives as well as the conditions and methods for their implementation. The national cultural policies thus defined would be harmonized at the regional and subregional levels within the context of the Lagos Plan of Action.

6. *We commit ourselves*, individually and collectively, to take the appropriate measures to formulate and make known within the next three years (1985-1988), national cultural policies which will take into account the above cited cultural objectives, and which will spell out carefully the cultural development as well as the economic development programme with a view to facilitate their coordination and harmonization at the regional and subregional levels;

7. *We especially, commit ourselves*, individually and collectively, to:

- (a) Accord an important place to the promotion of scientific research for cultural development;
- (b) Give priority to the promotion of education for development;
- (c) Promote the development of cultural industries;
- (d) Promote traditional cottage industries;
- (e) Ensure cultural exchange and the development of cultural tourism;
- (f) Take the necessary steps to promote cooperation for cultural development:
  - At the inter-African level;
  - At the international level;

8. *In adopting this Declaration*, we have the firm conviction that the development of our countries and our continent will:

- (a) Further take into consideration the social and cultural realities;
- (b) Enable the OAU to harmonize our national policies, define common priorities and thus, become a focal point of all subregional activities in the field of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation for development;

9. *Having decided* to focus attention on the cultural aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action, we request the Secretary-General of the OAU in consultation with the UNESCO Director-General, and the heads of African cultural institutions to prepare and to submit to us annually the relevant programmes accordingly.

**AHG/Decl.3 (XXI)**

**Declaration on the Abrogation of the Clark Amendment by the Senate of the United States**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985, notes that the 1970 United Nations Declaration on Friendly Relations Among States provides, inter alia, that:

“No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law.”



It also provides that:

“Every State has an inalienable right to chose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State.”

The Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State of Government further notes, that the Declaration prohibits without equivocation actions that are designed to assist groups endeavouring to overthrow violently any government, whether these groups are within or without the State. That, it also prohibits actions designed to coerce a State to secure advantages from it in contravention of its rights.

Being aware also that the Clark Amendment was designed to terminate American involvement in the Angolan Civil War in 1975, and that the Government of the People’s Republic of Angola is fending off the last of the enemies of the Angolan people, the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government expresses grave concern over the abrogation by the Senate of the United States, of the Clark Amendment.

The past and present financial, military and logistical support that these UNITA bandits in Angola have received, especially from racist South Africa, must not be used to involve the United States Government in the violent campaign to overthrow the legitimate Government of the People’s Republic of Angola.

The Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government exhorts the United States Congress to ensure that the abrogation of the Clark Amendment does not constitute a license for covert or overt American involvement in the internal affairs of the Republic of Angola.

It is the view of the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government that no State has the right to dictate what government should exist in another State. In light of this, and in cognizance of the idea being propagated that power must be shared by the Government of the People’s Republic of Angola with the enemies of the Angolan people, the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government hereby declares that:

1. Any financial, military and logistical support to the enemies of the Angolan people by any government or private group or government agency, directly or indirectly, would be considered a serious violation of the 1970 Declaration on Friendly Relations among States and of the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;
2. Any American covert or overt involvement in the internal affairs of the People’s Republic of Angola, directly or through third parties, will be considered a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity; and
3. Any renewal of clandestine operations against the territorial integrity of the People’s Republic of Angola, would constitute a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Angola, and the latter reserves the right to take any appropriate action it may deem necessary.

**AHG/Res.136 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the African Economic Situation**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,*

*Recalling* its decision in Resolution AHG/Res.132 (XX) to discuss the African development issues at the Twenty-first Assembly, and to set up a Steering Committee of seven Member States to prepare basic economic documents for the Twenty-first Assembly,

*Having considered* the recommendations of the Steering Committee on concrete measures to deal with the critical economic situation in Africa, enriched by the contributions from African and non-African organizations as well as the recommendations of the Eleventh ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic planning in Africa,

*Conscious* of the need for a constant and sustained application of our total effort to tackle the serious economic problems facing the Member States of our Organization, and convinced of the necessity to strengthen the capacity of the various organs of our Organization, including especially the General Secretariat, so as to provide effective support to Africa's collective effort in this regard,

*Reaffirming* our commitment to the principles and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

*Emphasizing* the responsibility of the Assembly of dealing with the economic development and related issues as they affect our Member States, and the need for effective support for all African organizations, institutions and sectoral ministerial conferences,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Steering Committee, as amended by the Forty-second Session of the Council of Ministers, on measures and programmes for tackling the current economic crisis, and commends the Committee for the quality of work accomplished;

2. *Urges* every Member State of the OAU to establish or strengthen national follow-up mechanisms at high level responsible for subregional, regional and continental cooperation projects and programmes;

3. *Invites* regional economic groupings to extend, on the basis of their respective experiences, cooperation among the Member States through the conclusion of agreements in agriculture, transport and communication, trade and finance, industry, science and technology, and human resources;

4. *Decides* to establish a Steering Committee responsible for:

- Following up the decisions of the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on economic issues and monitoring the implementation of the declaration and resolutions of the Twenty-first Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, and the priority programmes for the economic recovery of Africa (1986-1990);

- Considering any other matters that may be referred to it by the current Chairman of the Council of Ministers;

- Coordinating the positions of Member States in anticipation of major international negotiations;

- Formulating practical modalities at all levels before the Forty-third Session of the Council of Ministers;

5. *Decides* that the Steering Committee shall be composed, up to the Twenty-second Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, by the members of the present Steering Committee to which the Member States of the Bureau of the Twenty-first Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government would be added. Starting from the Twenty-second Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Member States of the outgoing and incumbent Bureau would compose the Steering Committee;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA, African economic organizations and others including the relevant institutions of the United Nations system to provide all possible assistance to the Steering Committee;

7. *Decides further* to request the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa and urges the current Chairman to initiate the necessary contacts with a view to convening the special session as early as possible;

8. *Requests further* the Secretary-General in cooperation with the ECA Executive Secretary, to initiate the necessary preparations for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly;
9. *Urges* all OAU Member States to set up or strengthen their representation to the multilateral institutions in Addis Ababa, Brussels, New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Washington DC, and Nairobi, and directs the OAU Secretariat to assist in organizing and in the provision of technical, administrative and logistical support to the African Groups at these centers;
10. *Directs* the OAU Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters, and the Ad Hoc Committee on Structural Review to accord priority to strengthening the technical capacity of the General Secretariat, especially its Economics Department, so as to enable the General Secretariat to cope with its increased workload and added responsibility;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to present a progress report on the implementation of the resolution to the Twenty-second Session of the Assembly.

**AHG/Res.137 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Recalling* its Resolution AHG/Res.133 (XX) by which it established the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa,

*Taking note* of Resolutions CM/Res.962 (XLI) and CM/Res. 006 (XLII) by which the Council of Ministers set up the operational and administrative arrangements for the immediate commencement of the operation of the Special Fund,

*Having considered* the text of the draft Statute of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa contained in Document CM/1335, Annex I,

1. *Adopts* the Statute of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa;
2. *Expresses appreciation* to all the Member States and non-African governments which have made or pledged contributions to the Special Fund;
3. *Appeals* to other Member States, African institutions, as well as non-African governments and institutions to contribute generously to the Special Fund for the effective amelioration of drought and famine in Africa;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publicize the existence of the Fund as widely as possible, and to make periodic progress reports on its status to the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.138 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Regional Conference on Security, Development and Disarmament**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the progress report of the OAU Secretary-General on preparations for the convening of a Regional Conference on Security, Development and Disarmament,

*Recalling* its Resolution AHG/Res.126 (XX) adopted at its Twentieth Assembly in which it supported the holding of such a regional conference,

*Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/61 A and B, 39/160 and 39/63 J dealing, respectively, with the Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Convening of an International Conference on Disarmament and Development and the World Disarmament Campaign,

*Firmly convinced* of the interrelationship between security, development and disarmament and of the need for the United Nations to establish an institutional arrangement in Africa to conduct in-depth studies and promote the objectives of peace, disarmament and development,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the progress made in preparing for the Regional Conference and welcomes the active cooperation between the OAU, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Secretariat and in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of the Republic of Togo for its offer to host this Conference in August 1985, and for its commendable efforts made in the preparations for the successful convening of the Conference;
3. *Welcomes* United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/63 adopted by consensus at the Assembly's thirty-ninth session, envisaging the establishment of regional institutional arrangements under the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign Programme and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with that resolution, to take the necessary measures to establish such a regional office in Africa;
4. *Strongly recommends* to all the Member States to take an active part in the Regional Conference at Lomé at the ministerial level;
5. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to report to the Twenty-second Summit through the Council of Ministers on all the issues related to the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.139 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the African Candidature to the Post of Director-General of the  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) endorsing the recommendation of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to convert that Organization into a specialized agency,

*Recalling also* United Nations General Assembly resolutions 34/96 of 13 December 1979, 37/213 of 20 December 1982, and 38/193 of 20 December 1983 on transitional arrangements and follow-up actions required for the immediate conversion of the organization into a specialized agency,

*Recalling further* Resolution AHG/Res.113 (XIX) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Nineteenth Ordinary Session on African candidatures to international organizations including that of Professor Abedayo Adedeji for the post of Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),

*Noting with satisfaction* the decision of the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 39/231 of 18 December 1984 to provide adequate resources for holding the first General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

*Also noting with satisfaction* that the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has been ratified, accepted and approved by a number of countries much larger than the minimum number of States whose agreement is necessary for its entry into force,

*Bearing in mind* that the industrialization of Africa is a critical factor in bringing about a major change in the socioeconomic transformation and development of Africa,

*Convinced* that the acceleration of the industrialization of Africa would greatly contribute to the development of other sectors especially in overcoming the current crisis in agricultural production and ensuring a self-sustained growth and development of the agricultural sector,

*Convinced further* that the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency would greatly enhance its role as focal point within the United Nations system for coordinating all matters concerning industrial development, thus accelerating the implementation of the Lima Declaration on International Cooperation and Development and the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA),

*Noting with great appreciation* the outstanding contribution of Professor Adebayo Adedeji, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, to the promotion not only of self-sustained and self-reliant development in Africa but also of increased and mutually beneficial cooperation,

1. *Reaffirms* the designation of Professor Adebayo Adedeji as the sole candidate from Africa for the post of Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
2. *Urges* all Member States of the Organization to give full support to Professor Adebayo Adedeji and to take all measures to ensure his election to the post of Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
3. *Invites* all developing countries members of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement to support the candidate from Africa and to make every effort to ensure the election of Professor Adebayo Adedeji as Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
4. *Requests* all in the Pacific, Latin American, Caribbean and Western Asian States, Members of the United Nations, to support the candidature of Professor Adebayo Adedeji for the post of Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the interest of Third World solidarity;
5. *Further requests* all Member States of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and all Member States of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to support the candidate of the Organization of African Unity;
6. *Requests* the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, in collaboration with the Bureau, to take all necessary steps at the regional and international levels to ensure the speedy implementation of the present resolution with a view to ensuring the election of Professor Adebayo Adedeji as Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. \*

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\* Editor's note: The last preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 1 to 6 do not appear in the English text. The unofficial translation of these paragraphs contained in the French text is provided for information only.

**AHG/Res.140 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Establishment of an Institute for Natural Resources in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,*

*Recalling* that the Lagos Plan of Action for the Development of Africa lays special emphasis on the importance of natural resources in Africa,

*Considering* that the Organization of African Unity particularly aims at the coordination of intensification of the cooperation and efforts of Member States with the view to improving the living conditions of the African peoples,

*Considering* that the United Nations University, an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly, has undertaken, with the assistance of African scientists, the study of a project concerning the establishment of an Institute for Natural Resources in Africa,

*Considering* the Memorandum of Agreement concluded on 26 April 1985, between the OAU, the ECA and the United Nations University,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that the project to establish an Institute for Natural Resources in Africa springs from the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action;
2. *Accepts* the principle to establish the Institute which will undertake activities in the following priority areas:
  - (a) Land use;
  - (b) Water resources;
  - (c) Plant resources;
  - (d) Animal resources;
  - (e) Mineral resources;
  - (f) Energy;
3. *Notes with appreciation* the offer of the Governments of the Ivory Coast and Zambia to host the Institute and finance it;
4. *Appeals* to governments, agencies of bilateral and multilateral cooperation as well as other funding sources to finance the Institute within the framework of international cooperation.

**AHG/Res.141 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,*

*Taking note* of the decision of the People's Republic of Angola to host the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned countries,

*Aware* that the People's Republic of Angola took this decision despite the war situation that has been forced on her, by South Africa and her trained band of saboteurs and bandits,

1. *Calls upon* all the Member States to participate at the ministerial level at the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned countries in Luanda, Angola, from 1 to 7 September 1985;
2. *Further calls upon* the Member States to manifest practical solidarity with Angola by giving assistance towards the organization of this important conference.

**AHG/Res.142 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Amendment to Article XXIX of the Charter Concerning the  
Adoption of Portuguese as a Working Language of the OAU**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,*

*Considering* that by its letter dated 16 September 1983, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde mandated by the Heads of State of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe addressed a request, on behalf of the above mentioned five States, for the adoption of Portuguese as one of the OAU working languages,

*Considering* that under Article XXIX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, "The working language of the Organization and all its institutions shall be, if possible, African languages, English and French",

*Considering* that in order to accede to the request it is necessary to amend these provisions of the Charter,

*Considering* that according to Article XXXIII, "This Charter may be amended or revised if any Member State makes a written request to the Secretary-General to that effect, provided, however, that the proposed amendment is not submitted to the Assembly for consideration until all the Member States have been duly notified of it and a period of one year has elapsed and that such an amendment shall not be effective unless approved by at least two thirds of all the Member States",

*Considering* that by Note Verbale No. CAB/GM/35/84.4 of February 1984, the Secretary-General informed all Member States about it, and that a year has already elapsed,

*Considering* that in its Resolution CM/Res.931 (XLI) the Council of Ministers made a recommendation supporting the request and that the adoption of Portuguese will enable African Portuguese-speaking States to participate more effectively in the proceedings of the Organization,

1. *Amends* Article XXIX of the Charter of the OAU and decides that Portuguese shall also be used as a working language of the Organization and its institutions;
2. *Calls upon* the Council of Ministers, when adopting the next budget, to make provisions for funds necessary for the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.143 (XXI)**

**Resolution on Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,*

*Having considered* the report made by the President of the People's Republic of the Congo on the efforts he made to implement Resolution AHG/Res.121 (XX) on Chad,

*Mindful* of the fact that the situation in Chad continues to be a matter of concern to the OAU,

1. *Takes note* of the report made by the President of the People's Republic of the Congo;
2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the President of the People's Republic of the Congo for the commendable efforts he continues to deploy in search of a durable and lasting peace in Chad;
3. *Renews* the mandate entrusted to the President of the People's Republic of the Congo to pursue the search for peace and national reconciliation in Chad in close collaboration with the current Chairman of the OAU;
4. *Appeals* to all the parties to the Chadian conflict to fully cooperate with the reconciliation efforts being made by the President of the People's Republic of the Congo on behalf of the OAU in order to achieve lasting peace in Chad.

**AHG/Res.144 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Committee for Nominating an African Candidate for  
the Post of United Nations Secretary-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Having heard* the proposal of the Liberian Head of State on the imperative need for Africa to present a candidate for the post of United Nations Secretary-General at the expiration of the term of the incumbent Secretary-General in 1986,

*Noting* that after almost forty years of the existence of the United Nations Organization, an African has not been privileged to fill this important position,

*Convinced* that the appointment of an African to serve as Secretary-General of the United Nations would reinforce the universality of the Organization and contribute immeasurably towards the achievement of the noble tenets of the United Nations Organization,

*Conscious* of the imperative need to forge a common position on the nomination of an African candidate as well as to solicit international support prior to the expiration of the term of the present Secretary-General,

1. *Decides* to establish a Nominating Committee consisting of representatives from two countries from each of the five regions of the OAU to be nominated by the current Chairman in consultation with the regions concerned which should make recommendations on the above resolution and report to the Twenty-second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
2. *Instructs* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow this question closely.

**AHG/Res.145 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Requests for Refund of Expenses Regarding the OAU Peacekeeping Force in Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Having considered* the claims for reimbursement in respect of the OAU Peacekeeping Force in Chad as contained in document AHG/130 (XXI),



*Bearing in mind* Resolutions CM/Res.769 (XXXIV), AHG/Res.101 (XVII), AHG/Res.102 (XVIII) Rev. 1 and AHG/Res.110 (XIX) on the sending of the Peacekeeping Force to Chad,

1. *Takes note* of document AHG/130 (XXI) entitled "Claims for Reimbursement in Respect of the OAU Peacekeeping Force to Chad";
2. *Decides* to give a mandate to the current Chairman of the OAU, assisted by the Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps to find an acceptable and definitive solution to this issue.

**AHG/Res.146 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Drawing up of a Programme of Assistance to Africa by UNESCO in the Fields of Scientific Research and Research/Development**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Considering* the fruitful cooperation that exists between the OAU and UNESCO, particularly in the fields of Education and Science, which has been further strengthened since the first meeting of the Joint OAU/UNESCO Consultation Committee from 5 to 7 December 1984,

*Considering* that the basic development problems of Africa can only be solved on a long-term basis through better mastery of science and technology,

*Considering* that the UNESCO programme already includes a series of major projects designed to develop the scientific and technical potential of African countries,

*Considering* that the formulation of these projects should be systematized through a genuine, harmonized and meticulously prepared programme so as to ensure greater efficiency,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to support within UNESCO and particularly at its forthcoming General Conference scheduled to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in October 1985, the idea of the drawing up by UNESCO of a Programme of Assistance to Africa in the fields of scientific research and research/development;
2. *Suggests* that this programme should primarily aim at the development of the scientific and technical potential of the African countries in the fields of geology, microbiology, agriculture, food, health, surface and underground waters;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.147 (XXI)**

**Resolution on the Election of the Secretary-General**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Considering* that Article XVI of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, stipulates that a Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity shall be appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, who shall direct the affairs of the General Secretariat,

*Considering* that Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government stipulates that the Assembly shall appoint the Secretary-General by secret vote and by a two-thirds majority,

*Considering* that Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedures of the Assembly stipulates that the term of office of the Secretary-General is four years,

*Considering* that Mr. Idé Oumarou has obtained the required two-thirds majority of votes,

*Decides* to appoint Mr. Idé Oumarou as OAU Secretary-General for a four-year term.

**AHG/Res.148 (XXI)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985,

*Having been briefed thoroughly* on the activities of the Chairman of the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity, President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, as contained in his report,

*Having noted* the tremendous efforts he exerted in the preparation for the Twenty-first Ordinary Session devoted mainly to the economic situation of our continent,

*Having further noted* the generous material and other facilities provided by the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia toward the realization of the Twenty-first Summit,

*Considering* the remarkably typical hospitality and most warm reception extended to the Heads of State and Government and leaders of delegations by the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia,

*Cognizant* of the tremendous sacrifice, within their limited resources, that the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia have always made to the success of our Summits,

1. *Expresses its sense of deep thanks and appreciation* for the address of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam;
2. *Expresses further* its faith in his loyal and dedicated service to the cause of African unity and freedom;
3. *Conveys* its fraternal thanks and gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia for their traditional, warm and fraternal hospitality and solidarity with the African people.

## **TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
28 to 30 July 1986**



**AHG/ST.5 (XXII)**

**Statement on the Critical Situation in Southern Africa**

1. The current situation in Southern Africa is characterized by tension and instability. In its desperate attempt to stem the tide of freedom, the apartheid regime opted for confrontation with its own people, with its neighbours and with the international community as a whole.
2. At the domestic level, and in defence of the odious system of apartheid, the Pretoria regime has established the reign of terror that is manifested in the death of thousands of innocent people, which can be regarded as genocide. Externally, the regime continues to illegally occupy Namibia and parts of Angolan territory and to pursue its ruthless campaign of destabilization and terrorism against its neighbours, in particular front-line States. To implement this policy, the racist regime assists in the recruitment, training, equipping and deployment of armed bandits, thus causing a great deal of loss of life and material damage in the front-line States. It has also tried to deceive international public opinion by making it believe that a major change is taking place in South Africa with the announcement of a pseudo-change in the system of apartheid.
3. In South Africa itself, the reaction of the people under the leadership of the liberation movements is characterized by determination and bravery. Thousands are currently revolting to confront the apartheid regime and intensify the campaign for the total elimination of apartheid in order to make the system inoperable and South Africa ungovernable.
4. Thanks to a well-calculated plan, the leaders of the racist regime tried to camouflage the continuation of their apartheid policy. Their plan is only to keep them in power and to ensure their control of the country. In their designs, they have always enjoyed the support and encouragement of their allies, in particular the United States of America, which, through its policy of constructive engagement, has emboldened the Pretoria regime in the pursuit of its deliberate acts of aggression against its neighbours and in its total disregard for the wishes of the international community. The front-line States are committed and determined in their struggle for freedom and justice in South Africa and Namibia through the complete and systematic dismantling of the apartheid system.\*
5. In this regard, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government solidly supports the following demands of the Commonwealth contained in the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa which calls on the racist regime in Pretoria to:
  - (a) Declare that the system of apartheid will be dismantled and specific and meaningful action taken in fulfilment of that intent;
  - (b) Terminate the existing state of emergency;
  - (c) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all others imprisoned and detained for their opposition to apartheid;
  - (d) Establish political freedom and specifically lift the existing ban on the African National Congress and other political parties;
  - (e) Initiate in the context of a suspension of violence on all sides, a process of dialogue across lines of colour, politics and religion, with a view to establishing a non-racial and representative government.

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\* Editor's note: Paragraphs 1 to 4 do not appear in the English text. The unofficial translation of these paragraphs contained in the French text is provided for information only.

6. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is further convinced that the intensified struggle for freedom and justice by the people of South Africa and Namibia, assisted by the international community, will accelerate the realization of the goals of freedom and justice. In that context, the front-line States appeal to the international community to coordinate action against apartheid and for the independence of Namibia. This calls for the following measures:

- (a) Imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. Pending their imposition, appeal for the implementation of voluntary ones and a strict observance of existing ones. In this regard, appeal to African States singularly and collectively to take a serious and practical stand as opposed to mere militant rhetoric;
- (b) Provision of material support and facilities, including training needed by the liberation movements to strengthen their fighting capabilities;
- (c) Increasing financial assistance by establishing national solidarity funds for supporting liberation movements;
- (d) Increasing awareness of the struggle for liberation through the provision of maximum publicity to the cause of liberation and provision of more broadcasting facilities for the liberation movements, as well as the observance of events of importance in the struggle such as: Sharpeville Day, Soweto Day, Namibia Week, etc.;
- (e) Rejection of "constructive engagement" and any attempt from whatever quarter to engage in any dialogue with the racist regime pending the initiation of a categorical and irreversible process of dismantling apartheid and withdrawal from Namibia;
- (f) Condemnation of the policy of "linkage" or the introduction of any other issues extraneous to United Nations Security Council resolution 435 of 1978;
- (g) Provision of necessary resources to front-line States to enhance their defence capacity;
- (h) Mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sabotage, economic blackmail and economic aggression by the racist regime;
- (i) Mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sanctions.

7. The Assembly reiterates its resolve to see peace, progress and stability achieved in Southern Africa. It pledges to foster cooperation among the people of the region on the basis of freedom and justice.

**AHG/Decl.1 (XXII)**

**Declaration on the Involvement of the United States Administration  
in the Internal Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Noting* that despite its 1985 Declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXI), on the Abrogation of the Clark Amendment by the Senate of the United States, and despite the resolution of the Forty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers CM/Res.1018 (XLIII) Rev. 1 which had drawn attention to the implications the repeal of the Clark Amendment would have for the People's Republic of Angola, the present United States Administration has openly declared its political and military support for the bandits in Angola. In light of this situation therefore it reaffirms the principles of the 1970 United Nations Declaration on Friendly Relations among States which, inter alia, provides that:

“No State or group of States has the right to intervene directly or indirectly for any reasons whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law”.

It also recalls that:

“Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State”.

The Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government notes also, that whereas, the 1970 United Nations Declaration on Friendly Relations among States, the Charter of the United Nations and the OAU Charter, prohibit without equivocation, actions that are designed to aid and abet groups endeavouring to overthrow violently any government. The present United States Administration has, in addition to its tactical support of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, extended military assistance to the bandits in Angola. It has also refrained from condemning the continued occupation of parts of Angola by South Africa. The recent aerial and ground attacks by the racist regime of South Africa against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the naval attack against the Angolan port of Namibe is ample testimony to the fact that the so-called policy of “constructive engagement”, which has lost all credibility in the eyes of the Organization of African Unity, has continued to embolden the Pretoria racist regime in its criminal pursuit of the policy of destabilization of the People’s Republic of Angola, and Mozambique as well as the other States in the region.

Being fully aware, that the present United States Administration is partly responsible for the stalemate in the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978), through its unjustifiable insistence on the issue of “linkage”, the Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government, reaffirms its rejection of the linking of Namibia’s independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from the People’s Republic of Angola. It rejects “linkage” on the grounds that the withdrawal or stationing of any forces on Angolan soil remains the sovereign prerogative of the People’s Republic of Angola, and not any other State.

The Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government further notes with disappointment and concern the financial, military and logistical support the racist regime of South Africa is providing to the bandits in Angola, in open defiance of world public opinion, but which the present United States Administration does not acknowledge, nor condemn as a clear violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People’s Republic of Angola, and of the provision of the United Nations Charter and the 1970 United Nations Declaration on Friendly Relations among States.

The 1986 public announcement by the United States Administration, that the bandits in Angola would be supplied with US made “Stinger Missiles”, and the subsequent delivery of these missiles, is an affront and a challenge to the Organization of African Unity, and constitutes a contemptuous act of undeclared war by the United States Administration, against the sovereign People’s Republic of Angola.

The Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government recalls, that in its 1985 “Declaration on the Abrogation of the Clark Amendment”, it underscored the point that the Clark Amendment (1975-1985) was designed to terminate American involvement in the internal affairs of the People’s Republic of Angola. It also recalls that it exhorted the Senate of the United States to ensure that the abrogation of the Clark Amendment would not constitute a license for covert or overt American involvement in the internal affairs of the People’s Republic of Angola. The evidence to date does not show that the Senate of the United States has heeded Africa’s call.

In light of these facts, and in view of the overt involvement of the present United States Administration in the violent campaign to overthrow the legitimate Government of the People’s Republic of Angola which violates the

norms and principles of international law governing friendly relations among states, the Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government therefore declares, as follows:

1. The financial and military support that the present United States Administration is giving to the bandits in Angola constitutes a serious violation of the 1970 United Nations Declaration on Friendly Relations among States and also, a violation of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations.
2. The so-called policy of constructive engagement which has emboldened the racist regime of South Africa to defy the United Nations call for the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and to continue to occupy parts of southern Angola continues to be unacceptable to Africa and constitutes a mechanism that only provides succour and comfort to the racist regime of South Africa in its condemnable acts of murder, aggression and destabilization in Southern Africa.
3. The deliberate and overt involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola constitutes a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity.
4. The People's Republic of Angola has the right to take any appropriate action it deems necessary to safeguard its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
5. The Organization of African Unity categorically rejects the idea of linkage as a condition for Namibia's independence.
6. It is the political and moral responsibility of the Congress of the United States, to put a halt without delay to this act of gross interference by the present United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, a Member State of the Organization of African Unity.
7. The sovereign right of the People's Republic of Angola to decide if and when, Cuban forces in that country should be withdrawn cannot be questioned or challenged.

**AHG/Decl.2 (XXII)**

**Declaration on the Aerial and Naval Military Attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
by the Present United States Administration in April 1986**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986, having noted the declaration made by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, that it was the subject of American aggression in April this year an aggression, that received the collaboration of the British Government, and aware that the present United States Administration has been conducting provocative navel manoeuvres in the southern Mediterranean, is convinced that such acts of provocation and the readiness to resort to the use of force, is inexcusable and constitutes a threat to peace.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government wishes to convey to the present United States Administration that the April 1986 premeditated attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, is not only a threat to peace, but constitutes an attack on the Organization of African Unity. In this regard, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government strongly condemns this act of aggression which has further exacerbated tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government notes with interest, that while the present United States Administration has spearheaded the campaign for sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, it has in collaboration with the British Government continued to oppose the international call for sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa.



In view of the determination of the present United States Administration, to continue with its provocative acts against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and in view of the sanctions imposed by most members of the European Economic Community, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government declares as follows:

1. The aerial and naval attacks in Benghazi and Tripoli in April 1986 is as inexcusable as it is condemnable.
2. The deliberate attempt to kill Libyan nationals in a plan of destruction that included the killing of the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Brother Muamar Ghadafi, is not only a dangerous precedent, but constitutes a contemptuous and condemnable act in violation of the principles of international law.
3. The present United States Administration must cease its provocative acts in the southern Mediterranean, and desist from any further attacks against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a Member State of the Organization of African Unity.
4. The members of the European Economic Community that have enacted sanctions and other related legislation against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, have no justifiable cause to continue to maintain these sanctions in the face of continuing provocation by the present United States Administration.
5. The deliberate bombing of civilian targets and the killing of children by US fighter aircraft from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, and those based in the United Kingdom, is ample evidence that the present United States Administration was determined to carry out an operation it had long planned, and found the pretext for it. The action is also inexcusable and condemnable.
6. The issues and naval attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya be put on the agenda of the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.
7. The principle of dialogue is a moral as well as a political imperative which must be taken to defuse the situation as it exists, between the present United States Administration and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. To this effect, the Organization of African Unity stands ready to offer its good offices towards that object.\*

**AHG/Dec.1 (XXII)**

**Decision on the Establishment of a Committee of Heads of State and  
Government on the Question of Southern Africa  
(Sponsored by Senegal and the Congo)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Having heard* the report of the outgoing Chairman,

*Gravely concern* about the dangerous situation prevailing in Southern African and especially in South Africa where violence continues to spread, instigated and sustained by the abominable regime of apartheid, and unfortunately encouraged in its blind obstinacy by the support received from some Western Powers,

*Determined* to pursue its search for solutions most likely to create the best conditions for elimination of apartheid, the greatest challenge currently facing Africa, so as to create a society that would be democratic, egalitarian and non-racial in South Africa and to hasten the independence of Namibia,

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\* Reservations: Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic and Tunisia. Abstention: Zaire.

1. *Decides* to establish to this end, in the form of a flexible structure, an Ad Hoc Standing Committee of Heads of State and Government on the Question of Southern Africa, chaired by the OAU current Chairman and comprising all the Heads of State and Government of the front-line States and Nigeria, the outgoing Chairman of the liberation movements, as well as Algeria, Ethiopia, Cape Verde and Congo;
2. *Mandates* the Committee to monitor constantly the situation in Southern Africa and hold the necessary consultations, reflections and take initiatives necessary for the identification and coordination of ideas and the actions to be taken in order to speed up the elimination of apartheid and the independence of Namibia in accordance with resolution 435 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council;
3. *Requests* the current Chairman to report on the activities of the Standing Committee to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Dec.2 (XXII)**

**Decision on the Sensitization of the African Youth on the Question of Apartheid  
(Sponsored by Senegal)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Having heard* the report of the outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity,

*Seriously concerned* about the explosive situation prevailing in South Africa, characterized by the constant measure of persons, including women and children, perpetrated by the Apartheid regime by the increase in its acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line States, by the protracted state of emergency, the imposition of a total censorship in order to facilitate mass arrests, detention without trial and physical elimination of patriots,

*Considering* the mendacious campaign led, at great costs, by South Africa in an attempt to give the despicable regime of apartheid an acceptable image,

*Anxious* to make African youths aware of the imperative mission to eliminate Apartheid and establish a non-racial, democratic and egalitarian society in South Africa,

*Bearing in mind* the constant actions undertaken within this framework by the Pan-African Youth Movement in disseminating information to African youth,

1. *Decides*, with the support of the women, youths, journalists and their representative organizations, trade unions and anti-apartheid movements to launch a counter campaign aimed at painting the true picture of the racist regime of Pretoria which is a fascist and terrorist regime flouting human rights;
2. *Further decides* to recommend to all governments and teachers that all over Africa the first lesson of the 1986-1987 school year be devoted to apartheid and that, on this occasion, the words "apartheid is a crime against humanity" be written on the blackboard of every classroom in our schools and commented upon.
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Conference of Heads of State and Government on the implementation of this decision by Member States.\*

**AHG/Res.149 (XXII)**

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\* Editor's note: Paragraphs 2 and 3 do not appear in the English text. The unofficial translation of the paragraphs contained in the French text is provided for information purposes only.

**Resolution on the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,

*Having studied* the outcome of the Ninth Ordinary Session of the OAU Commission on Labour, held in Addis Ababa, from 2 to 9 April 1986,

*Taking note* of the proposal to convene an Extraordinary Congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) in Addis Ababa in September 1986,

*Considering* the efforts made by the OAU Committee of the Wise to try to find a solution to the OATUU crisis,

*Considering* the imperative need for Africa to have a continental trade union organization that is credible and capable of effectively defending the interests and achievements of African workers,

1. *Takes note* of the efforts made by the Committee on Labour of the OAU in seeking appropriate solutions to the OATUU crisis;
2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the OAU Committee of the Wise towards the unity of the OATUU on the OATUU crisis;
3. *Appeals* to all parties concerned to work tirelessly for the unity and integrity of the OATUU;
4. *To this end*, invites the Extraordinary Congress of the OATUU, scheduled for September 1986, to consider and decide on all the problems facing the organization, including the review of the Charter.\*

**AHG/Res.150 (XXII)**

**Resolution on Preparation for the International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,

*Recalling* its decision to call for the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness, to discuss the problems of Africa's mounting external debt and debt-servicing difficulties confronting its Member States,

*Having considered* the progress report of the Secretary-General of the OAU on the preparation for the International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness, as contained in document CM/1403 (XLIV),

*Recognizing* that the mounting external debt burden and debt-service obligations are detrimental to Africa's effort to implement Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development,

*Taking into account* the debt relief/debt-financing package proposed in the African Submission to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa,

*Bearing in mind* the determination expressed in the said Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly by the international community to assist African countries in their efforts to deal with their financial constraints,

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\* Editor's note: This resolution is not included in the English text. The unofficial translation of the French text is provided for information purposes only.

*Alarmed* by the unabating rise in the relevant debt-service burden of African countries and their deteriorating economic situation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the technical preparatory arrangement for the proposed International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness;
2. *Congratulates* H.E. President Abdou DIOUF of the Republic of Senegal, outgoing Chairman of the OAU, for the effort that he had exerted towards the convening of the International Conference,
3. *Reaffirms* its call for an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness;
4. *Requests* the current Chairman to further pursue the diplomatic contacts already initiated with creditors and, in the light of recent developments, with other Third World debtor countries so as to obtain as wide an international solidarity and support as would ensure the successful convening of the Conference on Africa's external debt;
5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU in close collaboration with the President of ADB, the Executive Secretary of ECA and of ACMS, to continue the technical preparation and studies to facilitate the convening of the Conference;
6. *Calls on* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Forty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.151 (XXII)**

**Resolution on Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,

*Having heard* the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat and particularly on the Chadian question,

*Considering* the statement of the outgoing Chairman on the general political situation and particularly on the situation on Chad,

*Having considered* the report of President Dennis Sassou Nguesso on the contents of document AHG/139 (XXII) on the steps he took to organize a meeting for national reconciliation in Chad,

*Bearing in mind* the press release of the Bureau of the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 5 March 1986,

*Considering* that the situation in Chad is still alarming and dangerous,

*Taking into consideration* the contribution of His Excellency President El Haj Omar Bongo in the search for a solution to the Chadian problem and the efforts of the outgoing Chairman for that purpose,

1. *Takes note* of the report of Chad contained in document AHG/139 (XXII);
2. *Congratulates* His Excellency President Dennis Sassou Nguesso on the efforts he made within the context of the mandate given to him by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government to organize a meeting for national reconciliation in Chad;

3. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to Their Excellencies President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and El Haj Bongo of Gabon for their contribution to the search for a solution to the Chadian problem;
4. *Encourages* President Denis Sassou Nguesso to pursue, in cooperation with President Omar Bongo, his efforts for national reconciliation in Chad;
5. *Appeals* to all the parties to the conflict in Chad to cooperate closely with the President of the People's Republic of the Congo in the reconciliation efforts he is making under the auspices of the OAU so as to arrive at a lasting peace in the interest of the Chadian people who have suffered too much;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the Chadian question in the agenda of the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.152 (XXII)**

**Resolution on the Composition of the Charter Review Committee**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,

*Considering* Resolution CM/Res.1041 (XLIV) of the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers on the Composition of the Charter Review Committee,

*Considering* that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, by its Decision AGH/Dec.111 (XVI) Rev. 1, set up a fourteen-member committee to review the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Considering* the importance of the review of the Organization's Charter as well as the desire expressed by other OAU Member States to sit on the Committee and the need to accede to their request,

*Decides*,

1. To enlarge the Membership of the Charter Review Committee from 14 to 28 taking into account the different legal systems in African and the OAU's regional geographical distribution;
2. That in accordance with OAU practice, the Committee remains opened;
3. That all Member States of the OAU be requested to send their comments to the General Secretariat to assist the Committee in its task, in accordance with the second paragraph of Decision AHG/Dec.111 (XVI) Rev. 1 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
4. That the Secretary-General undertake the necessary consultations with a view to nominating the new members of the committee.

**AHG/Res.153 (XXII)**

**Resolution in Honour of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,

*Having heard* the activities report presented by H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, who was the current Chairman of the OAU from July 1985 to July 1986,

*Recalling* its Resolution AHG/Res.136 (XXI), requesting the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa,

*Recalling* its decision to request the convening of an International Conference on the External Debt of Africa,

*Recalling* the various resolutions adopted by the OAU on the imposition of sanctions against South Africa,

Noting that H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf has succeeded in giving credibility and a new impetus to the OAU, thanks to his dynamism and determination,

1. *Takes note* with profound satisfaction of the activities report of President Abdou Diouf and decides to adopt it as a working document;
2. *Expresses* to him, on behalf of the OAU, the profound gratitude and its great admiration for the most effective manner in which he carried out his mandate.

**AHG/Res.154 (XXII)**

**Resolution on the Implementation of Resolution AHG/Res.138 (XXI) on the Setting Up of the African Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)*, meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,

*Recalling* its Resolution AHG/Res.126 (XX) by which the Assembly endorsed the convening of a Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa,

*Recalling* also its Resolution AHG/Res.138 (XXI) by which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 39/63 J of the United Nations General Assembly, to set up a Regional Center in Africa, within the context of the worldwide campaign for disarmament,

*Having examined* the report of the Forty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU on these issues,

1. *Reaffirms* its firm conviction, expressed in Resolution AHG/Res.138 (XXI) on the interrelationship between security, disarmament and development, and the need for the United Nations to establish an African Regional Center to conduct and promote the objectives of peace, disarmament and development;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the establishment of a Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Africa on 1 January 1986, and recommends that the Center collaborate closely with the OAU, and in particular, with its Defence Commission and its Liberation Committee;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of the Republic of Togo for its offer to host the Center and for having contributed to its establishment and effective functioning;
4. Appeals to all Member States and the international community to make voluntary contributions to the Center in accordance with resolution 40/151 G of the United Nations General Assembly of 16 December 1985;
5. *Commends* the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the concrete steps taken, in accordance with Resolution 40/151 G, to establish and contribute to the functioning of this Center;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to take all necessary administrative measures to make the Center viable and operational;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to take all necessary steps to facilitate the convening of the Ad Hoc Committee set up by the Council of Ministers, with a view to conducting a more detailed study on the Declaration and the Lomé Programme of Action;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a report to the Twenty-third Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, through the Council of Ministers, on the implementation of the various aspects of this resolution, taking into account the results of the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee.

**AHG/Res.155 (XXII)**

**Resolution on the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action  
for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Recalling* its decision, in Resolution AHG/Res.136 (XXI), requesting the convening of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss the critical economic situation in Africa,

*Having heard* the report of the outgoing Chairman, H.E. President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, on the outcome of the said Special Session,

*Reaffirming* that the economic and social development of Africa is the primary responsibility of each Member State as spelled out in the Lagos Plan of Action and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990,

*Taking note* of the Resolution CM/Res.1064 (XLIV) of the Forty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

*Taking further note* of the readiness expressed by the international community to assist African countries in their efforts to achieve economic recovery and development,

*Stressing the need* for Africa to play its part in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990,

*Referring to* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Development and Recovery 1986-1990 and stressing that it should contribute effectively to the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER),

1. *Approves* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990; and reaffirms its determination to implement it;
2. *Endorses* Resolution CM/Res.1064 (XLIV) adopted by the Forty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to H.E. President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, the outgoing Chairman, and commends his dedicated effort during the preparation and proceedings of the Special Session;
4. *Urges* all Member States to use existing follow-up mechanisms and to establish, if necessary, joint follow-up and evaluation mechanisms responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects funded by the international community within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Action;

5. *Requests* all subregional and regional organizations to establish a follow-up and evaluation mechanism, so as to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action, and to consider policies related to Africa's commitment under the Programme;
6. *Decides* to entrust the follow-up and evaluation of the United Nations Programme at the continental level to the OAU Permanent Steering Committee, in keeping with paragraphs 21 and 23 of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990;
7. *Directs* the Permanent Steering Committee in performing its functions in paragraph 6 above, to:
  - (a) Work out practical and operational modalities for the follow up and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa in close consultation with the United Nations system and other multilateral funding agencies as well as other organizations;
  - (b) Liaise with the existing national, subregional and regional follow-up and evaluation mechanisms;
  - (c) Present a comprehensive and collective assessment regarding the contribution of Africa and the international community to the implementation of APPER;
8. *Reiterates* its decision in operative paragraph 10 of its Resolution AHG/Res.136 (XXI) on the African Economic Situation, relating to the urgent need to strengthen the OAU Secretariat, especially its Economic Department, and directs the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement this resolution and to submit a report on action taken to the Twenty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
9. *Expresses its appreciation* to H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, for the work done in the preparation for and during the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, and urges him to consult the OAU in performing the coordination and monitoring functions called for in paragraph 24 (b) and (c) of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, and to continue to increase assistance to African countries in the implementation of their recovery and development programmes;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.156 (XXII)**

**Resolution on the Pan-African Festival of Arts and Culture**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Considering* the importance Member States attach to matters related to culture and the rehabilitation of the African in the context of the establishment of a new cultural, social and more equitable order,

*Recalling* the recommendation made by the Conference of African Minister of Culture held in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 8 to 11 April 1986, requesting OAU Member States to contribute effectively to the organization and success of the Pan-African Festival of Arts and Culture scheduled to take place in Senegal in 1988,

*Expressing appreciation* for the initiative taken by H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, to erect in the context of the restoration of the Island of Gorée, which has been declared to form part of the heritage



of mankind, a memorial, symbol of the freedom regained and a privileged instrument of cooperation among the people of all continents in a world of peace and justice,

1. *Appeals* to all OAU Member States to cooperate closely with the Government of Senegal so as to ensure the success of the various events that will take place during the Pan-African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESPAC);
2. *Requests* all OAU Member States and the General Secretariat to encourage as many people as possible in Dakar and other African capitals to participate in the Mondiovision Concert planned for 27 December 1987 which is intended to raise funds for the anti-apartheid struggle and the establishment of a new world order of understanding among peoples of different races and cultures;
3. *Affirms* its support for the initiative of H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, to erect on the Island of Gorée, declared to form part of the heritage of mankind, a memorial to Africa and its diaspora.

**AHG/Res.157 (XXII)**

**Resolution on the Candidature of Amadou M'bow, Director-General of UNESCO**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Endorsing* Resolution CM/1071 (XLIV) on cooperation with UNESCO adopted by the Forty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa, from 21 to 26 July 1986,

1. *Appreciates* the different types of assistance which UNESCO continues to give African States in its areas of competence which should be continued and increased;
2. *Solemnly reaffirms* the faith of African States in the tasks of UNESCO;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the praiseworthy efforts made by the UNESCO Secretariat and the international community as a whole to strengthen the organization and particularly to preserve its universal character;
4. *Appreciates* the competence, courage, wisdom and sense of responsibility of Mr. Amadou M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO;
5. *Considers* that it is desirable for Mr. Amadou M'Bow to continue to serve the international community as the Head of the Secretariat;
6. *Calls upon* OAU Member States to take as of now all the necessary steps for the renewal of his mandate and requests the current Chairman and the Secretary-General of the OAU to take the appropriate initiatives.

**AHG/Res.158 (XXII)**

**Resolution on the Chad/Libya Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Recalling* Decision AHG/Dec.108 (XIV) on the establishment of an Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute,

*Having heard* a statement made by His Excellency Alhaj Omar Bongo, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, on the difficulties facing the Committee in the exercise of its mandate,

*Reaffirming* the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, particularly those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States through negotiations, mediation, reconciliation and arbitration,

*Considering* the serious tension existing between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad,

1. *Takes note* of the statement made by His Excellency President Alhaj Omar Bongo;
2. *Encourages* President Bongo to continue with his efforts in collaboration with the current Chairman of the OAU with a view to reactivating the Ad Hoc Mediation Committee so as to assist the two sister States of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad to settle their dispute between them;
3. *Reaffirms* the territorial integrity of Chad and the inviolability of the borders in conformity with OAU Resolution AGH/Res.18 (I) adopted by the Cairo Summit in 1964;
4. *Invites* both parties to the dispute to cooperate faithfully and honestly with the Ad Hoc Committee in order to enable it to accomplish its mandate;
5. *Further calls upon* the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.\*

**AHG/Res.159 (XXII)**

**Resolution on the Voluntary Renunciation by Member States Concerned of Their Right to Refund of Expenses Incurred in Respect of the Peacekeeping Force in Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Having heard* the activity report of the outgoing Chairman on the development of the situation in Africa during the period July 1985 to July 1986, in which he mentioned the decision by countries concerned to renounce their right to refund of expenses incurred in respect of the Peacekeeping Force in Chad,

*Recalling* its Resolution AHG/Res.145 (XXI) by which the Assembly of Heads of State and Government mandated the current Chairman of the OAU assisted by the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to find an acceptable and lasting solution to this matter,

1. *Notes* with appreciation the activity report of the outgoing Chairman, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, as contained in document AHG/Doc.138 (XXI);
2. *Expresses* its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the following Member States which send troops to Chad as part of the Peacekeeping Force and to the Group of Observers, Algeria, Congo, Guinea, Bissau, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Zaire and Zambia for having made the voluntary, sovereign and magnanimous decision to renounce their right to refund of expenses incurred in respect of the Peacekeeping Force in Chad;
3. *Warmly congratulates* the outgoing Chairman, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, for all the efforts he deployed in that respect and for the positive results obtained in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him by the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

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\* Reservation by Libya.

**AHG/Res.160 (XXII)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its Twenty-second Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 July 1986,*

*Having heard* the exhaustive report on the activities of the Chairman of the Twenty-first Session of our Assembly of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having witnessed* the immense efforts made by him to ensure the realization of the principles and objectives of the Organization,

*Recognizing* his dedication to the cause of African unity and the continued and effective existence of the Organization of African Unity,

*Considering* the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government and leaders of delegations by the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia,

1. *Congratulate* President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Twenty-first Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, for having submitted a detailed and frank report on the priority activities identified by the Twenty-first Session;
2. *Express our appreciation* for his devotion to an unflinching stand on the strict adherence to the Charter principles of the Organization as demonstrated during his term of office;
3. *Convey* our profound gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam as well as to the people and Government of Socialist Ethiopia for their very warm and generous hospitality.



## **TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
27 to 29 July 1987**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXIII)**

**Declaration on Health as a Foundation for Development**

*We the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twenty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Bearing in Mind*

That the Lagos Plan of Action has defined a framework for the socioeconomic development of the countries of Africa,

That the macroeconomics of African countries are caught in crises – drought, famine, national debt payments, unfavourable international economic order and unstable currencies,

That macroeconomic development initiatives can provide a solid basis on which countries can build their macroeconomic development as provided for in the Lagos Plan of Action,

That in undertaking these macroeconomic developmental initiatives priority is given to agriculture, in other words, the promotion of small agricultural ventures reinforced by related small industries (including local crafts) and small business,

That agricultural and other efforts as production (macro or microeconomic) are frustrated by the inadequate health status of many populations in Africa, the vicious cycle of ignorance, poverty and disease persists; poor health is delaying economic “take off”,

That production of healthy people (health development) is a developmental imperative – many apparently healthy persons are harbouring illnesses, are medically unfit and are living in insalubrious environments,

That health and socioeconomic development initiatives can be jointly organized within the same administrative framework and under the same leadership in decentralized local governments, areas or districts,

**Action**

It is suggested that governments

1. Define or redefine politico-administrative units – minimal viable units (districts) with local government responsibilities and reinforce the managerial responsibilities of this (district) level for socioeconomic development including health development;
2. Designate – according to national sociopolitical norms – members of district development committees and subcommittees in key areas including health;
3. Allocate annually a budget (however small) to every district for decentralized development activities including community-based multisectoral health development activities;
4. Encourage local initiatives in mobilizing additional resources (human, material and financial) for both health and development in communities that make up the district;
5. Use existing local, social and political mass organizations to mobilize population/communities to be involved in promoting their own health and development;

6. Organize, on a long-term basis, short seminars, workshops and continuing education activities for the local (district) leadership and front-line workers from health and other sectors on the management of limited local resources for economic, social and health development;
7. Deploy national and external, technical and economic resources in implementing the above initiatives as well as in the organization of health and related activities in the villages, quarters, communes, locations, etc. by the villagers themselves with the assistance of the district leadership;
8. Utilize the same resources as above, encourage district managers to assist villages in preparing operational plans, provide supervisory support and collect monitoring information, and prepare appropriate reports;
9. Ensure that intermediate and central levels of hierarchy can and do provide continuing support to the districts for which they are responsible, especially monitoring of progress, evaluating the impact of health and development activities on target communities and undertaking field research to resolve operational problems;
10. Ensure the viability of the gigantic efforts, it would be necessary to reinforce existing mechanisms for intersectoral cooperation, administrative decentralization and the selection of affordable, effective technologies;
11. Universities are multisectoral institutions, reservoirs of science and technology, culture and learning. Their staff and students should assist governments in the implementation of combined health and development initiatives designed to reduce the burden of disease and accelerate economic growth while maintaining acceptable community health status;
12. This major historic undertaking calls for coordinated international support from multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental agencies and each country would set up an appropriate mechanism for effective coordination of all health and development activities targeted to the district (local) level.

#### Support

It is proposed that

13. In keeping with the outcome of the special session of the United Nations on Africa (May 1986) self-reliance would be the basis of microeconomic and health development in the district (local) level;
14. Using the appropriate action mechanism and clearly defined channels, external support to microeconomic development at the local level would come from agencies such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the World Bank and African Development Bank and Fund, WHO, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ILO, UNHCR, etc. The ECA, with headquarters in Addis Ababa, would provide overall technical leadership at the regional level, while the UNDP Resident Representative will manage the operations at county level;
15. Using an appropriate national mechanism and clearly defined channels, external support for health development at the local (district) level would come from some of the above agencies. There would, however, be special inputs from bilateral agencies, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, health-related professional associations, non-governmental and religious organizations, etc. WHO/AFRO with headquarters in Brazzaville would have the technical leadership role. At the country level, the Office of the WHO Representative will manage the operations;
16. To accelerate the pace of implementation, manpower would include district level or field staff of the various ministries and agencies of government and (where appropriate) of the private sector – with the guidance of their supervisors;



17. They (field staff) would also be assisted by regular international staff as well as associated professional officers, United Nations volunteers, national professional officers, national civil service personnel, students and staff of higher educational institutes (universities and colleges of technology, etc.);
18. For external support to district development committees with a view to strengthening microeconomics, the country office of the Resident Representative of UNDP will assist the national coordinating mechanism and prepare reports for the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and collaborating international and bilateral agencies. The Economic Commission for Africa (through its subregional MULPOCS) will collaborate technically in reporting on the economic performance of local government areas (or districts);
19. For external support to district health committees with a view to producing healthy people, who will accelerate socioeconomic take-off, the country office of the Representative of WHO will assist the national coordinating mechanism (in the Ministry of Health) prepare reports for the Organization of African Unity and the governing bodies of WHO. UNICEF will be working with WHO in providing support for the activities of district health commissions;
20. The World Bank, the African Development Bank and Fund, other major multilateral and bilateral agencies will cooperate financially with governments under specially favourable conditions to refurbish, build or equip health-related and economically important infrastructure at the district level;
21. A special development fund should be set up to stimulate action at the district level, specially to encourage (through grants, soft loans and prizes) remarkable local (district) initiatives in health and development.

**AHG/Decl.2 (XXIII)**

**Declaration on Southern Africa**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twenty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Noting with grave concern* that the situation in Southern Africa continues to deteriorate,

*Having reviewed* the exceedingly serious and volatile situation in Southern Africa resulting from the policies of State terrorism, military occupation, blackmail, and the armed bandits by the apartheid regime to destabilize, sabotage and destroy the economic and social infrastructure of the front-line States and other countries neighbouring it with the aim of weakening and subjugating them,

*Recognizing*, more than ever before, the urgent need for concerted international action, both short-term and long-term, to provide relief to the front-line and other States in the region to enable them to withstand the effects of retaliatory sanctions, aggression and destabilization by the South African regime,

1. *Observe with serious concern* that the peoples of South Africa and Namibia are subjected to extreme repression and those who fight for liberation become victims of assassination by secret murder squads. Tens of thousands are arrested, detained and tortured and that those South Africans and Namibians, granted refuge in the neighbouring States, are themselves daily targets of this campaign of terrorism and murder;
2. *Note with extreme indignation* that during and since the racist whites-only elections of 6 May 1987, the front-line States have been subjected to intensified and wanton acts of aggression and destabilization carried out both by the Pretoria army and its surrogate bandit forces. They vehemently condemn the barbaric massacre of 400 innocent women, children and elderly at Homoine in Mozambique by the South Africa sponsored and backed armed bandits which exemplifies the barbaric nature of this criminal policy;

3. *Condemn* positioning by the racist regime of thousands of its soldiers and large quantities of war material on the border between Angola and the occupied territory of Namibia with the objective of assisting the armed UNITA bandits to carry out acts of terrorism against the Angolan people and to establish a zone of military occupation within the territory of Angola;
4. *Express our satisfaction* with the important measures taken by the Nordic and some Western countries to come to the assistance of the peoples of Southern Africa by imposing sanctions against the Pretoria regime, aiding the liberation movements, and extending economic assistance to the front-line and SADCC countries;
5. *Feel extremely perturbed* that the major Western Powers continue to aid and abet the Pretoria regime contrary to the wishes and demands of the people of South Africa, Namibia, the region as a whole and the international community;
6. *Reject* the imposition of unacceptable conditions by the Senate of the United States of America on possible aid to the front-line and SADCC countries and strongly abhor the attempt by the Senate of the United States of America to associate SADCC with terrorism;
7. *Warmly salute* the gallant peoples of Southern Africa who, despite all odds, are fighting resolutely to bring about the total liberation of Africa. In this connection we uphold their right to struggle by all means at their disposal – including armed struggle to achieve their liberation. We reaffirm the unwavering commitment of the OAU to the struggle to eliminate this last vestige of colonialism and white minority domination on our continent;
8. *Support* the immediate creation of a Pan-African Association of Writers as a valuable contribution to the mobilization of African and world public opinion in the struggle against apartheid;
9. *Call upon* Member States of our Organization which have not yet created national committees against apartheid to do so and encourage the creation of a Pan-African Association of these national committees.
10. *Commit* ourselves by common consent to promote specific measures to dismantle apartheid which is the major cause of violence and instability in the region;

Namibia

11. *Condemn* the so-called provisional government in Namibia and urge the international community to continue to reject it;
12. *Reaffirm once again* that United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, we vehemently reject and condemn the so-called linkage as an attempt designed to perpetuate the illegal rule of South Africa over Namibia;
13. *Urge* the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards the speedy implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
14. *Must* in this respect intensify with immediate effect our diplomatic efforts with a view to breaking the impasse created by the “linkage” policy;
15. *Commit* ourselves to continue our assistance to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia;

South Africa

16. *Reaffirm* our decision and conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the only peaceful

option for abolishing the apartheid system in its entirety. We call for the early convening of the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

17. *Urge* bearing in mind the special problems of front-line States in this regard, all Member States of our Organization to set an example to the rest of the world by strictly applying sanctions against South Africa;

18. *Commend* in the meantime for urgent implementation by those who have not already done so, the following measures:

- (a) Imposition of trade sanctions;
- (b) Prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa;
- (c) Cessation of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa and of any cooperation with South Africa's oil industry;
- (d) Cessation of further investments in and financial loans to South Africa or Namibia and of any governmental insurance guarantee of credits to the racist regime;
- (e) An end to all promotion of our support for trade with South Africa including governmental assistance to trade missions;
- (f) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and any other coins minted in South Africa;
- (g) Prohibition of imports from South Africa of agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel;
- (h) Enactment of legislation or adoption of other measures to comply with United Nations Decree No. I for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974;
- (i) Termination of any visa-free entry privileges and the promotion of tourism to South Africa;
- (j) Termination of air and shipping links with South Africa;
- (k) Cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations with South Africa and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;
- (l) Suspension or abrogation of agreements with South Africa such as agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation;
- (m) The termination of double taxation agreements with South Africa;
- (n) A ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies;

19. *Reaffirm* our conviction that peaceful negotiations can only succeed when the Pretoria regime has convincingly and in practice demonstrated its acceptance of both the principle and the inevitability of majority rule;

20. *Recognize* the right of the struggling people of South Africa to decide when and under what conditions to enter into such negotiations;

21. *Remain convinced* that no meaningful negotiations can take place until all political prisoners are released and bans on all organizations are lifted to enable them to consult their people freely;

22. *Further urge* all non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the information campaign to sensitize international public opinion on the realities of apartheid;

23. *Commit* ourselves to increasing material and financial assistance to the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa through their national liberation movements to enable them to step up their struggle against apartheid and for the establishment of non-racial and representative government in South Africa;

Front-Line States

24. *Appreciate* the efforts and sacrifices of the front-line States in the liberation struggle. In this regard, we commit ourselves to:

- (a) Provision of necessary resources to front-line States to enhance their defence capacity;
- (b) Mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their defence capacity;
- (c) Mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sanctions;

25. *Condemn* all manoeuvres aimed at legitimizing terrorist groups, established and led by the racist regime and which are responsible for massacres, assassinations and other acts of violence perpetrated against defenceless people in Angola and Mozambique;

26. *Urge* all countries, particularly African countries, to deny the armed bandits in the pay of apartheid South Africa, all logistics, accommodation, movement and other facilities on their territories;

27. *Congratulate* the members of the Mission to Lisbon undertaken jointly by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe on their efforts made to convince the Portuguese Authorities of the need not to allow the armed bandits to use their territory as a launching pad for attacks against Angola and Mozambique, and take note of the encouraging reaction of the Portuguese Authorities;

28. *Call upon* all African Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) to ensure their active participation at the General Conference due to take place in Vienna in September 1987, with a view to ratifying the decision taken by the Council of Governors aimed at depriving South Africa of its rights and privileges as a member of the Agency;

29. *Note with satisfaction* the establishment of the solidarity Africa Fund of the Non-Aligned Movement and renew our call to Member States of our Organization and to the international community to contribute generously to the Fund.

**AHG/Decl.3 (XXIII)**

**Declaration on Africa's External Indebtedness**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at our Twenty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987, have examined in depth the mounting burden of the external debt of our countries and its adverse consequences for the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990.

*We have expressed* our deep concern about the lack of adequate response from the international community, particularly, our major creditors to our call for an effective solution to the debt problem as a necessary prerequisite for launching national programmes for economic recovery and development.

*We strongly urge* the international community to live up to its commitment to support Africa's effort, within the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

*We note* with appreciation the positive steps taken and general understanding expressed by some of our development partners towards the alleviation of our debt burden. We feel, however, that these general pronouncements and promises should be translated into timely and concrete assistance programmes.

*We reaffirm* that the external debts are obligations that our Member States have individually contracted, and which they have to honour. We are, however, convinced that the international community has a duty and responsibility to contribute to the improvements of African economies in order to enable our Member States to service their debts.

*We reaffirm* our stand that an international conference on Africa's external debt is the most appropriate forum for international creditors and African borrowers to discuss Africa's external debt with a view to arriving at appropriate emergency, short, medium and long-term solutions to alleviate the debt burden.

*We accordingly decide* to reconvene in an Extraordinary Session between 7 and 11 September 1987 to formulate an African common position on the issue. The exact dates should, however, be determined after consultations between the current Chairman and the Head of State of the host country.

*We therefore, call on* our colleagues, the Heads of State and Government of all OAU Member States to adjust their official engagements so as to attend the Extraordinary Session of the Assembly.

In order to prepare adequately for the Extraordinary Session, we have agreed on the following arrangements leading to the holding of the session:

1. We direct the Permanent Steering Committee (PSC) to act as a Technical Committee charged with analyzing in depth and in detail the issue of African external indebtedness;
2. We direct the relevant ministers of the Member States, particularly the ministers of finance and economic planning, to assist in the preparation for the Extraordinary Session;
3. The analytical studies to be prepared by the PSC (Technical Committee) should deal especially with the debt situation of each country and region;
4. All Member States are urged to provide to the PSC (Technical Committee) all relevant data and information on their national and regional debts so as to facilitate the formulation and adoption of an African common position;
5. To this end, the PSC will formulate concrete proposals for an African common position on the issue. The proposals and conclusions of the PSC will be submitted to the Assembly through a Conference of African Ministers responsible for debt, financial and monetary issues;
6. We request the Secretary-General of the OAU in close collaboration and cooperation with ECA, ADB, ACMS as well as other relevant African and international organizations to assist the PSC in the preparation of the Extraordinary Session.

**AHG/Res.161 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the Proposed Establishment of the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the basic principles and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action, the Final Act of Lagos and of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, according to which the development of the continent is a primary responsibility of the governments and peoples of Africa,

*Reiterating* its determination to pursue its individual and collective efforts to promote the economic cooperation and integration of our countries in order to further strengthen solidarity among our peoples,

*Determined* to pursue the efforts aimed at the reorganization and restructuring of the African economic space, in conformity with the guidelines contained in the Final Act of Lagos, towards the establishment of the African Economic Community on the basis of a treaty to be concluded,

*Having taken cognizance* of the preliminary technical studies by the General Secretariat and the recommendations of the Permanent Steering Committee and of the Council of Ministers as contained in documents CM/1434 (XLVI) and AHG/144 (XXIII),

*Referring* to its Resolution CM/Res.1043 (XLIV) adopted by the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations presented by the Permanent Steering Committee as endorsed by the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers;
2. *Congratulates* Member States which have communicated their views and comments to the General Secretariat of the OAU and urges those which have not yet communicated theirs to do so before 31 December 1987, to enable the General Secretariat to prepare a summary report to be submitted to the Ninth Session of the Permanent Steering Committee for consideration;
3. *Further congratulates* the Permanent Steering Committee on the initiative it has taken to hasten the process towards the implementation of the project under conditions that take into account the primary interests and realities of the continent;
4. *Reaffirms* the mandate given to the Permanent Steering Committee under Resolution CM/Res.1043 (XLIV) of the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers and directs the Permanent Steering Committee, under the supervision and directives of the current Chairman, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the realization of the project in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Final Act of Lagos;
5. *Further directs* that Permanent Steering Committee, in the light of the views and comments of Member States, to act at the appropriate time, as a Ministerial Drafting Committee as provided for in the Final Act of Lagos, and entrusted with the preparation of the draft treaty, and calls on all Member States which so desire, to take part in the work of the Committee;
6. *Requests* the authorities of the regional economic groupings, particularly ECOWAS, PTA, SADCC and ECCAS, to take an active part in the work of the Permanent Steering Committee acting as Drafting Committee and appeals to them to contribute to the work towards the realization of the projects;
7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the authority of subregional and regional groupings, particularly ECOWAS, PTA, SADCC and EDDAS to take the necessary steps to ensure coordination, harmonization and finalization of the activities, projects and programmes of all on African intergovernmental cooperation and integration organizations in their respective regions in order to avert overlaps, power conflicts and wastage of efforts and resources;

8. *Requests* the Permanent Steering Committee in cooperation with the Ad Hoc Committee of the OAU Charter Review to make proposals relating to the review of the OAU Charter and to bear in mind the new dimension, the role and mandate of the Pan-African Organization in the area of the continent's economic cooperation and integration so as to be able to determine the functional relations and structure of the revamped OAU and the proposed Community;
9. *Finally directs* the Permanent Steering Committee to prepare an indicative calendar, showing the proposed stages and actions for accelerating the realization of the project and calls on it to present periodic reports on the progress of the project;
10. *Gives* authority to the current Chairman to monitor the project personally by giving the necessary political services and guidelines to the Steering Committee so as to enable it to carry out its mandate under favourable political conditions;
11. *Calls on* appropriate international and African organizations, particularly ADB, UNDP, ECA and others, to provide, when the need arises, technical and/or financial assistance to the OAU General Secretariat and to the Permanent Steering Committee in order to make it possible to quicken the pace towards the realization of the project under the best conditions;
12. *Calls on* the OAU Secretary-General, in cooperation with Member States and the existing subregional and regional economic groupings, ECOWAS, PTA, SADCC, ECCAS, UDEAC, CEAC and CEPEL, to take the necessary steps to carry out a campaign of subsidization and popularization in respect of the African Economic Community idea, the Lagos Plan of Action and the Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (1986-1990);
13. *Reiterates once again* its call for the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in consulting with the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Financial and Economic Matters to the OAU Committee on Structural Reform and to the OAU General Secretariat, particularly its structures entrusted with issues pertaining to economic development and cooperation;
14. *Calls on* the OAU Secretary-General to ensure that an item relating to the progress of the proposed establishment of the Economic Community is placed on the agenda of each of its subsequent sessions.

**AHG/Res.162 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on Commodities**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Recognizing* the importance of production of and trade in commodities to the African economies,

*Concerned* about recent developments in international commodity trade, especially the unprecedented fall in prices and the bleak prospects for the future, as well as the shrinking share of Africa in world commodity exports,

*Stressing* that the improvements in the international commodity situation would be facilitated by the conclusion and effective operation of international commodity agreements and arrangements between producers and consumers, and by the operation of the Agreement on the Common Fund for Commodities,

*Reaffirming* the importance of UNCTAD Resolution 93 (IV) on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the Common Fund, and recent UNCTAD decisions on international commodity agreements,

*Noting with appreciation* that many African and non-African governments have signed or ratified the Agreement on the Common Fund for Commodities including recent actions by some countries,

*Stressing further* the need for all African countries to intensify efforts to improve their commodity economy in order to regain their lost share of the world commodity market,

*Convinced* of the need for close consultation among African commodity producing countries for the adoption of harmonized positions on commodity issues,

1. *Calls on* all commodity producing and consuming countries to intensify their efforts to establish effective international commodity agreements and improvements in the world commodity trade;
2. *Urges* all African countries to intensify their cooperation with a view to harmonizing their production policies as well as their positions in international commodity negotiations;
3. *Urges further* all OAU Member States as well as other countries which have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Agreement on the Common Fund for Commodities without further delay in order to bring it into operation before the end of 1987;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up developments in the process of bringing the Common Agreement Fund into operation and to prepare periodic progress reports to the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.163 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on Universal Immunization in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Cognizant* of the fact that human resources in general and children in particular, constitute the main wealth of the continent,

*Considering* Declaration AHG/St.4 (XVI) on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child which recommends, inter alia, the formulation and implementation of programmes in the field of health, nutrition and education, as part of national development plans, with a view to making the services universally accessible to all children within the shortest possible time,

*Recalling* the relevant decisions and recommendations adopted at different sessions of the United Nations specialized agencies, bodies and international organizations, as they relate to the rights of the child, including the objectives of the 1979 International Year of the Child,

*Recalling also* the proclamation of the year 1986 as Africa Immunization Year,

*Taking into consideration* Resolution CAMH/Res.6 (II) on the implementation of immunization programmes in Africa adopted by the Second Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Health, in April 1987 in Cairo, Egypt,

*Noting with interest* the progress accomplished by UNICEF and the international community, in reducing child mortality and morbidity through, among other interventions, immunizations,

*Mindful of the fact* that in order to ensure the future development of the continent, African countries should provide the necessary resources to promote equitable growth of the African child,



1. *Warmly congratulates* UNICEF and the international community on efforts undertaken to safeguard the health and well-being of African children – the future custodians of the continent;
2. *Urges* Member States to reiterate their commitment to supporting programmes aimed at the protection, survival and development of the African child;
3. *Decides* to declare 1986 as the Year of the Protection, Survival and Development of the African Child, using the immunizations programme as a vehicle for achieving other wider goals;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to actively play a role in mobilizing national communities with a view to creating more awareness on the need for resources aimed at achieving the goals of child survival and development in general, and, in particular, the 1990 Universal Child Immunization Target;
5. *Further urges* Member States to ensure that national, subregional, regional and continental bodies continue to accord the highest priority to matters relating to the survival and development of the African child;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to report to the Forty-eighth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on progress achieved in this endeavour;
7. *Further requests* the UNICEF Executive Director to facilitate the implementation of this resolution through the mobilization of the necessary resources and to compliment educational and international efforts.

**AHG/Res.164 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the Lomé Declaration and Programme of Action**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Recalling* its Resolutions AHG/Res.126 (XX) and AHG/Res.138 (XXI) on the organization of a regional conference on security, disarmament and development in Africa,

*Bearing in mind* its Resolution AHG/Res.154 (XXII) in which the Conference requested the Secretary-General to convene the Ad Hoc Committee established by the Council of Ministers to carry out a more detailed study of the Lomé Declaration and Programme of Action and report to it through the Council of Ministers,

*Having considered* the report of the Forty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers in documents CM/1432 (XLVI) Rev.1 and CM/1432 (XLVI) A. Rev.1 submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee of Fourteen,

1. *Takes note* of the report and recommendations of the Council of Ministers on the issues;
2. *Decides* to endorse the Lomé Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa as well as the Programme of Action for Peace, Security and Cooperation in Africa, with the amendments contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (Doc. CM/1432 (XLVI) Rev.1);
3. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to disseminate widely the Lomé Declaration and Programme of Action as amended and to make sure that the concerns of Africa about and its interests in the problems of disarmament are well understood at all the international fora where the matter is discussed;
4. *Calls upon* all Member States to pay particular attention to the question of disarmament and to ensure its popularization through schools and educational programmes, within the framework of the world disarmament campaign;

5. *Notes with interest* the recent initiatives taken by the two Super Powers in this area and urgently appeals to all the Major Powers to continue negotiations with a view to attaining a general and total disarmament, an essential factor for the establishment of peace and the promotion of development in the world;
6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the United Nations, particularly its Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, for its invaluable cooperation with the OAU Ad Hoc Committee and reaffirms its appeal to the international community to provide substantive assistance for the effective operation of the Centre;
7. *Recommends* all Members States to take an active part in the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development scheduled to be held in New York, from 24 August to 11 September 1987;
8. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to transmit to the United Nations the document reflecting the viewpoints of African States on the issue of the relationship between disarmament and development, as a working document for the international conference;
9. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to follow closely the deliberations and conclusions of the said Conference and to report to the Twenty-fourth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, through the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.165 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the International Literary Symposium of Writers against Apartheid**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Recalling* Declaration AHG/ST.5 (XXII) adopted by the Twenty-second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the critical situation in Southern Africa,

*Considering* that the sensitization of international public opinion about the liberation struggle in Southern Africa calls for an increased mobilization of all active forces of the international community in favour of action of solidarity with the people of the region,

*Considering* the pioneering role which intellectuals should play at this stage of the struggle, denunciation of atrocities perpetrated by the apartheid regime,

*Having heard* the report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the International Literary Symposium of Writers against Apartheid held in Brazzaville from 25 to 31 May 1987,

*Further considering* that the International Literary Symposium of African Writers constitutes an important step in bringing together African writers,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the conclusions of the International Literary Symposium Against Apartheid;
2. *Congratulates* the writers on their bold initiative and commitment;
3. *Fully supports* the writers for the establishment of a Pan-African Writers Association;
4. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to follow the matter and to submit a report to the Twenty-Fourth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

5. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and through him to the people and Government of the People's Republic of the Congo for their laudable efforts which facilitated the hosting of the Symposium.

**AHG/Res.166 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the Reconstruction of Chad**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Recalling* resolution 40/218 of the United Nations adopted on 17 December 1985 and previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction, restoration and development of Chad, through emergency humanitarian aid and special economic assistance to this country,

*Having considered* the report of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee and that of the Secretary-General on the recent development of the situation in Chad,

*Considering* the war and drought are undermining all reconstruction and development efforts by the Government of Chad,

*Gravely concerned* about the recent locust invasion which worsened the already precarious food and health situation in Chad, particularly that of peoples displaced as a result of the war and drought,

*Taking note* of the numerous appeals by the Government of Chad, governmental and non-governmental organizations on account of the food, health and economic situation,

*Noting* the need for assistance to the reconstruction and development of Chad,

*Expressing satisfaction* at the Round Table Conference on the Assistance to Chad, organized by the United Nations Development Programme on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the terms and conditions based upon the International Pledging Conference for emergency assistance to Chad held in November 1982,

*Considering* the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on special economic assistance in Chad,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States, governmental and non-governmental organizations which responded and continue to respond generously to the appeals made by the Chadian Government and the United Nations Secretary-General by giving assistance to Chad;

2. *Appeals* to the international community and to the OAU Member States, in particular, to contribute to the restoration, economic development and reconstruction of Chad which is affected by war, drought and the invasion of locusts and predators;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding of two Round Table Conferences in Geneva on emergency assistance to and economic development of Chad and calls upon the international community and the OAU Member States in particular, to participate in the sectoral meetings scheduled to take place in N'Djamana and honour the commitments they made in Geneva;

4. *Commends* the United Nations Secretary-General for the efforts made to sensitize the international community about the difficulties facing Chad and to mobilize resources for this country;

5. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to:

- Mobilize the necessary resources for an effective financial, technical and material assistance to Chad;
- Mobilize humanitarian assistance to people affected by war, drought and invasion of locusts and predators for the resettlement of displaced persons;
- Follow up on the economic situation in Chad and report to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.167 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the Chad/Libya Border Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the Charter of the OAU,

*Recalling* the various resolutions of the OAU on disputes among African States, particularly Resolution AHG/Res.16 (I) which solemnly declares, inter alia, that all Member States pledge to respect the borders existing on their accession to national independence,

*Considering* Resolution AHG/Res.158 (XXII) reactivating the Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya border dispute and calling upon the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully and sincerely with the Committee,

*Conscious* that the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya endangers peace and security in the region,

*Having heard* the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya border dispute,

*Noting* the commendable efforts deployed by the Chairman of the Committee on the Implementation of Resolution AHG/Res.158 (XXII),

*Having heard* the statements of the President of the Republic of Chad and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya border dispute;
2. *Congratulates* the Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya Border Dispute particularly its Chairman, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon, on the remarkable work accomplished in conformity with his mandate;
3. *Reiterates* its full confidence in His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, and decides to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee with its initial composition;
4. *Requests* the Heads of the Member States of the Committee to continue with the work undertaken by the ministers with a view to pledging the two parties find a negotiated settlement to their dispute;
5. *Requests* the two parties to the conflict, Libya and Chad, to abstain from any action whatsoever which might further worsen the situation;
6. *Exhorts* the two parties to cooperate fully with the Committee;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution in collaboration with the Ad Hoc Committee and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.168 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the Reaffirmation of Africa's Support for the Candidature of Mr. Moise Christopher Mensah to the Post of Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,*

*Recalling* the provisions of Resolution CM/Res.1053 (XLIV) on Africa's support for the candidature of Mr. Moise C. Menash to the post of Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations endorsed by the Twenty-second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

*Acknowledging* the high professional qualifications of Mr. Moise C. Menash in the agricultural sector and his wide experience in the services to Africa and to the United Nations system,

*Noting with great satisfaction* the support expressed by a large sector of the international community for Africa's unanimously endorsed candidate,

*Taking note further with satisfaction* of the concrete and positive measures undertaken by His Excellency Colonel Dennis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and outgoing Chairman of the OAU, and the Secretary-General to ensure the success of the African candidature,

1. *Reaffirms* its full endorsement of and support for the candidature of Mr. Moise C. Menash to the post of Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the elections scheduled to take place in November 1987;
2. *Expresses* its sincere appreciation and deep gratitude to the non-African Member States of the FAO for their firm expression of commitment to support the African candidature and appeals to all the other countries to do so;
3. *Pays tribute* to His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo and outgoing Chairman of the OAU, for his efforts to enlist the support of the international community for the candidature of Mr. Moise C. Mensah;
4. *Requests* the current Chairman of the OAU to take all measures that he may deem appropriate with a view to ensuring the success of this candidature;
5. *Urges* all Heads of State and Government to give the necessary directives to their delegations to the forthcoming FAO Conference to that effect;
6. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the efforts he has deployed to ensure the implementation of Resolution CM/Res.1053 (XLIV) as well as for the international campaign he undertook and requests him to continue to do so in close collaboration with the African Groups at the United Nations and the FAO.

**AHG/Res.169 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the Candidature of Professor Gottlieb Lobe Monessoko for the Post of Director General of WHO**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Having considered* the recommendations adopted by the Ministerial Committee for Candidatures at its meeting held on 25 July 1987,

*Taking into account* the determination of Member States which have always presented a united front on the candidatures to various international organizations,

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Ministerial Nominating Committee;
2. *Decides unanimously*, to endorse the candidature of Professor Gottlieb Lobe Monessoko for the post of Director General of the World Health Organization;
3. *Mandates* the African Group at the World Health Organization to take every necessary step to ensure the implementation of this decision during the elections.

**AHG/Res.170 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the OAU**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Bearing in mind* the note of the Secretary-General on the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the OAU, contained in document CM/1423 (XLV),

*Considering* that a quarter of a century of existence, it is indeed the appropriate time for the OAU to take stock of its past activities and define the broad outlines of its future activities,

*Considering* also the programme proposed by the Secretary-General in his note,

1. *Approves* the theme "Unity, Solidarity, Liberation and Development" around which all activities marking the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary will be carried out;
2. *Appeals* to African and other sympathetic public opinion to promote the ideals of Pan-Africanism, as prerequisites for peace and development;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to undertake a campaign of sensitization about and popularization of the ideals and achievements of the organization, particularly through radio and television programmes, educational programmes at schools, colleges and universities, during the week preceding 25 May 1988, which marks the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the OAU;
4. *Requests* the General Secretariat to cooperate closely with Member States to ensure the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

**AHG/Res.171 (XXIII)**

**Resolution on Tribute to His Excellency Colonel Sassou Nguesso,  
President of the People's Republic of the Congo and Outgoing Chairman of the OAU**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Recalling* the mandate given by the Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government to His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having heard* the report presented by His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso on the activities carried out during his term of office from July 1986 to July 1987,

*Considering* the particularly positive efforts deployed by His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso in the implementation of the decision of the Summit, particularly the guidelines contained in Declaration AHG/Res.155 (XXII) on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990),

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the activity report of President Denis Sassou Nguesso and decides to make it a working document;
2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to President Denis Sassou Nguesso and congratulates him on the concrete and laudable initiatives he took throughout his mandate to strengthen African unity and the liberation of the continent.

**AHG/Res.172 (XXIII)**

**Motion of Thanks to Her Excellency Dr. Gro Harlem Bruntland, Prime Minister of Norway  
and Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Having heard* a most thought provoking statement from H.E. Dr. Gro Harlem Bruntland, Prime Minister of Norway and Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development,

*Appreciating* the manner in which she most eloquently articulated the economic, social and environmental problems confronting the African continent,

*Noting with deep gratitude* and thanks her country's concern for and solidarity with the peoples of Africa, especially the suffering peoples of Southern Africa,

*Noting further* her personal commitment to a new and just international economic order, especially as affects Africa's external indebtedness,

1. *Congratulates* H.E. Dr. Gro Harlem Bruntland, Prime Minister of Norway and Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development on her statement to the Twenty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, which was frank, informative and thought provoking;
2. *Expresses* our most sincere thanks and gratitude for her personal concern for and appreciation of the social, economic and environmental problems of the African continent;
3. *Conveys our gratitude* to and admiration for her government and people who have always demonstrated their support for and solidarity with the African peoples, especially, the oppressed people of Southern Africa and for having imposed effective economic sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria;

4. *Requests* her to continue to work tirelessly for the attainment of a new and just international economic order in order to bring about a just, peaceful and prosperous world.

**AHG/Res.173 (XXIII)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Having heard* the thorough and exceptionally well-documented report of the activities of H.E. President Denis Sassou Nguesso, the Chairman of the Twenty-second Session of our Assembly of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having followed* with keen interest the tremendous and tireless efforts he made to ensure the realization and consolidation of the principles and objectives of the Organization of African Unity and having noted his vision, relentless efforts, dedication to, unflinching support for and devotion to the cause of African unity and the dignity of its peoples and the continued existence of the Organization of African Unity,

*Noting with great satisfaction* the efficient nature and orderly way in which our Twenty-third Session has been conducted by its Chairman, H.E. President Kenneth Kaunda,

*Recognizing* the warm hospitality and most generous welcome extended to the Heads of State and Government and leaders of delegations by the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia,

*Noting further with satisfaction* the lucid and informative reports submitted by the Secretary-General of the Organization,

1. *Congratulate* and thank President Denis Sassou Nguesso, Chairman of the Twenty-second Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, for having submitted a thorough, detailed and most thought provoking report on Africa's most pressing issues identified by the Twenty-second Session;
2. *Express* our deep appreciation, gratitude and admiration to President Sassou Nguesso for his exceptional devotion to the Charter and principles of the Organization as manifestly and eloquently demonstrated throughout his tenure of office;
3. *Further express* our deep appreciation, gratitude and admiration to President Kenneth D. Kaunda for the successful, wise, nature, able and orderly manner he has conducted our Twenty-third Session;
4. *Convey* our most heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile Marian and to the party, Government and brotherly people of Socialist Ethiopia for their traditionally warm and most generous welcome and hospitality;
5. *Convey further* our sincere thanks and deep satisfaction to the Secretary-General and staff of our continental Organization for the lucid and informative reports he submitted to us.



## **THIRD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
30 November to 1 December 1987**



**EAHG/Decl.1 (III)**

**Declaration on Africa's External Debt Crisis**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at our Third Extraordinary Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 November to 1 December 1987, have examined in depth the African debt crisis with a view to adopting, on behalf of our governments and peoples, a common position in the spirit of solidarity and unity of our people. We are gravely concerned that Africa's external debt and excessive debt-service payment is a major impediment to implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1990.\*

2. We have, since 1984, persistently urged the international community to address in a comprehensive manner, the critical economic situation confronting our countries as a result of the mounting debt-service burden. Considering the seriousness of the external debt crisis, successive chairmen of the OAU have since 1985 pleaded our case with our partners for the convening, as a matter of urgency, of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness to provide a forum for international creditors and African debtor countries to discuss the debt problem with a view to arriving at appropriate emergency, short, medium and long-term concrete and comprehensive measures to alleviate the excruciating debt-service crisis that our countries are faced with.

3. We continue to believe that a viable debt strategy should take fully into account our economic and social development needs and, in particular, the need to mobilize the necessary resources required for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, which was adopted by the Thirteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

4. We wish to recall solemnly that, for our part, the economic and social development of our peoples remains our primary objective. We reaffirm further that our external debt constitutes contractual obligations entered into individually by our Member States, and which they intend to honour. However, despite our willingness to pay, our present economic crisis, particularly the low level of our export earnings, makes it extremely difficult for us to honour our obligations. The problem of indebtedness is historically linked with that of development; its solution lies primarily in Africa's ability to engender real development. Consequently, developed countries and international financial institutions have the duty and responsibility to contribute to the solution of Africa's external debt problem through, in particular, a substantial increase in resource flows to African countries on concessional terms.

5. We believe that the debt crisis of Africa will only be solved by an overall and equitable approach within the framework of an integrated, cooperative development-oriented strategy that takes into account the particular characteristics of the debt crisis in Africa. In view of the interdependence between the economies of the debtor and the creditor countries the strategy for the solution of the debt problem will need to be based on cooperation, continuous dialogue, and shared responsibility, and should be implemented with flexibility in an environment of strengthened international cooperation bearing in mind the General Assembly and UNCTAD resolutions adopted in that respect.

6. In full solidarity with the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement, we reiterate our common position that a lasting solution to the external debt problem of developing countries can only be found within the framework of comprehensive and parallel actions in the major economic sectors, in recognition of the interdependence among the external debt issues, flow of development assistance, improved international trading system, improved commodity prices and the reform of the international monetary system.

7. We wish to recall that the present economic backwardness of our continent is the direct result of colonialism the effects of which are still being felt. We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the

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\* Editor's note: The documents adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Third Extraordinary Session are reproduced from United Nations document A/42/874, Annex I.

primary responsibility of our governments and peoples. In fulfilling this responsibility, we adopted in 1985 the Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery in 1986-1990. We have taken appropriate measures to implement the commitments we made individually and collectively in that programme. We have instituted reforms at great social and political costs to our peoples and governments. We have adopted economic reforms and structural adjustment measures that are aimed at redressing our present weak economic structure and have reordered our priorities and have also adopted strategies to facilitate an accelerated recovery and long-term development of our economies. However, our efforts are being undermined by the exasperating and excruciating debt-service payments, the hostile economic and political international environment including destabilization acts of apartheid South Africa against southern African States and the failure of the international community to live up to its commitment to provide Africa with a substantial increase in resources.

8. We note with appreciation that governments of a few developed creditor countries have taken or announced measures to cancel debt owed to them by some African countries. We urge all governments of creditor countries to extend to all African countries and particularly to the least developed and low-income countries, these measures which should be implemented unconditionally, as a matter of urgency. We further urge the creditor countries which have not yet done so to emulate this example.

9. We therefore call upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, international and regional financial institutions and private commercial banks to take immediate measures as set out in the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis to alleviate the debt burden of our countries, in particular to reduce the stock of our debt in order to help our countries resume growth. Such measures should include:

(a) Contributing effectively to an improved international economic environment that will be conducive to economic recovery and accelerated development, through, in particular, improved export prices for African primary commodities and removal of protectionist, quota and tariff measures impeding the export of African raw materials, manufactured and semi-processed goods to developed countries and defreezing of African funds in foreign banks;

(b) Increased resource flows to Africa through:

- Increase in grants in bilateral assistance;
- Increase in the grant element in the financing of international and regional financial institutions;
- Reduction in interest rates and extension of the repayment period and grace period of financial and commercial loans for all types of new loans;
- Granting 50 years repayment and 10-year grace period for the repayment of all new loans;

(c) The total amount of the debt service of a debtor country should not exceed a reasonable and bearable percentage of its export earnings;

(d) Conversion of all past official bilateral loans into grants;

(e) Suspension of external debt-service payments for a period of 10 years, starting from 1988, the scheduled date for the holding of the International Conference on Africa's External Debt;

(f) Adoption of the following principles within the framework of the renegotiation of Africa's debt:

- Payment of part of official bilateral debt in local currency;
- Reduction of real interest rates on existing loans, the lengthening of maturity and grace periods for private loans;

(g) Multi-year rescheduling of a minimum of five years should be the norm, with maturities of at least 50 years, 10 years grace and zero rate of interest.

10. With a view to constructive dialogue that should lead to the adoption and implementation of the measures embodied in the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis, we renew our call for the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness.

11. We mandate the current Chairman of the OAU to bring the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis to the attention of the international community with a view to the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness in 1988.

12. We request the Permanent Steering Committee with the assistance of the secretariat of the OAU, the secretariats of the ECA, the ADB and ACMS to intensify the technical preparations for the international conference.

### **EAHG/2 (III)**

#### **African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis**

##### **Preamble**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at our Third Extraordinary Assembly, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 November to 1 December 1987, having examined in depth the African debt crisis, have adopted the following common position.

2. The magnitude of the debt of developing countries (1,020 billion US dollars) and the burden of the debt servicing (250 billion US dollars) are a glaring manifestation of the imbalance currently existing in the international monetary and financial relations which if not corrected will continue to jeopardize future development prospects. Africa is the most impoverished continent in the world with 27 out of the world's 37 least developed countries and a constantly declining per capita income. At a time when Africa is involved in the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD), we are still in no position to mobilize adequate resources to honour our obligations. In the majority of our countries, the question is not that of a liquidity crisis but of solvency. Our Ministers of Finance and in solidarity with other members of the Group of 77 have continuously attempted to impress it upon the creditor countries and international financial institutions to view the debt crisis from the concept of shared responsibility.

3. Since the early 1980s we have been concerned about the external debt situation of our countries. In 1984 our Ministers of Finance adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration on Africa's External Indebtedness which we endorsed. The escalating debt burden has progressively grown from bad to worse, to a point where the magnitude of the debt and debt-service obligations have threatened the very foundation of our economies. We have taken steps to improve and rationalize external debt management. We sought to address this serious problem by calling for an international conference on African external debt when adopting Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery during our Twenty-first Summit, July 1985. Since then, we have been trying to persuade the creditor countries and international financial institutions to sit together with us to find solutions to the excruciating debt problems of our countries. Despite our persistent efforts, our endeavours have not been heeded. We decided during our Twenty-third Summit to meet in an Extraordinary Session to exchange views and adopt a common position on Africa's external indebtedness.

4. When we adopted Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, we pledged "to take concrete actions and measures individually and collectively for the achievement of the economic development of our continent in unity and solidarity of African peoples and Member States". We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our governments and peoples. It is now recognized by all that we are

living up to our commitments. We have instituted significant reforms at great social and political costs to our peoples and governments. We have reordered our priorities and adopted new strategies to facilitate an accelerated development of our economies. We have adopted economic reforms and structural adjustment measures. We have taken measures to improve our economic efficiency and our microeconomic management. We have rationalized our public sector and reduced the share of public expenditure as a proportion to GDP.

5. In response to the serious debt situation facing our countries, we immediately took radical policy measures aimed at the reduction in our current account balance of payments deficits in order to generate foreign exchange for debt-service payments. These measures included drastic cuts in our imports and also sought to substantially increase our exports. Due to structural rigidities of our economies, worsening terms of trade, inelasticity of demand for our commodities and protectionist measures practised by the developed countries, most of the resources needed to honour our debt-service obligations had to be raised through reduction of imports which in some cases were as high as 55 per cent. We have also reduced drastically our new commitments of external debt and strengthened our debt management machinery. Despite these drastic measures our debt-service ratio continues to rise.

6. On the other hand, the general international economic environment in which we were carrying out these measures continues to be unfavourable. The prices of our main export commodities suffered a serious collapse resulting in a loss in our export earnings in 1986 of more than \$US 19 billion. Official development assistance to some countries has decreased and to some others has stagnated in real terms. The developed countries and international financial institutions have, in general, not lived up to their commitments entered into in UNPAAERED.

7. The magnitude of our debts is estimated to have reached \$US 200 billion by the end of 1986 which we have to service from drastically reduced foreign exchange earnings. The greater part of this debt was simply the result of fluctuations in exchange rates and increase in interest rates based on decisions in which our countries did not participate in making and over which they had no control. In 1985 our debt-servicing obligations stood at about \$US 24 billion. Average debt-service ratio has reached over 40 per cent per annum with many of our Member States with debt-service ratio exceeding 100 per cent. Further, our projections, based on the continuation of the current trend indicate that unless comprehensive measures are taken to deal with the African debt issue, by 1995 our total debt will reach \$US 313 billion, our annual debt repayment \$US 31 billion and our debt-service ratio over 48 per cent with some of our countries far exceeding 100 per cent. By the year 2000 the situation is going to be even more serious. Our total debt, both short and long-term, will reach about \$US 600 billion. Annual debt repayments for medium and long-term loans will reach about \$US 46 billion. Our debt-service ratio is projected to reach an average of about 72 per cent of our export earnings with some of our countries far exceeding 100 per cent. Most ominous still is the fact that this high level of indebtedness will be a reflection of past loans, capitalization of interest arrears and accumulated charges rather than new loans intended to promote development.

8. Clearly this situation cannot be allowed to continue, yet current remedies are inadequate. Debt reschedulings as currently carried out, while providing a temporary relief, add to the medium and long-term debt problem. Official and commercial debt reschedulings are adding over a billion US dollars annually to the total African debt as a result of service charges and higher interest rates arising from them. The substantial increase of reschedulings our countries had to go through is a further indication of the seriousness of the African debt problem. The excruciating debt-service burden is depriving our economies of resources needed not only for development but also in many countries for the survival of our peoples. The result is that our economies are grinding to a halt and many of our countries are actually regressing.

9. Our position has all along been that external debt is an individual commitment made by Member States which they will have to honour. We are also still convinced that the developed countries and international financial institutions have the duty and responsibility to contribute to the recovery of the economies of African States to enable the latter to service their debt. It is also our considered view that current international strategies have failed to address the core of the African debt issue. We believe that to deal with the structural nature of the African debt new and bold initiatives and measures have to be taken by the creditor community to deal with the

African debt in context that will allow the continent to implement its priority programme for economic recovery and development. In the absence of such a comprehensive approach, we might eventually find ourselves in a situation where we could no longer honour our debt obligations in spite of all our good intentions.

10. We believe that the debt crisis of Africa will only be solved by an overall and equitable approach within the framework of an integrated, cooperative, development-based strategy that takes into account the particular characteristics of the debt crisis in Africa. The debt strategy should be based on cooperation, continuous dialogue, and shared responsibility, and be implemented with flexibility in an environment of strengthened international cooperation bearing in mind General Assembly and UNCTAD resolutions adopted in that respect.

11. It is with a spirit of international cooperation and interdependence that we are presenting this common position to the international community. We acknowledge with appreciation the efforts of some developed countries who have adopted measures to alleviate the debt burden of African countries and hope that more countries will follow their example. It is our hope that this common position will open a constructive dialogue between us and our partners.

#### Part I. Evolution, Magnitude and Structure of Africa's External Debt Definition

12. Africa's external debt is defined broadly as all its external financial obligations outstanding at a particular point in time. These financial obligations are those contracted either by the government; are guaranteed by the government for a public corporation or are contracted directly by a public corporation and by the private sector. This definition is understood to cover such items as principal on public and publicly guaranteed debts; long, medium and short-term commercial loans and credits; suppliers' credit; private non-guaranteed debts; undisbursed debts; obligations to multilateral institutions including the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; arrears on interest and other related payments.

#### Evolution and Magnitude

13. The analysis of the evolution and magnitude of the debt indicate that Africa's external debt increased from \$US 128 billion at the end of 1982 to \$US 169 billion by the end of 1985. As a percentage of GDP, the debt increased from 40 per cent to 50 per cent and as a percentage of exports of goods and services, the debt increased from 194 per cent to 260 per cent over the same period. The lack of up-to-date and adequate statistics on all African countries makes it difficult to estimate accurately the magnitude of Africa's external debt beyond 1985. However, at the end of 1986, Africa's total debt was estimated to be \$US 200 billion. This represented 45 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and 293 per cent of export earnings. The rise in the debt to export ratio shows that the growth in export earnings was exceeded by that of debt.

14. The total debt-service obligations for all countries for which data were available increased from \$US 19.0 billion in 1982 to \$US 24 billion in 1985. For nearly all African countries, the debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services is now well over 40 per cent and in some cases it exceeds 100 per cent. Given the bleak prospects in export expansion, the number of countries with the latter debt-service ratio is expected to rise significantly by the end of 1995. By this date, the annual average debt-service payments are expected to reach about \$US 31 billion or 48.0 per cent of export earnings, with some of our countries far exceeding 100 per cent.

15. The fact that debt-service payments have increased faster than actual disbursements means that the net resource transfer has declined sharply and it did so from \$US 20 billion in 1978 to \$US 3 billion in 1985. As for commercial banks, there was a negative net resource transfer to Africa of \$US 3 billion in 1984 alone. The IMF also extracted more resources from Africa than it provided in 1986 and this situation persisted up to February 1987. The clear implication of these developments is that a large and increasing portion of Africa's export earnings and new disbursements are going into servicing debt, leaving little or nothing for rehabilitation and new investment required to fully implement Africa's recovery programme.

#### Structural Changes in Africa's Debt

16. The above developments have been accompanied by structural shifts in Africa's external debt. First, there has been a shift from non-debt creating to debt-creating flows, particularly over the period 1970 to 1982. Although this shift appears to have been reversed since then, the seeds for the debt-servicing crisis had already been sown. Of the debt outstanding, official sources constituted 63 per cent at the end of 1978 and 47.0 per cent by the end of 1983. Thus, there was a shift from official to private sources. Within official bilateral sources, concessional flows as a percentage of the total from this source declined from 84 per cent in 1975 to 62 per cent in 1985 for Sub-Saharan African countries only. This shift towards non-concessional debt was reinforced by the fact that while financial market sources accounted for 15 per cent of the total debt in 1974, the share from this source rose to 36 per cent by the end of 1985. However, the concessionality of debt appears to have increased between 1983 and 1985; this improvement has not been adequate enough to alleviate the debt-servicing problem of African countries. This notwithstanding the above shifts implied the hardening of the terms and conditions of new loans. For instance, the average interest rate on new lending increased from 5.0 per cent to 10 per cent between 1974 and 1985 while the grant element dropped from 32 per cent to 16 per cent over the same period.

17. All the above adverse developments contributed to a situation where African countries were forced to reschedule their external debts at the Paris and London Clubs 83 times between 1979 and 1996.

#### Part II. Major Causes of Africa's External Debt Crisis

18. Several factors have combined to precipitate the African debt crisis. They are both external and domestic in nature, and the debt phenomenon initially manifests itself in the structural disequilibrium between import requirements and export earnings which forced many African countries to resort to increased borrowing from external sources in order to meet the resource gap. As was indicated in APPER, the following are the major causes which have aggravated the external debt crisis:

(a) External causes:

(i) Decreased flows of concessional resources to African countries resulting in a dramatic shift in debt structure from concessional to non-concessional loans with their hardened lending terms;

(ii) The significant flight of capital and other resources resulting in net outflow of resources from Africa;

(iii) Insistence of the creditor community that African countries meet their debt-service obligations without consideration of their ability to do so;

(iv) Unprecedented collapse of the prices of Africa's commodities and the consequential deterioration in the terms of trade which have undermined Africa's capacity to service its debt;

(v) Deteriorating terms of borrowing including sudden increase in the real interest rates paid on long-term debts, particularly commercial loans, and reduced grace and repayment periods;

(vi) Subsidies, mounting protectionist measures and restrictive business practices in the markets of the developed countries against exports from Africa;

(vii) Strict conditionalities, high cost and short-term nature of some IMF facilities;

(viii) Activities of transnational corporations in African countries, especially inflated contracts, over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports; manipulations of commodity prices and of transfer pricing; excessive transfer of profits and other capital gains; and their preference for external borrowing instead of bringing in new equity capital;



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- (ix) Exchange rate fluctuations, especially the volatility of the US dollar vis-à-vis the other vehicle currencies particularly as witnessed in the recent international financial and monetary turmoil;
- (x) Consequences of past rescheduling which only serve to increase the debt burden, since such rescheduling is done at market-related interest rates;
- (xi) Aggressive economic destabilization policies by external forces and freezing of African funds in foreign banks;
- (xii) Military, economic and political destabilization by the racist South African regime against the front-line and other independent States in Southern Africa;
- (b) Domestic causes:
  - (i) Rigidities in production structures, dependence on the export of a few raw materials and commodities and low complementarity of the African economies;
  - (ii) Excessive reliance on external sources for financing development and balance of payments;
  - (iii) Loan funds channelled to low-return projects;
  - (iv) Inadequate external debt management capacity at the national level;
  - (v) Excessive resort to budget deficit financing through external borrowing both for recurrent and developmental expenditures;
  - (vi) Poor design, execution and monitoring of projects that lead to increased costs;
  - (vii) Low level of domestic resources mobilization due to lack of appropriate incentives to encourage savings;
  - (viii) Drought, natural calamities and environmental degradation resulting in reduced food production and leading to increased food import bills;
  - (ix) Economic dislocations that distort economic projections and necessitate diversions of resources, because of national disasters;
  - (x) Inadequate negotiating capacity of African countries vis-à-vis complex international financial mechanisms with respect to debt contracting and renegotiations;
  - (xi) Difficulties for African countries to adopt appropriate exchange rate policies.

#### Part III. Impact of External Debt on African Economies

19. The vast majority of African countries have adopted far-reaching measures to deal with the rapidly deteriorating external debt situation. Recovery and rehabilitation plans have been drawn up and follow-up mechanisms have been established by many governments. Twenty-eight African countries accounting for three fourths of Africa's population and GDP are implementing structural adjustment and reform programmes at considerable social costs, resulting in intolerable political pressures. These programmes, in the absence of adequate external resources to support them, have not achieved their objectives; rather they have imposed severe conditions and constraints on African economies thus worsening the socioeconomic conditions. The impact of external debt on African economies can briefly be summarized as follows:

- (i) External shocks:

The impact of external shocks (such as variable interest rates, fluctuations in exchange rates of major currencies, increase in import bills and the decline in export earnings) was estimated to result in a loss of well over \$US 43 billion particularly between 1980 and 1984. This means that African countries incurred heavy losses of foreign exchange greater than is indicated here, a development which seriously undermined the capacity of our countries to service their external debt and the implementation of the economic recovery programmes;

(ii) Reduction and distortions in growth rates:

As a result of mounting debt-servicing obligations (principal plus interest) which presently stand at over \$US 24 billion annually, substantial resources are diverted from essential development projects for debt servicing. Agricultural projects, on which both APPER and UNPAAERD are anchored, cannot be implemented in the face of dwindling resources. These factors have significantly slowed down the rate of capital formation in African countries, many of which have registered stagnant or negative growth rates. This has been particularly so in rural areas where growth hardly took place;

(iii) Problems of structural adjustment and policy reforms:

It is a fact that while many African countries have put in place wide-ranging structural adjustment programmes and economic reforms, these efforts are being thwarted by the diversion of resources to service debts; and their economies are therefore still unable to generate or sustain reasonable economic growth. This is being aggravated by lack of additional resources especially on concessional terms. Consequently, this situation has created serious problems in implementing economic policy reforms which would have engendered self-sustaining growth and recovery;

(iv) Disruption of the social and cultural structures:

Increasing external debt-servicing obligations within the present international constraints will result in serious distortions of the present socioeconomic, political and cultural structures. The 1980s have witnessed a further reduction in the living standards of African countries. This is explained partly by the curtailment of social and infrastructural investment programmes in the wake of net transfer of resources out of Africa through debt servicing. Mass unemployment and poverty, which was largely confined to rural areas has now spread to most major urban centres thereby threatening the very foundation of the African social and cultural structures, development of human resources and the involvement of the population in a national development project;

(v) Credit-worthiness:

The credit-worthiness of many African countries has been put to severe test in the wake of mounting debt-servicing obligations. Many African countries are experiencing great difficulties in borrowing on reasonable terms and conditions at the very time when external resources are most needed.

#### Part IV. Measures to Alleviate Africa's External Debt Crisis

##### A. Measures to Be Implemented by African Countries

20. We reaffirm our determination to implement at the national, regional and continental levels, all the measures likely to contribute to an effective solution of the debt problem, particularly those contained in the APPER. In addition, we express our commitment to examine and implement, as appropriate, new or supporting measures as may be dictated by the growing burden of Africa's external debt and the demands for economic recovery and accelerated development.

21. More specifically, we propose to adopt and implement the following measures at the African level to deal with the external debt crisis:

(i) The external debt management mechanisms at the national level should be strengthened with the active support of the international community so as to enable all African countries to exercise more effective and centralized control of external borrowing by the public sector, and monitoring of private sector borrowing. To this end, subregional and regional organizations, in particular the African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS), the African Development Bank (ADB), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are called upon to organize themselves so as to contribute to a better harmonization of African countries' positions and assist the Permanent Steering Committee in deciding upon the guidelines on which such positions should be based. They are also called upon to organize in cooperation with UNCTAD, training workshops, courses and seminars on management of external debt for African countries;

(ii) We fully recognize that no economy can achieve a fast and self-sustaining growth rate if it depends entirely or largely on uncertain external resources. We hold the view that Africa's economic recovery and development will be enhanced largely by increased use of domestic resources. Therefore, we are determined to adopt appropriate domestic resource mobilization policies and measures in accordance with the commitment made by Africa in its submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. We shall also continue our efforts to reduce inflation and improve efficiency in our economic and financial management. We, therefore, count on African countries with longer experiences in this area to be willing to assist others to launch new and more effective domestic resource mobilization programmes. A change in policy and attitude should be introduced in African development planning, to ensure that we depend primarily on domestic resources for our economic recovery and growth. We reconfirm our commitment to intensify efforts to use more efficiently our domestic resources for development. To this end, concrete measures should be taken to improve the quality of investment in both the public and private sectors. Further, we should give adequate incentives to projects that generate or save foreign exchange, and should also formulate and implement programmes on the development and effective utilization of human resources with a view to increasing labour productivity and to promote scientific and technological development;

(iii) Within the framework of African solidarity, African countries with net surpluses should endeavour to invest part of these surplus funds in Africa through, for instance, participation in joint investment projects and the establishment of multinational companies. African governments are urged to support and assist these multinational joint ventures with a view to encouraging the expansion of such activities. As a long-term objective, another approach to this end is that subregional capital markets need to be developed as an effective mechanism for tapping African surplus funds currently invested abroad. We express satisfaction on the solidarity shown by other developing countries towards our continent and hope they would keep it up in this crucial phase of our economy and take into account the real situation of the least developed countries;

(iv) The system of incentives should be improved to encourage African public investors as well as individual private investors, to invest their resources in other African countries, either on a bilateral basis or through the projects being implemented by existing subregional, regional and continental financial institutions. This would not only improve the liquidity of the borrowing country, but would also promote further cooperation as envisaged in the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos. The possibility of establishing an African investment guarantee scheme or company should be studied for this purpose;

(v) African governments should adopt new measures aimed at increasing their trade through the existing subregional and regional payments and clearing arrangements and credit insurance in all intra-African trade transactions thereby reducing the need for foreign exchange and hence external borrowing. This implies that the regional payments and clearing houses should find new ways of encouraging the use of these arrangements; and efforts aimed at facilitating the establishment of an African Monetary Fund should be pursued;

(vi) Joint ventures among African countries provide new opportunities for developing Africa's capabilities for diversifying Africa's export base. Therefore, we intend to encourage African parastatal organizations through appropriate incentives, to participate in subregional and regional joint ventures. To this end, African development finance institutions are urged to increase their financing of subregional and regional projects, especially those that

directly contribute to the increase in exports. They should also play an increasing role in the identification and preparation of sound and economically viable investment projects in the Member States. In this regard, a special attention should be accorded to ADB, as a continental financial institution, so as to strengthen its actions and its role as a catalyst for financial resources for Africa;

(vii) We commit ourselves to intensify intra-African cooperation and consultation through the exchange of information and harmonization of positions on debt negotiations and reschedulings. The Permanent Steering Committee should therefore expedite its in-depth study of all aspects of establishing an African Debtors Club which should serve as a forum for these matters;

(viii) We direct the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA, the President of ADB, the Director of ACMS to increase their efforts of collecting and disseminating information on African indebtedness and to continue in harmonizing the African position in this regard. These institutions should continue to assist the Permanent Steering Committee in monitoring the African debt situation. We urge all Member States to provide the joint secretariats of these institutions regularly with all available information on their external indebtedness.

#### B. Measures to Be Implemented by the Developed Countries and International Financial Institutions

22. We note with appreciation that a few developed creditor governments have taken or announced measures to cancel debts owed to them by some African countries. We strongly urge that these measures be extended to all African countries, particularly the least developed countries and low-income countries, and implemented as a matter of urgency without imposing undue conditions. Those developed creditor countries which have not yet done so are strongly urged to emulate this example.

23. However, other initiatives announced, such as relating to debt rescheduling and interest rate reduction, would not be adequate to address the African debt problem, both in its nature and magnitude. The developed creditor countries are called upon to demonstrate the needed political will to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD on debt relief and transfer of resources, and to provide effective support and positive responses to Africa's economic recovery effort, as agreed in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. They are also invited to bring about a more appropriate international economic environment by increasing the growth rate of the world economy and promoting a more equitable international monetary and trading system.

24. In order to alleviate the heavy debt burden of African countries and enable them to devote a bigger share of their export earnings to development efforts, the ratio of their debt servicing to their export earnings should not exceed a reasonable proportion of their foreign exchange earnings. To this end, we urge the creditor countries and international financial institutions to adopt the following measures as a matter of urgency:

##### (1) Official Bilateral and Officially Guaranteed Loans

- (i) Creditor countries are urged to waive the repayment of past loans by converting them into grants;
- (ii) We call upon the creditor countries to allow African countries to repay part of their bilateral debts in local currencies, which should be used for financing development projects and programmes under agreed conditions;
- (iii) The terms of officially guaranteed debts should be adjusted to the currently prevailing terms of the African Development Fund Credits;
- (iv) Developed creditor countries are urged to take urgent measures to consolidate non-ODA officially guaranteed debt and service payment due from January 1967 into long-term loans at lower interest rates, in real terms.

##### (2) Multilateral Loans

25. The share in debt-service obligations of multilateral institutions has grown rapidly in many countries over the past few years and is expected to continue to grow; this situation clearly calls for action with respect to debt alleviation. At the same time, we recognize that multilateral institutions provide the best potential for increasing future financial flows to African countries. It is, therefore, essential that the potential be mobilized for the effective solution of the debt problem of African countries and for the resumption of economic recovery and growth.

26. Multilateral development institutions, including the World Bank Group, that provide long-term funds should ensure increasing and positive net flows to African countries at conditions compatible with their economic situation. These resources should, as a matter of priority, be directed to projects, sectoral programmes and quick disbursing non-project lending for recovery and development. This mode of financing will generally ease the pressure on balance of payments and strengthen economic growth, and thereby the capacity of African countries to service their debt. The concessionary windows of these institutions should play a much greater role in Africa. In view of the rising debt-service burden from this category of loans, we urge these institutions to explore, as a matter of urgency, all possible ways and means for alleviating the African debt burden, including the creation of special funds to refinance maturing loans of African countries on more concessional terms.

27. With regard to the IMF, we are gravely concerned that it has become a net recipient of resources from Africa precisely at a time when net financial inflows to Africa are most critically needed. The IMF should, therefore, as a matter of urgency, accelerate its efforts to reverse the negative flow of funds from Africa. It is in this spirit that we support the initiative of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to triple the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility even though this might not be adequate. The IMF should also seek innovative ways to increase net flows of its ordinary resources to Africa at terms and conditions appropriate to African economies. As the cost of those funds also remain high, we call for the enlargement of the interest-subsidy facility and the softening of the conditions thereof in order to lower the cost of IMF funds especially to the low-income countries. In the recognition of the severe hardships they are going through, the IMF is strongly urged to grant these members with overdue obligations the benefit of lengthened or extended repurchase period of Fund resources as provided for in Article V, section 7 (g) of the Articles of Agreement. In addition, the following measures should be taken:

- (i) The IMF should urgently consider rescheduling the credits it has extended to developing countries in general and African countries in particular;
- (ii) Establishment of an additional mechanism for concessional financing in order to compensate developing countries for increased debt-service payments arising from the increase in interest rates, without increasing conditionality;
- (iii) Conditionality applied by the multilateral institutions should be responsive to the growth and development needs of African countries.

### (3) Commercial loans

28. We are seriously concerned that in spite of the recognition of the serious situation of African countries, the commercial banks still impose stringent conditions on African countries during debt renegotiation. We, therefore, call for the following measures in respect of commercial loans:

- (i) The governments of industrialized countries should adopt appropriate regulatory measures to encourage their commercial banks to apply more flexible conditions, including lower interest rates, longer maturity and grace periods on rescheduling, and provision for loan losses;
- (ii) Commercial banks should adjust to lower level of interest rates and longer periods of amortization that take account of funds available in African countries for debt repayments. Such funds should be assessed on the basis of overall resource requirements needed for countries to recover and resume normal growth;

- (iii) Commercial debts should be converted into transferrable securities, with maturities of at least 25 years and at lower interest rates;
- (iv) Arrears on short-term loans should be converted into long-term loans as a way of debt relief.

#### (4) Reschedulings

29. Official bilateral and commercial bank debt reschedulings have become the most widely used method of debt relief for African countries. During the period 1980 to 1986, not less than 22 African countries have negotiated debt rescheduling under the Paris and London Clubs. The large number within these few years, and frequency of reschedulings reveal a serious problem of debt servicing by many African countries. As was stated earlier, this indicates deep structural problems requiring more effective and comprehensive long-term solutions. Our experience, however, has shown that reschedulings do not in themselves provide real debt relief, but merely postpone debt-service payments while at the same time increasing the debt burden by applying market-related interest rates. The reschedulings also do not adequately deal with the issue of how the portion of the principal not rescheduled should be financed in the future, nor do they always provide for rescheduling of previously rescheduled loans. Moreover, reschedulings carry heavy costs in term of fees and additional interest on rescheduled debts.

30. We strongly urge that the rescheduling method adopted should be based on the development and investment needs of each country, as well as on a realistic assessment of the country's repayment capacity, taking into consideration expected growth of export earnings, import requirements, and expected financial inflows as well as the budgetary situation. We specifically urge that:

- (i) In the event of the need to reschedule, multi-year rescheduling of a minimum of 5 years should be the norm, with maturities of at least 50 years, 10 years grace and zero rate of interest;
- (ii) Mechanisms should be explored whereby debt-service payments agreed after rescheduling could be applied to effectively address both interest and the principal, for example the creation of a sinking or redemption fund to amortize the principal;
- (iii) The removal of the conditionality of implementation of stabilization programmes with IMF in order to obtain debt relief from creditors;
- (iv) Within the framework of debt rescheduling, the creditor countries should not require the African debtor countries to adopt measures and economic doctrines that are incompatible with their economic and social systems;
- (v) Individual creditor countries which are members of the Paris Club should be allowed to negotiate and grant better rescheduling terms to African debtor countries than those obtainable within the framework of the Club;
- (vi) Previously rescheduled debts in general should be made eligible for further rescheduling to ease the debt-servicing burden of the debtor countries;
- (vii) Action should be taken to expedite the bilateral negotiations which follow and give validity to the agreement reached in the multilateral fora, and for improving the internal procedures and systems.

#### (5) Resources for development

31. One of the most critical aspects of the solution to Africa's external debt crisis is to increase the flow of external resources to the continent, especially on concessional terms. We, therefore, urge the developed countries

to recognize the high degree of interdependence between Africa and the industrialized countries in addressing the African external debt problem. In particular, action should be taken to reverse the decline in net capital inflows to a number of African countries, especially since 1982; the stagnation of official development assistance (ODA); the contraction in financial flows from commercial banks and foreign direct investment; and the net outflow of resources from Africa.

32. We, therefore, urge the international community to adopt the following measures as a matter of urgency:

(i) Developed countries should take action to substantially reduce international rates of interest on existing and future loans. There should also be an agreed formula for stabilizing exchange rates of the major currencies in which external debt is denominated; and where a debt burden increases as a result of the appreciation of the donor countries' currencies (exchange rate volatility) through no fault of the borrowers, that percentage of exchange rate appreciation should be treated as debt relief so as to control the random growth of the borrowers' debt burden;

(ii) For African countries, ODA continues to play an important role in their development efforts. Therefore, the internationally agreed targets of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of industrialized nations should be implemented as a matter of priority preferably before 1990. To this end, there should be a substantial increase in quick-disbursing lending by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries as well as the East European countries;

(iii) Creditor countries and multilateral development and financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF should adopt urgent measures to avoid their becoming net recipients of resources from Africa;

(iv) The World Bank should raise the eligibility ceiling to enable more African countries to qualify for IDA resources. We urge that at least 50 per cent of these resources should be set aside for assistance to Africa. Measures should be taken to complete the contributions under IDA-7 which are still outstanding. We are also concerned that the \$US 12.4 billion present level of IDA-8 resources is inadequate to meet the needs of African countries. We urge that the approval procedures and commitments should be speeded up, taking into account Africa's urgent needs for resources. Furthermore, we deplore the shortening of the repayment period for IDA loans from 50 years to 40 years for low-income countries, and from 50 years to 35 years for other IDA eligible countries. We therefore appeal to the World Bank to restore the earlier terms of IDA loans; that is, 10 years grace and 50 years repayment period and a service charge of 0.75 per cent. We also call on the World Bank to review its practice of suspending disbursements to other Bank-funded projects, simply because of arrears on one project;

(v) In order to ease the liquidity shortage experienced by developing countries, a new and substantial SDR allocation totalling not less than 15 billion SDRs should be agreed upon. The unconditional nature of SDRs should be assured and their allocation linked to the development needs of developing countries;

(vi) The conditionality criteria of the international financial institutions should be substantially eased and any coordination between the IMF, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions should not lead to cross-conditionality;

(vii) The capital of the World Bank should be doubled in order to enable the bank to increase its lending to levels commensurate with the needs of developing countries;

(viii) There should be a predictable and higher replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through increased contribution by developed countries;

(ix) The World Bank should re-establish the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa with additional resource commitments from donor countries;

(x) We urge the countries and international financial institutions to contribute to the replenishment of the African Development Fund at an adequate level and to contribute also to funds existing in other African institutions.

(6) Improving African primary commodity export earnings

33. The most critical aspect of Africa's external debt crisis continues to be the considerable reduction in Africa's export earnings as a result of the low prices of primary commodities which collapsed in 1980 and have continued to deteriorate steadily. African countries have lost huge amounts of revenue due to terms of trade deterioration, and this has increased the need for external borrowing. We therefore call upon the international community to adopt and implement urgently, measures agreed to in the Final Act of UNCTAD VII, including in particular the following measures:

(i) Concerted efforts should be exerted to stimulate the growth of the world economy in order to improve the demand for Africa's exports and thus increase Africa's export earnings. Developed market economy countries should implement their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to eliminate escalation of tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting exports of African countries;

(ii) Developed countries should negotiate with the major producing countries with a view to stabilizing the prices of the major export commodities at remunerative levels as well as the revision and strengthening of the existing commodity agreements and concluding new ones;

(iii) Financing agricultural diversification programmes and projects by increasing investment in agriculture, including the use of private capital;

(iv) Facilitating access of African products to world markets at sufficiently remunerative prices;

(v) Industrialized countries should support new programmes for agricultural processing, including food production, not only for the domestic markets, but also for export, and access to world markets for these products should be improved;

(vi) More advanced technology should be made available to African countries at reasonable cost to facilitate the local processing of Africa's commodities and to take the necessary measures to encourage industrial and commercial partnership between African enterprises and those of the North;

(vii) The Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) constitutes an additional source of income to compensate for shortfalls in commodity earnings. We welcome the general review of the CFF to make it responsive to existing conditions in the world economic and trading environment, and we urge that such a review should take into account the serious shortfalls in Africa's export earnings at a time when more resources are needed to finance the recovery programme. We therefore urge the IMF to increase substantially the resources available under this facility. At the same time, there should be a relaxation in the conditionality so as to enable African countries to have timely access to these resources. We also urge the IMF to revoke the "cross-conditionality" requirement by which access to CFF is sometimes linked with the approval of stand-by agreements, and further appeal for the lengthening of the repayment period and the introduction of concessionality in the CFF especially for the poor African countries;

(viii) The developed countries should take urgent action to allow an increase volume of Africa's exports into their markets, especially agricultural processed and semi-processed goods;

(ix) Developed countries should take urgent measures to eliminate subsidies they give to agriculture which impede exports from African countries;



(x) In order to alleviate the commodity export problem facing African countries, consultations should be instituted between African governments and the industrialized countries on policy issues relating to the disposal of national strategic stockpiles, production of other substitutes, with a view to safeguarding the African exports which are now threatened by these developments. This should be done in the context of a policy framework which could encourage competitiveness of African exports;

(xi) We welcome the possibility of the implementation of the Agreement on the Common Fund for Commodities following the signing of the agreement by some of the major industrialized countries, and other countries, thereby enabling all conditions required for its coming into operation to be fulfilled. We call upon the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to speed up the measures to bring the Common Fund into operation. At the same time, we urge that the coverage of the Common Fund be extended to include all African primary commodities;

(xii) We urge the developed countries to establish a global scheme parallel to the STABEX that will ensure the stabilization of earnings of all primary commodities.

#### 7. Measures to support efforts of the least developed and other disadvantaged countries in Africa

34. The debt problems of the least developed, landlocked, Sahelian, island and the front-line countries in Africa are indeed very serious and require special treatment in dealing with their external debt problems. We note that the Venice Summit gave recognition to the problems of poorest countries, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa, which are exceptionally difficult and deserve special treatment. In the LDCs in particular, the debt-service ratios are very high and a substantial portion of their export earnings goes to service their external debts. In addition, per capita incomes continue to be very low and in some cases declining; domestic savings are almost non-existent and the ability to attract external resources from commercial sources is highly limited; investment opportunities are limited both in the public and private sectors. In order to alleviate the problems of external debt of these countries we call on the international community to implement urgently, the measures contained in paragraphs 134 to 140 of the Final Act of UNCTAD VII.

(i) While we greatly appreciate the cancellation of ODA debts and the adoption of other equivalent measures by some developed countries under the terms of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 1 March 1978, we feel that more needs to be done for the poorer and the LDCs in Sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, we earnestly urge other donor countries from both the OECD and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe which have not yet done so, to implement their commitments undertaken under this resolution to cancel the debts of all African least developed countries as defined by the United Nations without any discrimination in implementing the above resolution;

(ii) Bearing in mind the structural adjustment and economic reforms being undertaken by these African countries, creditors should accord longer maturity and grace periods to their loans by granting credits on very concessional terms similar to ADF. All assistance to the LDCs should be in the form of grants;

(iii) Suitable schemes such as interest subsidies and refinancing on very concessional terms should be considered as part of the debt relief package;

(iv) Immediate implementation by the international community of the recommendations adopted during the evaluation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries;

(v) Donor countries should increase the transfer of financial resources to the LDCs on concessional terms in order to reach the target of 0.15 per cent of the gross national product as agreed in UNCTAD VI. This would enable the recipient countries to stimulate economic growth and solve their debt problems. Special investment programmes should be envisaged with non-debt-creating capital flows in order not to exacerbate an already difficult debt-servicing situation;

- (vi) Special effort should be made on behalf of these countries with a view to cancelling all debts relating to endangered projects on account of external constraints and natural disasters;
- (vii) Financing of project studies, designs and technical assistance in the form of grants as well as the total cost of social projects by donors;
- (viii) Deletion of the cross-default clause used by some donor agencies when a borrower country fails to meet date-limits of payment under a given project.

#### Conclusion

35. In putting forward the above measures, we are convinced that the international community, especially the developed creditor countries and their commercial banks, as well as the multilateral institutions will give them urgent and careful consideration in recognition of the seriousness of Africa's external debt crisis. We stress that the solution to this crisis must be situated within the general context of Africa's accelerated socioeconomic development, as the Priority Programme will come to an end in three years. We urge developed creditor countries and international financial institutions to envisage suspending Africa's external debt-service obligations for a period of 10 years starting from 1988, the date scheduled for the holding of the International Conference on Africa's External Debt.

36. The measures we have proposed in this Common Position are indeed the minimum that we feel are necessary to enable our countries to recover and resume normal growth. We note with appreciation the mutuality of interests with our creditors, in terms of the objectives of African economic recovery for the resumption of normal growth and accelerated developments, and in particular the individual initiatives they have taken in this direction. It is important, therefore, that we, together with our creditors intensify our efforts in this direction in a spirit of North-South cooperation for development, within an appropriate forum that will be fully representative of the interests of all African debtor countries, the developed creditor countries, the private commercial banks and the multilateral institutions. Such a forum will facilitate frank and constructive dialogue that will take into account the various proposals, initiatives and actions on the part of Africa's creditors as well as the measures that are contained in the African Common Position. Furthermore, we believe that the elements of a new external debt strategy as defined in the Final Action of UNCTAD VII should be speedily implemented so as to find a just, lasting and mutually acceptable solution to the external debt crisis of developing countries.

37. It is in this spirit of constructive dialogue, and with the objective of finding effective solutions to the external debt crisis of African countries, that we renew our call for convening, in 1988, an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness.

## **TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
25 to 28 May 1988**



**AHG/Dec.1 (XXIV)**

**Decision on the Offer of the Republic of Gambia to Host the Secretariat of  
the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 28 May 1988,*

*Having examined* the offer of the Republic of Gambia to host the Secretariat of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling* the vital contribution of Gambia to the conception and elaboration of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling further* that by virtue of this fact Banjul, the capital of Gambia, has lent its name to the said Charter,

*Recognizing* the commitment of Gambia to the respect and upholding of the rule of law and human and peoples' rights,

1. Wishes to thank the Republic of Gambia for its generous offer to host the Secretariat of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;
2. Decides unanimously to site the Secretariat of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Banjul, Gambia.

**AHG/Res.174 (XXIV)**

**Resolution on the Chad/Libya Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 28 May 1988,*

*Having heard* the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute,

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the OAU Charter on disputes between African States,

*Recalling further* the resolutions, decisions and recommendations of the OAU relating to the Chad/Libya dispute,

*Considering* Decision AHG/Dec.108 (XIV) on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute,

*Considering* also Resolution AHG/Res.158 (XXII) reactivating the said Committee,

*Taking note* of the commendable efforts deployed by Their Excellencies, President Kenneth Kaunda and El Hadj Omar Bongo in the search for a just and final solution to the Chad/Libya dispute,

*Noting further* the good will manifested by the two parties, Chad and Libya, with a view to facilitating the settlement of their dispute,

1. *Adopts* the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute;

2. *Commends* Their Excellencies Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and El Jadj Omar Bongo, current Chairman of the OAU and Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute, respectively, for their exceptionally remarkable efforts made during the process of settling the Chad/Libya dispute;
3. *Further commends* all Member States of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute for the excellent quality of the task they have accomplished;
4. *Reiterates* its full confidence in H.E. El Hadj Omar Bongo, Chairman of the Committee;
5. *Renews* the mandate of the Committee as initially constituted, and requests that it pursue its efforts in order to reach a political solution to the Chad/Libya dispute within the framework of the OAU by inter alia:
  - (a) Establishing an atmosphere of confidence and encouraging dialogue by bringing the two parties to the conflict together;
  - (b) Normalization of relations between the two States particularly in the political, diplomatic and cooperation fields and in mutual interests;
  - (c) Resumption and consolidation of the ceasefire through the appropriate ways and means;
6. *Expresses appreciation* with the affirmed will of Chad and Libya for their willingness to seek a political solution to their dispute within the framework of the OAU and invites them to continue to cooperate closely with the Ad Hoc Committee;
7. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee to submit a report on developments in this issue to the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.175 (XXIV)**

**Resolution on the International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 28 May 1988,

*Recalling* the Declaration on Africa's External Debt Crisis, adopted at its Third Extraordinary Session devoted to an in-depth discussion of Africa's external debt crisis,

*Recalling further* its call for the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness in 1988, to provide a forum for international creditors and African debtors to discuss Africa's external debt with a view to engaging in a constructive dialogue and arriving at appropriate measures to alleviate Africa's debt problems,

*Having considered* the report by His Excellency President Kenneth D. Kaunda, outgoing Chairman of the OAU, on the activities of the Contact Group which was established to assist in the mobilization of international support for the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness,

*Reiterating* its call for the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness, and recognizing the need for careful preparations at both the technical and political levels in order to ensure success,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to His Excellency President Kenneth D. Kaunda, outgoing Chairman of the OAU, for the able manner in which he discharged the duties entrusted to him by the Third Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and for the efforts he deployed in securing international support for an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness;

2. *Mandates* the current Chairman of the OAU to continue and intensify efforts to mobilize international support with a view to the convening of the International Conference at a most propitious time but not later than the end of 1989 and, to that end, requests the Contact Group established for the purpose to continue to assist the current Chairman in executing his mandate;
3. *Empowers* the current Chairman to decide, on the basis of contacts with the States concerned, on the holding of an International Conference on Africa's External Debt;
4. *Decides* that the Contact Group should meet at ministerial level in New York during the third week of September 1988, as proposed by the outgoing Chairman, in order for its work to benefit from the discussion of the Report of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows for Africa, within the context of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
5. *Requests* the Secretariats of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (ADB), and the African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS) to update the technical studies on Africa's External Debt and, based on the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis and on the results on the contact undertaken, to prepare a paper on the major issues for negotiation, highlighting new elements and the unique situation of Africa;
6. *Requests* the Joint Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on a Common African Position, taking into account the observations and objections of creditor countries and institutions, for submission to the Contact Group, OAU Member States and creditor countries and institutions;
7. *Further requests* the Joint Secretariat to organize a seminar on the African Common Stand, to be attended by African banking and financial experts selected in their personal capacity;
8. *Invites* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to cooperate with the Joint Secretariat of OAU, ECA, ADB, and ACMS in implementing paragraphs 5,6 and 7 of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.176 (XXIV)**

**Resolution on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 28 May 1988,

*Having taken cognizance* of the Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (document AHG/155 (XXIV)),

*Having heard* the detailed introductory statement of Mr. Isaac Nguema, Chairman of the Commission,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to freedom and human and peoples' rights as contained in the declarations, conventions and other instruments adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations,

1. *Declares once again*, on the occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, its duty and determination to ensure the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights in Africa;
2. *Strongly urges* Member States that have not yet ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in Nairobi by the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (June 1981), to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Adopts* the Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;
4. *Approves* the Rules of Procedure of the Commission;
5. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Commission relating to:
  - (a) The Headquarters of the Commission;
  - (b) The financial rules governing the function of the Commission;
  - (c) Periodic reports;
6. *Commends* the Chairman and Members of the Commission for the excellent work done in so short a time;
7. *Notes with satisfaction* the determination of the Chairman and the Members of the Commission to work towards the achievement of the objectives of their Commission;
8. *Expresses its great satisfaction* to President Kenneth Kaunda and the OAU Secretary-General for the measures they had taken in order to facilitate the creation and launching of the activities of the Commission.

**AHG/Res.177 (XXIV)**

**Resolution to Request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Set Up a  
High-Level Committee on Africa's Commodity Prices**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 28 May 1988,

*Recalling* Resolution CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2 of 22 to 25 May 1963, expressing concern about its extreme dependence on the export of primary products as the mainstay of the national economies on the continent and the fact that its export earnings persistently continue to decline,

*Noting* that the problem of Africa's declining commodity prices and consequent low revenue continues to frustrate and negate all economic development efforts undertaken by the African countries, in particular, their efforts to implement the UN-PAAERD,

*Noting further* the Resolution on Commodities AHG/Res.162 (XXIII) adopted during the Twenty-third Ordinary Session which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 July 1987,

*Anxious* about the unfavourable international economic environment which continues to constrain Africa's capacity to finance its basic needs and development and to service its debts,

*Reaffirming* our call in the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis adopted by the Third Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 November to 1 December 1987, on the relationship between debt, resource flows, and Africa's export earnings from commodities as well as other measures we proposed with respect to commodities,

*Appreciative* of the initiative taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to constitute a group of eminent persons to examine and advise on the issue of resource flows to Africa,

*Inspired* by the outcome of that initiative,



1. *Warmly expresses appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for sharing Africa's concern on the debt issue within the context of resource flows to Africa;
2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to constitute a high-level committee of eminent persons with diverse backgrounds to consider the question of commodity prices within the context of Africa's implementation of the UN-PAAERD and its external debt crisis and to proffer recommendations;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to follow up on the matter and report to the Twenty-fifth Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.178 (XXIV)\***

**Motion of Thanks**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting on the occasion of our Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 28 May 1988 and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization,

*Having heard* the comprehensive progress report of H.E. President Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Twenty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having noted* with keen interest his tireless efforts throughout his term of office to ensure the realization and consolidation of the principles of the Organization of African Unity and the achievement of its objectives, and having noted with satisfaction his realistic vision of African problems, his dedication and his unwavering support for the cause of African unity, the dignity of the peoples of Africa and the survival of the Organization of African Unity,

*Noting* with deep satisfaction the efficiency, far-sightedness and methodical spirit with which H.E. President Moussa Traoré led the Twenty-fourth Session of our Assembly,

*Expressing* our gratitude to the Party, Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the warm, extremely generous hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government and all delegations attending the Twenty-fourth Session of the Assembly,

*Welcoming* further the quality of the far-sighted and informative reports presented by the Secretary-General of the Organization,

1. Congratulate and thank H.E. President Kenneth D. Kaunda, Chairman of the Twenty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity for his comprehensive and informative report on Africa's most crucial problems;
2. Express our deep gratitude and admiration to President Kenneth D. Kaunda for his exceptional dedication in the accomplishment of his mission, for his Pan-Africanism and for his firm stands regarding strict respect for the Charter and the principles of the Organization, as clearly demonstrated by the evolution of the OAU throughout his tenure;
3. Further express our deep gratitude and admiration to President Moussa Traoré for the efficiency, foresight and methodical spirit with which he conducted the work of the Twenty-fourth Session;

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\* Editor's note: This resolution was not available in English. This unofficial translation of the French text has been provided for information purposes only.

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4. Express our most sincere thanks and gratitude to Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Party, Government and brotherly people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the warm and very generous hospitality extended to all delegations to the Assembly;
5. We also express our sincere thanks and deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the staff of our continental organization for the clear and comprehensive reports they have presented to us.

## **TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
24 to 26 July 1989**



**AHG/Res.179 (XXV)**

**Resolution on the Establishment of the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Lagos Plan of Action and more particularly its Final Act,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to the principles and objectives of promoting and strengthening economic cooperation and integration as a launching pad for an endogenous, self-sustaining and self-reliant development of Member States within the framework of the establishment of the African Economic Community,

*Convinced* of the urgent need for a rational reorganization of the African economic space through strengthened existing regional economic groupings and through the coordination and harmonization of projects and programmes of African intergovernmental organizations under their own aegis,

*Recalling* inter alia the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted during the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Organization,

Cognizant of the steps and practical measures adopted by the Permanent Steering Committee since its Fifteenth Session to accelerate the process of establishing the community (Doc. PSC/RAPT (XV)),

1. *Approves* the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Permanent Steering Committee (Doc. CM/1521 (XLIX, Part 1, annex II)) as endorsed by the Forth-ninth Session of the Council as regards specially;

- (a) The concept, content and scope of the community;
- (b) The stages and modalities for the project implementation;
- (c) The institutional machineries;
- (d) The practical and transitional measures;
- (e) The indicative calendar for the realization of the project;

2. *Pays tribute* to the Chairman for his particular attention to the issues concerning African economic integration and for the efforts deployed for launching and giving dynamic orientation to the project, and given the importance of the issue, reiterates the mandate conferred upon the Chairman to personally take up and follow up the progress of the project in providing political directives and guidelines enabling the Permanent Steering Committee to proceed with the accelerated implementation of the project on the establishment of the Community;

3. *Expresses further its appreciation* to Member States who submitted their views and comments which have made it possible for the Permanent Steering Committee to proceed with the consideration of the draft treaty;

4. *Commends* the efforts and initiatives taken by the Permanent Steering Committee, under the dynamic supervision of its current Chairman, to set an indicative calendar for the realization of the project and urges the Committee to pursue its efforts in close consultation with Member States and in close collaboration with the existing regional economic groupings;

5. *Mandates* the OAU Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps, with the technical and financial assistance of the relevant African and international organizations especially the ECA, the ADB and the UNDP to pursue the sensitization and popularization campaign with African Member States on the concept, content, scope and dimensions of the African Economic Community;
6. *Calls upon* the OAU, ECA Secretariats and the ADB to coordinate and pool their efforts and resources so as to provide, a joint Secretariat, the required logistic and technical support to the Permanent Steering Committee (PSC) in the process of establishing the African Economic Community;
7. *Urges* all Member States and existing economic groupings to take an active part in the meetings of the PSC devoted to the consideration of the draft treaty of the Community;
8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the initiatives being undertaken at interregional and regional levels by the current Chairman of the existing economic groupings to promote cooperation among African intergovernmental organizations;
9. *Reiterates its appeal* to all Member States to adopt firm measures to harmonize and rationalize the activities of cooperation organizations in the same region within the overall development strategy of existing economic groupings while keeping in mind the specificity of each intergovernmental organization and its contribution towards the achievement of the objectives of the Final Act of Lagos;
10. *Directs* the OAU Permanent Steering Committee to study the technical assistance of the ECA and the ADB, the ways and means for promoting and strengthening cooperation between existing economic groupings with focus to interregional projects while coordinating and harmonizing their activities and urges international organizations of the United Nations system, especially the UNDP, to extend adequate financial and technical assistance to the economic groupings in order to strengthen their internal capacities in line with their adopted objectives and defined priorities;
11. *Commends* UNDP for the financial, technical and logistical support the latter continues to provide with a view to promoting and strengthening economic cooperation and integration on the continent within the framework of the project on the establishment of the African Economic Community and takes note of its favourable arrangements towards the multisectoral projects submitted by the Regional Economic Communities aiming at promoting the integration processes and the coordination and the harmonization of their efforts in this regard;
12. *Directs* the OAU Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB, to hold consultations with the executive heads of existing regional economic groupings in order to:
  - (a) Establish a permanent consultative platform for the coordination and harmonization of activities, projects and programmes related to economic cooperation and integration at all levels;
  - (b) Exchange information in cooperation and integration experiences;
  - (c) Adopt a common position vis-à-vis their partners of the international community in the area of economic cooperation and integration of the continent;
  - (d) Prepare joint periodic reports for the Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government on the state of economic cooperation and integration in Africa;
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to prepare and submit to every annual session of the Conference a progress report on the establishment of the African Economic Community.

**AHG/Res.180 (XXV)**

**Resolution on the Proclamation of a Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa  
and on an Africa Industrialization Day**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,*

*Reiterating* its commitment to the attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action, the Final Act of Lagos and the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery,

*Emphasizing* the crucial role of industrialization in the structural transformation and growth of the economies of African countries and in the attainment of a lasting solution to the economic crisis of African countries and to their external debt crisis,

*Noting* that the objectives of the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) are yet to be fully attained,

*Mindful* of United Nations ECOSOC resolution 1987/90, ECA Conference of Minister's resolution 656 (XXIV) and OAU Council of Ministers Resolution CM/Res. 1186 (XLIX) all recommending the proclamation of a second IDDA,

*Conscious* of the significant efforts and resources to be deployed towards the accelerated industrialization of African countries,

*Having considered* the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 29 May to 1 June 1989 (CM/1554 (L) and CAMI 9/22/Rev.1)),

1. *Solemnly declares* the years 1991-2000 as the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, for the purpose of accelerating further the industrialization of Africa launched during the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
2. *Further declares* the day 20 November as the Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of African countries and the international community towards the industrialization of Africa;
3. *Welcomes* UNIDO Industrial Development Board Decision IDB.5/20 of 7 July 1989 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and urges the United Nations General Assembly to also proclaim the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) and the Africa Industrialization Day during its forty-fourth session;
4. *Endorses* the recommendations adopted by African Ministers of Industry at their Ninth Meeting held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 29 May to 1 June 1989 including, in particular, those pertaining to the formulation of a programme for the Second IDDA, commemoration of the Africa Industrialization Day and UNIDO III;
5. *Recommends* to all African governments and peoples to formulate, adopt and carry out all necessary policy measures and operational actions towards the full attainment of the objectives of the Second IDDA and the Africa industrialization Day;
6. *Requests* the Director-General of UNIDO, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of the OAU to take all steps including the mobilization of financial resources in order to render effective assistance to all African countries and organizations in the formulation, adoption and implementation of their programmes for the second IDDA and the Africa Industrialization Day. To this end, the Secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO should be provided with adequate resources in their respective regular budgets;

7. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to take the necessary follow-up action, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Director-General of UNIDO and the African Group in New York to ensure that the United Nations General Assembly proclaims the Second IDDA and the Africa Industrialization Day during its forty-fourth session.

**AHG/Res.181 (XXV)**

**Resolution on the Work of the Contact Group of the Current Chairman on Africa's External Debt Crisis**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government, of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,*

*Recalling* the Declaration of its Third Extraordinary Session on Africa's External Debt Crisis, and its Resolution AGH/Res.175 (XXIV) of May 1988 and, in particular, the mandate given to the Chairman of that session regarding the convening of an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness,

*Gravely concerned* by Africa's mounting external debt, the heavy debt-service burden and the continuing deterioration in socioeconomic conditions in Africa,

*Noting with appreciation* the actions so far taken or the declared intentions by some creditor countries to cancel the official bilateral debt of African countries,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis and its conviction of the efficacy of an international conference in tackling Africa's external debt crisis,

*Conscious of the need* for careful preparation for the international conference, as well as the international seminar on the African Common Position scheduled for Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 28 to 30 August 1989,

*Having considered* the report of the activities of the Contact Group submitted by H.E. General Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali and Chairman of the Twenty-fourth Assembly,

1. *Expresses profound appreciation* to H.E. General Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali and Chairman of the Twenty-fourth Assembly of his untiring effort in bringing the African Common Position to the attention of the international community with a view to convening an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness;

2. *Takes note* of the arrangements for the international seminar scheduled for Cairo, Egypt from 28 to 30 August 1989 and urges all Member States to designate high level experts in banking, finance and monetary fields to participate in the seminar;

3. *Renews its call* for the convening of an International Conference on Africa's External Indebtedness and, to that end, renews also the mandate to the current Chairman to deploy all effort towards the organization of the Conference;

4. *Appeals* to the international community, especially the creditor countries, to provide meaningful reduction in Africa's stock of debt and debt-service burden accompanied by significant new inflow of financial resources to African countries.

**AHG/Res.182 (XXV)**

**Resolution on the Declaration of an African Year of the Environment**



*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government, of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,*

*Aware of the extreme gravity of problems related to the environment of the future of mankind and the survival of our societies,*

*Gravely concerned about the continuous degradation of the environment throughout the world in general and in Africa in particular, which has resulted in imbalances in the land, forest, coastal and maritime ecosystems, the warming of the earth, climatic changes with the dire consequences on the economic activities of world population and the destruction of the ozone layer,*

*Firmly convinced that to overcome the challenge posed by the ecological problems, there is need to pool all scientific, technical and financial resources possible only through international cooperation,*

*Recalling with interest that the Cairo Programme on Cooperation among African Countries in Environmental Matters adopted in December 1985 by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment contains the measures and solutions devised by Africa to solve the problems and challenges facing the continent,*

*Further recalling that the aims and objectives of the Cairo Programme which aims at putting an end to the environmental degradation, developing the food crop production capacity of the continent, achieving energy self-sufficiency and restoring the balance between population and resources, constitutes a global plan which should be further considered to emphasize the major priorities taking into account the financial capabilities of our Member States,*

*Taking into account the Kampala Declaration on Lasting Development in Africa, adopted on 16 June 1989, by African Ministers of the Environment, Planning and Education, in which the Ministers pledged that their countries would initiate "reforms and innovations leading to development of policies and methods which would be ecologically sound, economically durable and socially acceptable",*

*Fully aware that it is primarily incumbent on our countries to provide the financial resources required for the Cairo Programme and other responsibilities, before appealing for external assistance and taking advantage of the capital of good will of the international community,*

*Anxious to perpetuate the concept of environment in the economic, social and cultural development process of African nations, and to focus attention on the environment sector in relation to the other national sectors, and to establish links among all the Ministerial Departments, with a view to the environment in a determining position in the decision-making process,*

*Bearing in mind Resolution CM/1153 (XLVIII) on the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa and CM/Res.1199 (XLIX) on the Global Convention on the Control of the Cross Border Movement of Hazardous Wastes,*

1. *Declares* 1991 the African Year of the Environment;
2. *Invites* Member States to adopt the following measures:

(i) *At the National Level*

To set up a National Committee to organize the African Environment Year and involve all active sectors of the nation;

(ii) *At the Africa Level*

To create an Advisory Working Party at the OAU comprising experts of various regions of the continent to:

- (a) Rationalize and coordinate all projects on the protection of the Environment included in the Cairo Programme;
- (b) Assess the environmental risks inherent in the projects programmed;
- 3. *Invites* the OAU General Secretariat to collaborate in the execution of the projects proposed in this connection;
- 4. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to present a report at the next Summit on the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.183 (XXV)**

**Resolution on the Conference of African Ministers of Education**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,*

*Noting* the meeting of the Ministers of Education of sub-Saharan Africa held in Abuja, Nigeria, in July 1989, at which a number of recommendations were adopted on measures to improve the educational systems in Africa,

*Recognizing* that there are serious problems affecting the educational systems in Africa, especially the inability to maintain high standards and to make education available to more people, in the face of increasing demands for education and of dwindling resources available to governments to sustain it,

*Concerned* that these problems are posing political, social and economic difficulties for governments in sub-Saharan Africa,

*Convinced* that education in science and technology are indispensable for industrialization and rapid economic development in Africa,

- 1. *Welcomes* the recent study conducted by the World Bank on education in sub-Saharan Africa and its attendant problems;
- 2. *Recommends* that Member States should continue to make their best efforts to increase significantly the level of their investments in education, in order to maintain the high standards of education and improve its spread in their countries;
- 3. *Calls upon* OAU Member States to cooperate more effectively, with one another in collaboration with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system through enhanced exchange of information and experience, in order to tackle the basic problems affecting education in Africa, including scarcity of resources, and thereby increase the capacity of governments to deliver adequate educational services, within the context of goals and objectives established by governments;
- 4. *Invites* OAU Member States to increase the level of resources available for the promotion of education in the field of science and technology at all levels in their countries and in this regard they should participate effectively in the activities of the Third World Network of Scientific Organizations, the South Commission and other organizations with similar objective and principles;
- 5. *Decides* to establish a Conference of African Ministers of Education under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity, which should meet at least every two years.

**AHG/Res.184 (XXV)**

**Resolution on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,*

*Having heard* the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the OAU on disputes between African States particularly Resolution AHG/Res.16 (I) on the inviolability of borders inherited from colonization,

*Recalling further* the resolutions, decisions and recommendations of the OAU relating to the Chad/Libya territorial dispute,

*Considering* Decision AHG/Dec.108 (XIV) on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

Further considering Resolution AHG/158 (XXII) reactivating the said Committee,

Considering Resolution AHG/Res.174 (XXIV) on the Chad/Libya territorial dispute,

Noting the laudable efforts made by their Excellencies, Presidents Moussa Traore and El Hadj Omar Bongo in the search for a just and final solution to the Chad/Libya territorial dispute,\*

*Expressing satisfaction* with the implementation of Resolution 174 particularly the re-establishment of diplomatic ties between Chad and Libya,

*Expressing appreciation also* with the historic Bamako meeting held between the Heads of State of Libya and Chad on 20 and 21 July 1989, on the initiative of President Moussa Traore and attended by President El Hadj Omar Bongo, Chadli Bengedja and Ibrahim Babandion,

*Noting further* the good will demonstrated by the two parties, Chad and Libya, with a view to facilitating the settlement of their dispute,

1. *Adopts* the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute;
2. *Commends* President Mousra Troare and El Jadj Omar Bongo, current Chairman of the OAU and Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute, respectively, for exceptionally remarkable efforts they made during the process of settling the Chad/Libya territorial dispute;
3. *Further commends* all Member States of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad/Libra Territorial Dispute for the excellent work accomplished;
4. *Reiterates* its full confidence in H.E. El Hadj Omar Bongo, Chairman of the Committee;

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\* Editor's note: The document symbols in preambular paragraphs 4 and 6 have been aligned with the French text. Preambular paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 do not appear in the English version. The unofficial translation of the French text of these paragraphs is provided for information purposes only.

5. *Renews* the mandate of the Committee as initially constituted, and requests that it pursue its efforts in order to reach a political solution to the Chad/Libya dispute within the framework of the OAU by inter alia:

- (a) Ending completely all forms of hostility and consolidating the ceasefire;
- (b) Settling the territorial dispute through peaceful and political means and signing a pact of non-aggression, fraternity and good neighbourliness;
- (c) Reparation of the effects of the war and the re-establishment of bilateral cooperation;

6. *Expresses appreciation* with the affirmed will of Chad and Libya to seek a political solution to their dispute within the framework of the OAU and invites them to continue to cooperate closely with the Committee;

7. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee to submit a report to the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.185 (XXV)**

**Resolution for an Enduring Alleviation of Africa's Debt Problems**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,

*Recalling* the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its Special Session at Lagos, Nigeria, in 1980,

*Noting* the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD),

*Recalling also* the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting at its Special Session on Africa's External Indebtedness in 1987 at which it was decided to convene an International Conference on Africa's External Debt Problems,

*Gravely concerned* with Africa's economic situation which continues to worsen in spite of the determined efforts made by Member States to deal with the dismal state of their economies, especially the excruciating debt burden, which has stunted growth and development and engendered political instability in some African countries,

- 1. *Welcomes* the various debt initiatives, especially the recent debt cancellation offers by President François Mitterrand of France and President George Bush of the United States;
- 2. *Recognizes*, however, that much more debt relief has to be granted to the debt-distressed countries in Africa;
- 3. *Calls upon* the international community to urgently evolve a more comprehensive strategy to address all aspects of Africa's debt problems, both official and commercial loans, on an enduring basis;
- 4. *Urges* creditor countries to write off the official debt owed to them by African countries, in view of their generalized poverty and the attendant economic structures that are fragile and obsolete together with the low per capita incomes which now make them qualify as low-income or debt-distressed countries;
- 5. *Recommends* that:

(a) The World Bank should make at least 50 per cent of the resources under IDA-Ninth Replenishment available to African countries to relieve their debt burden; and

(b) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank should make resources available under the SAF, ESAP and the sub-Saharan African Facility to countries with overdue debt service obligations to the two institutions, so that repurchases can be undertaken by the affected countries with the advantage of enjoying the relief inherent in those facilities;

6. *Urges* the developed countries to establish a Special AID Consultative Group under the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, with the active support of the World Bank, the IMF and the African Development Bank (ADB);

7. *Urges further* the donor and creditor countries to provide financial assistance under the Special Aid Consultative Group to distressed African countries, and that the proceeds of the financial assistance should be used to effect debt service obligations to those institutions where debt cannot be rescheduled or written off;

8. *Recommends also:*

(a) The establishment of an international debt purchasing institution or agency, under the aegis of the IMF and the World Bank to purchase the existing commercial bank debt of African countries at substantial discounts reflecting market rates, while the discounts so realized should be passed on to the obligators; and

(b) That the transactions should be financed partly with voluntary contributions from the developed countries and with uncommitted resources under the specialized facilities of the World Bank and the IMF, with low or no conditionality attachment;

9. *Urges* also the creditor countries, in the meantime, to take urgent necessary action to moderate interest rates, so as to prevent a further build-up in Africa's debt stock;

10. *Invites* African countries which are not already doing so to adopt appropriate comprehensive structural reforms and so strengthen their macroeconomic management, in order to reverse capital flight, stimulate sustained growth and enhance balance-of-payment viability.

**AHG/Res.186 (XXV)**

**Resolution on Angola**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,*

*Taking cognizance* of the initiatives of the front-line States, and other African Heads of State to bring about national reconciliation, peace and harmony in the People's Republic of Angola, and the Peace Plan for Angola,

*Welcoming* the unanimous decision of the Central Committee of the MPLA Labour Party to endorse the Peace Plan,

*Further welcoming* the proclamation of a ceasefire in the People's Republic of Angola,

*Having heard* the report of the current Chairman of the Summit of African Heads of State held in Gbadolite, Zaire, on 22 June 1989,

*Further noting* the statement of the President of the People's Republic of Angola on the Peace Plan for national reconciliation in Angola,

*Taking note* of the Gbadolite Declaration on Angola which aims at national reconciliation in the People's Republic of Angola,

*Taking note* of the report on the mission of the 1989 Ministerial Delegation to Washington, D.C., and

*Taking further note* of the position of the Bush Administration to continue to provide military and financial assistance to UNITA,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those involved in the initiative for peace in the People's Republic of Angola, particularly the outgoing Chairman, President Moussa Traore of Mali, the Presidents of the front-line States, and among others the Presidents of the Republics of Zaire, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Rwanda, the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, and His Majesty the King of Morocco;
2. *Further expresses its deep appreciation* to President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labour Party and the people of Angola for their commitment to national reconciliation, peace and brotherhood in Angola;
3. *Welcomes* the Gbadolite Declaration on Angola, and the Proclamation of a ceasefire in the People's Republic of Angola;
4. *Takes note* of the report on the mission of the 1989 Ministerial Delegation to Washington, D.C.;
5. *Calls upon* the Administration of President George Bush to discontinue all military and financial assistance to UNITA;
6. *Further calls upon* the members of the Congress of the United States to oppose any and all assistance to UNITA and to support the efforts of Africa to bring peace and national reconciliation to the People's Republic of Angola;
7. *Endorses* the Plan for Peace and Reconciliation in the People's Republic of Angola;
8. *Calls upon* the international community to support the initiatives for national reconciliation in the People's Republic of Angola.<sup>1</sup>

**AHG/Res.187 (XXV)**

**Resolution on External Resource Flows**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,

*Recalling* the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1985-1990 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in June 1986 which, inter alia, called upon the international community to make every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the African development effort,

*Concerned* that the flow of concessional resources to the continent has not been commensurate with the requirements to fully support the efforts being made by African countries to implement policy reforms and structural adjustment programmes,

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<sup>1</sup> Reservations by Côte d'Ivoire on paragraph 8 of the preamble and paragraph 5 of the operative section.

*Appreciative* of the contributions so far made by the international community towards resources mobilization for economic recovery and transformation,

*Recognizing* the vital role which these resources are playing in Africa's socioeconomic recovery and development and that the international community is fully aware of the need for providing increased concessional resources to support the economic and social development of the African countries,

1. *Appeals* to the international donor community to:

(a) Increase substantially the sixth replenishment of the African Development Fund over the level of the fifth replenishment and to increase the grant portion of finance for technical assistance;

(b) Increase substantially the ninth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) over the level of the eighth;

(c) Extend the Multi-Donor Special Programme for Africa beyond 1990; and

(d) Recognize the need to create additional and separate facilities to provide concessional financial support to the African middle-income non-IDA-eligible countries, whose needs the present international arrangements are unable to provide on appropriate terms;

2. *Appreciates* the continuing efforts made by the Management of the African Development Bank to find lasting solution to the external debt problem;

3. *Requests* the Management of the African Development Bank and of the international financial institutions to intensify their efforts in mobilizing concessional resources from the developed countries to support the economic and social recovery and development of Africa.

**AHG/Res.188 (XXV)**

**Resolution Relating to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,

*Having considered* the report on the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights for the period 1988-1989, presented by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Isaac Nguema,

*Considering* that the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights are essential ingredients for the advancement of African citizens and peoples and constitute a significant contribution to the realization of their development aspirations,

*Expressing satisfaction* with the inauguration of the Headquarters and the Permanent Secretariat of the Commission in Banjul, the Republic of Gambia, on 12 June 1989,

*Noting the request* of the Commission for appropriations for its promotional activities, increase in the emoluments for the members of the Commission and the recruitment of staff to enable the Commission to effectively carry out its assigned task,

*Resolved* to provide the Commission with the resources necessary for its effective functioning with the view to attaining its assigned objectives,

TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY SESSION (1989)

1. *Adopts* the report on the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' rights for the period 1988–1989 and authorizes that it be published;
2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Republic of Gambia for the material and other facilities offered the Secretariat of the Commission to enable it to become operational;
3. *Commends* the Chairman and members of the Commission for the excellent work accomplished and urges them to continue in the same manner;
4. *Further urges* Member States who have not yet done so to ratify the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters to find, prior to the next financial year, appropriate solutions to the budgetary, financial and personnel problems raised by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

**AHG/Res.189 (XXV)**

**Vote of Thanks**

*We, Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 26 July 1989,

*Having heard* the comprehensive and excellent activity report of H.E. President Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

*Having followed with keen interest* the indefatigable efforts deployed throughout his term of office to ensure the realization and consolidation of the principles of the Organization of African Unity as well as the attainment of its objectives,

*Having noted with satisfaction* his realistic vision of African problems, his dedication to an unflinching and constant support for the cause of African unity, the dignity of the African peoples as well as the survival of the Organization of African Unity,

*Noting with deep satisfaction* the efficient, farsighted and methodic manner in which H.E. President Hosni Moubarak has conducted the deliberations of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of our Assembly,

*Expressing our appreciation* for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government as well as heads of delegation by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia,

*Further expressing satisfaction* at the lucid and informative reports submitted by the Secretary-General of the Organization, Mr. Ide Oumarou,

1. *Congratulate and thank* H.E. President Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Twenty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity, for his exhaustive report full of information on Africa's most crucial issues;
2. *Express our deep gratitude* to and our admiration for President Moussa Traore for his exceptional dedication to duty in the accomplishment of his mission, for his Pan-Africanist and unwavering stand on the strict adherence to the Charter and the principles of the Organization as demonstrated throughout his term of office;



TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY SESSION (1989)

3. *Further express our profound gratitude* to and our admiration for President Hosni Moubarak for the efficient, farsighted and methodical manner in which he has directed the deliberations of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session;
4. *Express our most sincere thanks and gratitude* to Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Party, the Government and brotherly people of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the warm welcome and the very generous hospitality accorded all delegations participating in the deliberations of the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
5. *Express also our sincere thanks* and our great satisfaction to the Secretary-General, Mr. Ide Oumarou and the staff of our continental Organization, for the lucid and comprehensive report they submitted to us;
6. *Express our heartfelt congratulations* to Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim on his election as Secretary-General of our Organization and wish him success in his heavy, but exalting task. Knowing his ability and seriousness as we do, we are confident that he will accomplish his mission with success.



## **TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
9 to 11 July 1990**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXVI)**

**Declaration on the Political and Socio-Economic Situation in Africa and  
the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990, have undertaken a critical review of the political, social and economic situation of our continent, in the light of the rapid changes taking place in the world and their impact on Africa, as presented in the Report of the Secretary-General on the Fundamental Changes taking place in the World and their Implications for Africa: Proposals for an African Response.
2. In particular, we have noted the changing East-West relations from confrontation to cooperation, the socioeconomic and political changes in Eastern Europe, the steady move towards the political and monetary union of Western Europe, the increasing global tendency towards regional integration and the establishment of trading and economic blocks, as well as the advances in science and technology. These, we found, constitute major factors which should guide Africa's collective thinking about the challenges and options before her in the 1990s and beyond in view of the real threat of marginalization of our continent.
3. We noted with satisfaction the achievements of Africa, in the struggle for the decolonization of the continent and, in the fight against racism and apartheid; as well as the positive role played by the OAU in this respect. The independence of Namibia has pushed further Africa's frontiers of freedom.
4. We took note of the measures taken by Mr. De Klerk, which provide ground for optimism. We cautioned, however, that these changes fall far short of our common objective of totally dismantling apartheid. Unless, and until, the racist minority government is irreversibly committed to the eradication of this anachronistic system, the international community must continue to exert all forms of pressure including, in particular, economic sanctions against South Africa. This, in our collective view, is also the desire of the national liberation movement of that country. We wish at the same time to confirm our solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and to assure them of our undivided support at this crucial phase in their struggle. At the same time, we urge them to close their ranks and unite their forces.
5. The socioeconomic situation in our continent remains precarious today despite the many efforts made by our countries, individually and collectively. At our Second Extraordinary Assembly in Lagos, Nigeria, in April 1980, we adopted the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa up to 2000 and the Final Act of Lagos. At the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of our Assembly held here in Addis Ababa in July 1985, we also adopted Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990. Equally, in the face of the excruciating external debt burden, we convened the Third Extraordinary Session of our Assembly and adopted the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis. In all these endeavours, we were guided by the principle of collective self-reliance and self-sustaining development.
6. These represented our collective attempt, to institute measures to arrest and reverse the steady decline in Africa's economic performance. Despite these attempts and strong political commitment to them, it has not so far, been possible to achieve our objective of laying a firm foundation for self-sustained development of our countries. On the contrary, throughout the decade of the 1980s most of our productive and infrastructural facilities continued to deteriorate. The per capita incomes of our peoples fell drastically and so did the volumes of our exports as well as imports. There has been a sharp decline in the quality of life in our countries as spending on public health, housing and education and other social services had to be severely curtailed. Food production has also fallen, compared to the expanding population. All this contrasted sharply with the alarming rise in Africa's external debt stock which shot up from about 60 billion US dollars in 1980 to about 257 billion US dollars by the end of 1989. As a result of this combination of acute economic problems and external indebtedness the number of African Member States classified as least developed increased from 21 to 28 during the same period.

7. Our countries have made serious efforts to cope with the most adverse consequences of this difficult economic situation. Most of our countries have entered into structural adjustment programmes with the international financial and monetary institutions – mostly at heavy political and social costs. But we realize that these are short-term measures and are by themselves insufficient to completely restore our economies to sound footing and lay firm foundation for future growth. We are very much concerned that, in addition to these problems, there is an increasing tendency to impose conditionalities of a political nature for assistance to Africa.

8. We reaffirm that Africa's development is the responsibility of our governments and peoples. We are now more than ever before determined to lay solid foundation for self-reliant, human-centered and sustainable development on the basis of social justice and collective self-reliance, so as to achieve accelerated structural transformation of our economies. Within this context, we are determined to work assiduously towards economic integration through regional cooperation. We are also determined to take urgent measures to rationalize the existing economic groupings in our continent in order to increase their effectiveness in promoting economic integration and establishing an African Economic Community.

9. These are objectives we set for ourselves in Lagos in 1980. We reaffirm their continued validity as well as the fundamental principles of the Lagos Plan of Action and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, including the sectoral priorities contained in them, in particular, the urgent need to attain self-sufficiency in food production, to promote science and technology for development and, to establish a viable industrial base on the continent. In this context, we commit ourselves to the pursuit of sound population and environmental policies conducive to economic growth and development of our continent.

10. We are fully aware that in order to facilitate this process of socioeconomic transformation and integration, it is necessary to promote popular participation of our peoples in the processes of government and development. A permitting political environment which guarantees human rights and the observance of the rule of law, would ensure high standards of probity and accountability, particularly on the part of those who hold public office. In addition, popular-based political processes would ensure the involvement of all including, in particular, women and youth in the development efforts. We accordingly recommit ourselves to the further democratization of our societies and to the consolidation of democratic institutions in our countries. We reaffirm the right of our countries to determine, in all sovereignty, their system of democracy on the basis of their sociocultural values, taking into account the realities of each of our countries and the necessity to ensure development and satisfy the basic needs of our peoples. We therefore assert that democracy and development should go together and should be mutually reinforcing.

11. We realize at the same time that the possibilities of achieving the objectives we have set will be constrained as long as an atmosphere of lasting peace and stability does not prevail in Africa. We therefore renew our determination to work together towards the peaceful and speedy resolution of all the conflicts on our continent. The resolution of conflicts will be conducive to the creation of peace and stability on the continent and will also have the effect of reducing expenditures on defence and security, thus releasing additional resources for socioeconomic development. We are equally determined to make renewed efforts to eradicate the root causes of the refugee problem. It is only through the creation of stable conditions that Africa can fully harness its human and material resources and direct them to development.

12. At this crucial juncture when our continent is emerging with difficulty, from a phase in its history that focused mainly on political liberation and nation-building, and is about to embark on a new era laying greater emphasis on economic development, we need to strengthen the Organization of African Unity so that it may also become a viable instrument in the service of Africa's economic development and integration. Consistent with this goal, we rededicate ourselves to the principles and objectives enshrined in its Charter, to our faith in ourselves and to our continent, with greater determination to be masters of our destiny. In this spirit, we reaffirm our commitment to revive the ideals of Pan-Africanism and commit ourselves, individually and collectively, on behalf of our governments and people to maintain and strengthen our unity and solidarity and to pool our resources and wisdom in order to face the challenges of the decades of the 1990s and beyond, change the bleak socioeconomic prospects of our continent and guarantee a better life for all our peoples and future generations yet unborn. These

objectives are well within our capabilities. We, therefore, pledge to apply ourselves fully to the achievement of these objectives.

13. The achievement of these objectives will also require an international cooperation and solidarity as well as fundamental changes in the international economic system. The continuing plummeting of the prices of Africa's commodities, skyrocketing of prices of manufactured goods and the growing burden of external debt and the attendant reverse flow of resources constitutes external factors which severely constrain our efforts for economic recovery. The developed countries bear a major responsibility for the transformation of the present inequitable international system. On our part we will continue to strive for the establishment of a just and equitable international economic system. In this connection, a revitalized Non-Aligned Movement can play a decisive role.

14. We recommit ourselves to strengthen the South-South cooperation and to play a lead role in this regard. We also wish to express our readiness to work in concert with other countries and regions of the developing world, to reactivate North-South dialogue and cooperation. We do believe that an increasingly interdependent world calls for greater international solidarity and that peace and prosperity should be shared for the common good of humanity.

15. We request the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this Declaration and to take all necessary actions in this respect, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and other African and international institutions. We also request him to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this Declaration and to sensitize African public opinion and the international community on its content.

#### **AHG/Decl.2 (XXVI)**

#### **Declaration on the Situation in the Middle East**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Having discussed* the situation in the Middle East and Palestine, views with deep concern the dangers threatening the future of peace and security in the region and the escalation of tension which leads the region to the verge of war as a result of Israel's intransigence and the continued occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories,

*The Assembly followed with grave concern* the developments resulting from the Israeli expansionist settlement policy in the process of transfer of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories,

*The Assembly considered* the process of transfer of Soviet Jews and their illegal settlement in these occupied territories and the measures accompanying it as a prelude to the deportation of the Palestinian people from their homeland, and the confiscation of their properties to accommodate the newly coming Soviet Jews,

*The Assembly calls upon* the State concerned in this transfer of population, in particular, and the international community, in general, to put an urgent end to this dangerous process and calls for the guarantee of the Palestinian people's national rights,

*Furthermore the Assembly calls upon* the United States of America to resume the dialogue with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in order to achieve serious progress in the peace process in the Middle East, and reaffirms the necessity of convening the International Conference for Peace under the United Nations with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO on equal footing.

#### **AHG/Dec.1 (XXVI)**

#### **Decision on the Scheduling of the Ordinary Sessions of**

**the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on a Fixed Date**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Having heard* the report of the Secretary-General on his congratulations on the proposal of the principle of holding the ordinary sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on a fixed date,

*Taking note* of the unanimity of agreement on the principle of a fixed date,

*Taking note also* of the consensus on the date of first Monday of every June as the fixed date for the commencement of the ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Convinced* that a fixed date will facilitate the scheduling of these meetings, in the work programmes of the Heads of State and Government and ensure greater rationalization of the activities of the Organization,

1. *Decides* to adopt the first Monday of June as a fixed date for the holding of the ordinary sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU;
2. *Further decides* that in the event that this date coincides with an important religious holiday observed by many Member States, appropriate date adjustment will be made through consultations.

**AHG/Dec.2 (XXVI)**

**Decision on the Report of the Current Chairman on the Activities of the  
Contact Group on Africa's External Debt Crisis**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Having considered* the report of the current Chairman on the activities of the Contact Group on Africa's Debt Crisis,

1. *Decides* to:
  - (a) Mandate the current Chairman to continue with the effort already made and explore all possible avenues for solving Africa's debt crisis;
  - (b) Renew the mandate of the Contract Group of the current Chairman on Africa's External Debt Crisis;
  - (c) Convene a seminar to be attended by experts to evaluate the debt relief measures so far taken to tackle the debt problem and propose new strategies for the implementation of the African Common Position on Africa's Debt Crisis;
  - (d) Request the Contact Group to prepare and organize the seminar with the support of the joint Secretariat of OAU, ECA, ADB and ACMS;
2. *Accepts* with appreciation the kind offer of the Government of Uganda to host the seminar;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, the outgoing Chairman of the OAU for his untiring effort to find a lasting solution to Africa's Debt Crisis.

**AHG/Res.190 (XXVI)**



**Resolution on the Establishment of the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Lagos Plan of Action and, more particularly, of the Final Act of Lagos, adopted in April 1980,

*Recalling further* its Resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII) and AHG/Res.179 (XXV) adopted respectively by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, as well as other relevant decisions and declarations,

*Having considered* the conclusions and the recommendations adopted by the OAU Permanent Steering Committee in its Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Ordinary Sessions, on the proposed establishment of the African Economic Community (Doc. AHG/174 (XXVI)),

1. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth (Doc. 1585 (LI)) and Twentieth (Doc. CM/1610 (LII)) Ordinary Sessions of the Permanent Steering Committee endorsed by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Ordinary Sessions of the Council of Ministers, and in particular, the principle of merging the OAU and the Community into a single Organization with the Secretariat, in accordance with the policy decisions already taken by the appropriate organs of the Organization;
2. *Expresses satisfaction* with the excellent work done by the Permanent Steering Committee under the supervision of the current Chairman, in preparing and finalizing the draft treaty in accordance with the indicative timetable adopted by the Assembly in July 1989;
3. *Endorses* the decision of the Fifty-first Ordinary Session of the Council to set up the Ad Hoc Drafting Committee of the Whole to prepare the draft treaty and instructs the latter to complete its task as soon as possible, so that the final text can be submitted through the Permanent Steering Committee to the Fifty-third Session of the Council, for its adoption and signature by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
4. *Mandates* the current Chairman to undertake the necessary consultations with his peers, with a view to determining the most appropriate time and identifying the conditions necessary for the signing of the treaty, before or during the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
5. *Urges* all Member States to take the necessary measures through their national press, to alert the African populations to the importance and scope of the proposed establishment of the African Economic Community;
6. *Requests* the OAU Permanent Steering Committee, with the technical and financial assistance of the OAU, ECA, ADB and UNDP Secretariat, to speed up the technical studies in order to identify the operational aspects and modalities for the early take-off of the activities and programmes of the Community, bearing in mind, inter alia:
  - (a) The technical, legal, structural and institutional implications of the merger of the OAU with the Community;
  - (b) The stages and procedures for the early and gradual establishment of the Community;
  - (c) The functional and structural links between the Pan-African Community and Regional Economic Committees;
  - (d) The establishment of a Pan-African Assembly;

7. *Further requests* the OAU Ad Hoc Charter Review Committee to accelerate its work taking into account the relevant provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, with a view to ensuring the gradual realization of the economic and political integration of the continent;
8. *Further requests* the OAU Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.191 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the Proclamation of 1991 as the African Year of Tourism**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Taking note* of the activity section of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the tourism sector,

*Aware* of the need to mobilize the immense untapped tourism resources on the continent so that they can be used effectively for the economic and sociocultural development of the continent,

*Convinced* that intra-African tourism constitutes a significant instrument for ensuring, understanding among the African peoples, peace and sociocultural and political integration of the continent,

*Aware* of the Resolution CMT/2/89/2 on the "African Year of Tourism" adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism, convened in November 1989 under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), requesting the African Heads of State and Government to endorse their recommendations,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 1991 "African Year of Tourism";
2. *Calls upon* all Member States to closely cooperate in the field of tourism and requests the Secretary-General to sensitize and assist them in this endeavour;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA, to lend technical assistance to African Member States to ensure the success of the African Year of Tourism in 1991 and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to its next session.

**AHG/Res.192 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the World Summit on Children**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Having considered* the Declaration on the Rights and the Welfare of the African Child (AHG/St.4 (XVI) Rev. 1) the resolution on the Decade for the African Child and other resolutions on child survival protection and development adopted by the OAU,

*Noting with concern* the situation of children in the world, particularly in Africa,

*Aware* that well-being, in general, and good health, in particular, constitute vital factors in the socioeconomic development of Africa,

*Convinced* of the need to protect children who are the future of the continent,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the action of the Governments of Mali, Egypt, Canada, Pakistan, Mexico and Sweden in calling for a World Summit for Children to be held at the United Nations in New York from 29 to 30 September 1990;
2. *Further expresses appreciation* for the work of the Planning Committee and the Secretariat services provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, (UNICEF);
3. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in the World Summit for Children and to support the adoption and implementation of the decisions, particularly those aimed at ensuring a more promising and brighter future for children in the 1990s;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to report to the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.193 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Noting* the report of the Secretary-General CM/1591 (LI), Part II,

*Recalling* the relevant OAU resolution on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, in particular Resolution CM/Res. 1152 (XLVIII),

*Recalling further* the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States,

*Also recalling* the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven, in Doc/Cttee.7 (Mayotte) Res. 1 to 9 (II), adopted in Moroni in November 1981,

*Reiterating* the legitimacy of the Comorian Government's claim for the reintegration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros,

*Noting with satisfaction* the willingness of the new authorities of Comoros and the French Government to pursue the dialogue, with a view to finding a just solution to the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

1. *Takes note* of the report contained in Document CM/1591 (LII), Part II;
2. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian island of Mayotte;
3. *Appeals* to the French Government to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government, as indicated in the relevant OAU and United Nations resolutions, those of the Government of Non-Aligned Countries, of the Islamic Conference and of the League of Arab States;
4. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to recover their political integrity and defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

5. *Invites* the OAU Member States to extend utmost efforts, individually and collectively, in order to inform and sensitize the French and international public opinion about the Comorian island of Mayotte with a view to inducing the French Government to put an end to this situation;
6. *Appeals* to all OAU Member States and the international community to condemn and categorically reject any form of consultation that could be organized by France on the Comorian island of Mayotte, on the legal international status of the island, since the referendum for self-determination held on 22 December, remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago;
7. *Appeals further* to all OAU Member States and to the international community to condemn any initiative that could be taken by France to bring about the participation of the Comorian island of Mayotte in manifestations at which the island would be distinguished from the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;
8. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the OAU General Secretariat to resume the dialogue with the French Authorities to exert further efforts with a view to restoring as early as possible, the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;
9. *Requests* that the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte remains on the agenda for all the OAU meetings, on those of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States until the Comorian island of Mayotte is restored to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;
10. *Also requests* the OAU General Secretariat to report to the Council of Minister at its next session.

**AHG/Res.194 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the Review of the Criteria for Granting OAU Observer Status**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

*Having considered* the report of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in its Fifty-second Ordinary Session from 3 to 7 July, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the criteria for granting OAU observer status,

*Aware* of the importance of the said criteria,

*Considering* the need to give a fresh orientation to OAU observer status in order to promote and strengthen cooperation between the OAU and the organizations enjoying the said status,

*Having observed* that some provisions of the said criteria contain anachronistic expressions which deserve to be updated,

1. *Adopts* the recommendations of the Council of Ministers on the matters;
2. *Decides* to embark on a review of the criteria for granting OAU observer status;
3. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to submit a report to the Twenty-seventh Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of States and Government.

**AHG/Res.195 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the Establishment of a Committee on Conferences**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Having heard* the Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a Committee on Conferences,

*Considering* that such an organ is necessary in order to ensure the rationalization of the activities and a more efficient utilization of the resources of the Organization,

1. *Decides* to establish a Committee on Conferences composed of all Member States;
2. *Decides* that the Committee on Conferences shall determine the policy of the Organization with regard to meetings and, in close collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters, adopt the annual schedule of meetings submitted to it by the General Secretariat. In adopting the said schedule the Committee shall determine the priorities considering the importance of the meetings and resources of the Organization. It shall also follow up the implementation of the schedule and report to the Council of Ministers;
3. *Mandates* the Secretary-General of the OAU to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.196 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on International Cooperation for African Economic and Social Recovery and Development**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Recalling* the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and Development adopted by the Twenty-first Session of our Assembly,

*Recalling further* its Resolution AHG/Res.185 (XXV) concerning external debt and AHG/Res.187 (XXV) concerning resource flows,

*Noting* the recent international consensus on the profound and long-term nature of the African crisis and the way to deal with it, which was manifested at the African Conference held in Maastricht, Netherlands, from July 2 to 4 1990, calling for continued African efforts to be supported by adequate and sustained external finance,

*Further noting with satisfaction* the conclusions of the Summit Conference of the Group of 15 on South-South Cooperation held in Kuala-Lampour, Malaysia, from 1 to 3 June 1990,

*Noting further* that in response to the crisis and shocks of the 1980s most African governments have adopted far-reaching adjustment programmes at high social costs for African peoples and governments,

*Noting* the efforts of the IFIs, AFDB and the international community to support African recovery, especially the World Bank/AFDB/UNDP initiative on SDA which has come in the last two years as a welcome complement to and rectifier of necessary economic adjustments,

*Concerned nevertheless* that the prospects for the 1990s may well be affected by the continuation of:

- Unfair international trade practices;
- Reverse resource flows to Africa against a background of competing claims for scarce resources; and
- External debt,

and that such factors could threaten African recovery and wreak havoc with the well-being of African populations,

1. *Calls upon* the World Bank and other development partners in the international community to provide all possible support to the resolutions and the conclusions of African Conference held from 2 to 4 July 1990, in Maastricht, Netherlands, with a view to creating a global coalition for Africa which would represent a new international partnership for the coming decade giving due recognition to the long-term nature of the African crisis;
2. *Requests* the World Bank to take the lead, along with the African Development Bank, in a worldwide effort to mobilize additional concessional resource flows for Africa including, but not limited to:
  - (i) Allocating 50 per cent of IDA-9 resources to African countries;
  - (ii) Developing suitable instrumentalities for the financing needs of the African middle-income countries;
  - (iii) Supplementing the current paucity of private capital flows to Africa;
3. *Requests* the IFI's along with the African Development Bank to redouble international efforts at obtaining far-reaching debt-relief including:
  - (i) Reviewing the Toronto approach with a view to expanding its scope and its coverage to include middle-income countries;
  - (ii) Extending the World Bank Group's IDA -financed debt-payback facility to cover more countries;
  - (iii) Exploring further means of rationalizing debt service relating it to need and ability to pay (AHG/Res.181 (XXV));
4. *Reaffirms* the determination of African countries to promote South-South cooperation through the deepening of consultations and the development of trade among developing countries;
5. *Reaffirms* the will of our Member States and the OAU to work closely with all the parties concerned to ensure that the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations takes adequate cognizance of the special circumstances of African economies that have suffered such profound terms of trade shocks and appeals to the other contracting parties to cooperate in this regard;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to collaborate with the AFDB, ECA and the IFI's in ensuring that adequate actions are taken to promote economic integration in Africa (see AHG/Res.179 (XXV)).

**AHG/Res.197 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the Adoption of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,*

*Recalling* Declaration AHG St.4 (XVI) Rev. 1 on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child,

*Noting* the progress made towards the universal vaccination of children,

*Inspired* by the implementation of the Bamako Initiative and the establishment of the Special Health Fund for Africa,

*Conscious* of the important place children occupy in our societies and especially the fact that the future of the continent depends on the active forces represented by healthy and well-developed children,

*Convinced* of the need to drastically reduce the rate of infant mortality in Africa through an adequate health policy,

*Having in mind* the importance of the World Summit for Children scheduled for New York on 30 September 1990,

1. Reaffirms its unflinching commitment to the cause of children and other categories of vulnerable persons;
2. *Decides* to adopt the African Charter on the Rights and the Welfare of the Child and to present it to the World Summit for Children as Africa's contribution to the cause of its children;
3. *Appeals* to all Member States to take the necessary measures to implement the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present, each year, a report on the activities carried out within the framework of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.198 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

*Having considered* the Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, submitted by the Commission's Chairman, Prof. U.O. Umozurike, pursuant to Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Considering* that the respect of human and peoples' rights is a condition and a factor for the development of individuals and peoples,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Activity Report of the Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and authorizes that it should be published;
2. *Encourages* the Commission to intensify its activities for a better awareness and a wider dissemination of human rights in Africa.

**AHG/Res.199 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the Mauritania/Senegal Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

*Having heard* the report of the outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Hosni Mubarak, on the Mauritania/Senegal dispute,

*Considering* the basic principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/1217 (L) on the dispute between Mauritius and Senegal,

*Taking note* of the sustained efforts exerted by H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, in cooperation with the OAU Committee on the Mauritania/Senegal dispute, in order to reach a peaceful and lasting settlement of the dispute,

*Noting further* that Mauritania and Senegal have expressed the will to pursue their negotiations, with a view to arriving at a peaceful settlement of their dispute, and their confidence in the Inter-African Ministerial Committee of the OAU in its mediation efforts,

*Noting further* the determination of the members of the said Committee to carry out the task assigned to them,

1. *Approves* the report of the outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity;
2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the contacts established between Mauritania and Senegal and at their determination to maintain these contact under the auspices of the OAU Inter-African Ministerial Committee;
3. *Renews* the mandate of the Inter-African Ministerial Committee on the Mauritania/Senegal dispute, composed of Egypt, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia and Zimbabwe, and chaired by Uganda;
4. *Appeals* to the two sides to promote a climate of confidence which will lead, as early as possible, to negotiations on the issues which constitute the core of their dispute;
5. *Requests* the current Chairman of the OAU to submit a report on the issues to the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.200 (XXVI)**

**Resolution on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 11 July 1990,

*Having heard* the report of the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

*Considering* Decision AHG/Dec.108 (XVI) establishing the Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

*Considering further* Resolution AHG/Res.158 (XXII) reactivating the said Committee,

*Considering* the basic principles of the OAU Charter,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions relating to the settlement of disputes among African States, in particular, Resolution AGH/Res.16 (I) on the inviolability of borders inherited from colonialism,

*Recalling further* the OAU resolutions, decisions and recommendations on the Chad/Libya question,

*Also recalling* Resolution AHG/Res.184 (XXV) on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute,

*Noting* the laudable efforts deployed by H.E. President El Hadj Omar Bongo in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Chad/Libya territorial dispute,

*Noting further* the goodwill of both parties, Chad and Libya, to settle peacefully their differences,

1. *Adopts* the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute;



2. *Commends* President El Hadj Omar Bongo, Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute, particularly for the laudable efforts he has constantly deployed to find a peaceful and, more especially, a political solution to the dispute and reaffirms its full confidence in him;
3. *Expresses satisfaction* at the signing on 31 August 1989, in Algiers, of the framework agreement on the peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya, as well as the contacts established between the two parties with a view to implementing the said agreement;
4. *Invites* the two parties to pursue these contacts in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the difference in the shortest possible time, duly taking into account the issues left in abeyance at the end of the Third Tripartite Meeting in Libreville and to continue to cooperate closely with the OAU Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya Territorial Dispute;
5. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee to report to the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of States and Government.



## **TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Abuja, Nigeria  
3 to 5 June 1991**



**AHG/Decl.1. (XXVII)**

**Declaration on Employment in Africa**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991, have undertaken a critical review of the employment crisis and challenge facing our continent in the 1990s and beyond.
2. We have noted with deep concern that in spite of our strenuous and best efforts to promote development on our continent, and alleviate the employment crisis in our various countries, the urban and rural unemployment and underemployment rates have increased substantially throughout our continent during the 1980s. Besides the rising unemployment and underemployment, our human resources are also being lost, through the process of emigration and brain drain. We are aware that the increase in unemployment and underemployment has been associated with a decline in incomes and a general increase in the incidence of poverty.
3. We are conscious that the burden of the employment problem has fallen disproportionately on our youth in whom we have invested considerable resources in preparation for their full participation in our development process. We have also noted that the potential of our women, as important and active agents in socioeconomic development, remains to be fully utilized.
4. We realize that the employment crisis is posing a serious threat to the future sociopolitical stability and development prospects of our various countries.
5. Fully mindful of our responsibilities to ensure accelerated development, maintenance of political and social stability and progress, and the safeguarding of a brighter future for our children and future generations, we rededicate ourselves to pursue vigorously needed policies, programmes and actions, to meet the African employment challenge of the 1990s and beyond, so as to resolve the employment crisis on our continent.
6. We reaffirm our previous commitments to a determined implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER), and the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAFSAP), so as to ensure that the crisis of unemployment and underemployment which looms in the 1990s will be confronted successfully.
7. More specifically, we commit ourselves to take necessary measures within the limits of our resources, to accelerate the rate of growth of our gross domestic product, to at least 5 per cent a year, as this is necessary to improve our employment situation. This growth objective may appear ambitious, when compared to our 2.3 per cent per annum growth record of 1986-1990. However, a growth rate of 5 per cent per annum could be attained especially if we persevere in our current economic reform efforts and programmes, and if our development partners in the industrialized countries intensify their efforts to substantially alleviate our external debt burden.
8. Our economic reform efforts and structural adjustment programmes in the 1990s, should depart in orientation from the orthodox adjustment programmes of the 1980s, as demonstrated in the African Alternative Framework on Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAFSAP), which we have already adopted and which we must implement more vigorously throughout the region.
9. We are aware that renewed economic growth will not be sufficient by itself to resolve the African employment crisis. Accordingly, our development strategy in Africa during the 1990s and beyond, will be more human centered, promote a democratic and participatory approach and be more environmentally sustainable. The development strategy will place greater emphasis on the satisfaction of basic human needs and the restructuring of our production systems so as to meet these needs. Greater attention will be given to internal resource mobilization, fiscal discipline, a maintenance culture, and indigenous entrepreneurial development.

10. Our overall macroeconomic and sectoral policies will be reviewed to ensure that our development projects, and the technologies we use, facilitate a much greater absorption of our abundant labour resources, while economizing on the use of capital and foreign exchange, which are in very short supply and constitute major constraints on our development efforts. Accordingly, in our allocation of resources, we shall accord higher priority to sectors and projects which generate more employment. To this end, the rural sector, the urban informal sector, medium and small microenterprises, and employment intensive construction and production projects, will receive more attention than in the past.

11. We are convinced that the expansion of employment opportunities in the rural areas, which we shall make more attractive, will contribute to the increased welfare of the majority of our people, lead to the attainment of our objectives of food self-sufficiency and stem the tide of rural to urban migration. We shall, therefore, take the necessary measures to accord higher attention to rural employment promotion – through increased agricultural production, as stipulated in the Lagos Plan of Action, the Final Act of Lagos, APPER and AAFSAP. We shall also improve rural employment prospects by promoting rural non-farm employment through an increased support of rural agro and cottage industries, the rural services sector and infrastructural development. We shall also encourage in general, rural medium, small and microenterprises and ensure the fuller integration of rural non-farm activities with national production, especially agricultural production and urban informal sector output.

12. We note that our formal sector has been making only limited contributions to employment creation for our ever increasing labour force. Our efforts towards the accelerated growth of our economies, testify to our desire to increase the employment contribution of the formal and modern urban sectors. Accordingly, we shall continue to explore every possible avenue to realize a faster pace of productive labour absorption in our formal sectors, in support of the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

13. We realize, however, that the informal sector will continue to contribute to employment opportunities in the urban sector in the foreseeable future. We shall, therefore, intensify our efforts to increase productivity and incomes in this sector. To this end, we shall endeavour to facilitate greater access of operators in the informal sector to the means of production such as land, capital and improved management, technology, and training and facilitate the marketing of their products. We shall improve and enhance their entrepreneurial capabilities, without dampening their spirit of self-reliance. We shall also improve the general enabling environment for this sector.

14. In our continuous efforts to promote employment, we are aware that all segments of our population need an improvement in their employment situation, and we shall strive to meet their needs. However, our special attention on this issue will go to the target group of the youth, who constitute the bulk of the unemployed in Africa. Accordingly, we undertake to strengthen our specific policies and programme of employment promotion for this category of the population. Such policies will be increasingly based on providing training, credit facilities, supportive fiscal policies, and access to land, as well as technical and administrative support from our governments.

15. Another aspect of policy support in favour of youth employment will be the elaboration and implementation of a more effective policy on education and training to ensure a better linkage between education and training, on the one hand, and the requirements of the labour market and nation-building, on the other. Our education and training policies will also be geared to acquisition and strengthening of the entrepreneurial spirit.

16. Another target group, which deserves our special attention in our efforts to promote employment, consist of women, who constitute more than 50 per cent of our population. Although we have made much progress in our efforts to promote women's employment, and their contribution to economic production, we are aware that they still remain gravely disadvantaged when compared to their weight in society. We therefore, reiterate our resolve in the Lagos Plan of Action to give women's employment the priority it deserves. We shall also intensify efforts towards a more vigorous implementation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies and the 1989 Abuja

Declaration on Women in Development as well as other relevant resolutions of the OAU and United Nations system.

17. Disabled persons also constitute a target group that has always engaged our attention. Accordingly, we shall intensify our efforts to respond to the needs of these vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and include them in the mainstream of our strategies for resolving our employment crisis.

18. We realize that the size and gravity of our employment crisis is closely related to the rapid rate of growth in our labour force which is three times the level in the industrialized countries, and about twice that of other developing countries. We shall, therefore, review more carefully our population policies with a view to relating our labour force growth to the capabilities and growth rates of our economies, as well as according higher priority to improving the health status of our population, especially through primary health-care programmes.

19. We recognize the need to pay more attention to the possibilities of intra-African cooperation in resolving our national employment problems. In this regard, we shall encourage greater labour market integration within the context of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community which we have signed.

20. We reaffirm our responsibility to resolve our employment crisis largely within our own resources. A higher priority to resolving our employment crisis, to which we have committed ourselves, will be translated into more resource allocation out of our own national budgets, for employment promotion activities. This will also require the strengthening of institutions charged with these issues, or the creation of such other institutions as may be necessary.

21. We request our development partners, both multilateral and bilateral, to reflect our priorities, as identified in this Declaration by increasing their support for human resources development and employment promotion programmes and projects. We appeal, in particular, to such institutions as the African Development Bank, other African regional and subregional financial institutions, the World Bank and the UNDP, to increase their financial support to our human resources development and employment promotion efforts. Finally, we further appeal to the United Nations institutions, in general, and the ECA, the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and the UNFPA, in particular, to play an important role individually, in concert and in close collaboration with the OAU Secretariat, in the implementation of this Declaration.

#### **AHG/Decl.2. (XXVII)**

#### **Declaration on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in our Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991, recall our resolution on the participation of Africa in international negotiations, which we adopted in Lagos, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, during our Second Extraordinary Session held from 28 to 29 April 1980 alongside the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa (LPA) and the Final Act of Lagos, (FAL).

2. The unprecedented collapse of the prices of Africa's commodities and the consequential deterioration in its terms of trade as well as the mounting protectionist measures in the markets of the developed countries against exports from Africa and restrictive business practices are among the major external causes of Africa's external debt. We have reiterated this fact in the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis, which we had adopted in our Third Extraordinary Session held in Addis Ababa from 30 November to 1 December 1987.

3. We have been following closely the trend of the Uruguay Round negotiations since 1986 consistent with our commitments to the objectives and general principles governing the negotiations, as stipulated in the Punta del Este Declaration. We note with concern the difficulties facing African negotiators in the Round as have been amply brought to our attention in the report of the Eleventh Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade and hereby declare as follows.

4. In the course of the Uruguay Round, African participants have made submissions through statements and specific proposals expressing their common concerns on various issues under negotiations. They have joined other developing countries at various stages of the negotiations to raise specific matters of interest and concerns to them. Despite all these efforts, these concerns have not been met. Prominent among them are issues related to improved market access conditions for products of interest to African countries and the inadequate treatment of the development dimension in the new areas of trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS), trade-related investment measures (TRIMS) and trade in services.

5. On the other hand, demands being made on African countries for reciprocity on a number of negotiating issues have become a common feature in the negotiations contrary to the general principles and objectives for the negotiations that have been stipulated in the Punta del Este Declaration, in particular, special and differential treatment for developing countries. What is worse, the ability of African countries to influence the course of the negotiations has further been impaired by the lack of adequate transparency in the negotiating process despite their unrelenting efforts at participation in the Round.

6. At this very critical and decisive phase of the Round, we cannot but view with great concern the insensitivity of our major trading partners to these legitimate concerns. We have anxiety over the manner of conducting the negotiations and the profiles of the emerging results. We stress that all participants must be given equal opportunity to shape the final outcome of the Round if that outcome is to be balanced and acceptable to all.

7. We reiterate that with respect to the final results, the concerns of Africa have to be taken on board, and we should not be presented with a situation of “fait accompli” and be made to accept a ready-made package agreed among major trading partners, as a way of salvaging the Uruguay Round in their own interest. Indeed in the new area, therefore, we seek clear and unambiguous recognition of our development policy objectives and that any new multilateral rules and disciplines in those areas must promote rather than hinder the achievement of such objectives. They should, in particular, ensure the unimpeded transfer of technology and provide for national capacity-building in all sectors of critical importance to our development process.

8. The credibility of the trading system rests upon the reduction of barriers to trade and the integration of the marginalized small trading nations, such as ours, into the international trading system. However, the durability of the system depends, on the other hand, on its ability to provide benefits to all trading partners. Thus it is of the utmost importance that attention be paid by all participants in the Round to the concerns and problems of African countries. The final stage of the Uruguay Round negotiations provides the last and a unique opportunity for responding appropriately and adequately to these concerns.

9. In participating in the Round African countries were inspired by four major perceptions:

Firstly, greater trade liberalization which takes into account, the special needs of developing countries would result in their increased participation in world trade, offering them the best possible means to grow out of the marginalization to which they have been subjected by an asymmetrical world economic and trading system;

Secondly, the strengthening of an open multilateral trading system based on equitable, transparent and predictable rules and disciplines would be in the interest of African countries, the weakest members of the world trading community;

Thirdly, the unprecedented complexity and scope of the negotiations would have a far reaching impact on the international economic and trade relations of all countries, particularly those in Africa whose integration into the world economy would be taking place at a time of rapid structural change;

Fourthly, in a world fast evolving into regional trading blocks, no continent needs the multilateral system more, than Africa, as the only guarantee for maintaining an open trading system.



10. In the light of these perceptions, African countries attach the greatest importance to the successful outcome of the Round. The outcome we seek, however, has to be compatible with these perceptions. Such outcome must include, inter alia:

- Improved market access conditions in all products of interest to African countries;
- More vigorous application of the principles of special and differential treatment for African countries in all areas because of their particular vulnerability and structural handicaps;
- Adequate flexibility in all the various agreements to ensure the unhindered pursuit of development policy objectives and provide for specific commitments by developed countries in those agreements aimed at facilitating the achievement of such objectives;
- No additional obligations on African countries without additional offsetting rights to safeguard the existing balance in GATT rights and obligations;
- Provisions for free and unrestricted access to markets for goods and services from African least developed countries, without demanding reciprocity.

11. Proposals for a multilateral trade organization must be studied thoroughly, at the appropriate time, in cooperation with the other bodies of the United Nations system, and in accordance with the Havana Charter, of which some provisions of interest for African countries have remained neglected over the last forty years.

12. Finally, we undertake to do the utmost in the remaining period of the negotiations in order to secure the success of the Uruguay Round on the basis of a balance between rights and obligations of all trading partners. In order to do this, we seek maximum transparency in the negotiations at all levels during the final and decisive phase of the Round.

### **AHG/Decl.3. (XXVII)**

#### **Declaration on the Current African Health Crisis**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991, have recalled the pertinence of the Declaration we adopted in Addis Ababa on "Health Foundation for Development".

2. We bear in mind the expansion of health services, increase of human resources for health and success in the control of epidemics in the decades of the sixties and seventies. We are convinced that these developments were made possible because member governments allocated substantial resources to health which was accepted as critical for development.

3. We realize that the current economic recession, the debt crisis and the consequent financial constraints have resulted in significant reduction in health budgets in many countries. Similarly the negative impact of the economic crisis on the social and related sectors such as housing, water supplies, food security, education and employment have also aggravated the health crisis.

4. We feel deeply concerned of the foreseeable trend in the health crisis due to:

- Uncontrolled AIDS pandemic;
- Resurfacing with increased frequency of epidemics such as malaria, cholera, plague, meningitis and yellow fever;

- Insufficient organization of local communities for their full participation in health and development.

5. In the light of the aforementioned observations, we, therefore, commit ourselves to continue to strengthen national health systems and decide to resolve the health crisis by:

- Adapting national health policies, strategies and action plans to community health priorities;
- Ensuring that carefully planned and approved health care programmes are effectively implemented to the benefit of the clients;
- Adopting and strengthening an organizational framework for the allocation of tasks and responsibilities to ensure effective implementation;
- Strengthening health management structures at all levels and ensure their improved functioning;
- Supporting the implementing institutions with adequate resources;
- Training and making effective use of health and related manpower and ensuring their equitable distribution at all levels and ensuring that economic structural adjustment programmes do not impair their functioning;
- Making full use of national expertise for planning, implementing and evaluating technical cooperation programmes;
- Establishing mechanisms for ensuring that technical cooperation programmes are gradually absorbed into the national health development framework;
- Strengthening national AIDS control and prevention programmes with particular attention to their management capacity and integration with other health programmes such as tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, maternal and child health, family planning and health education programmes; and ensure that national AIDS control programmes focus their activities at the local community levels, thus improving programme effectiveness and sustainability;
- Promoting a multisectoral approach to AIDS prevention and control by calling on different ministries such as planning, finance, education, social affairs, agriculture, industry and information, to work together with a view to reduce the pandemic's impact on development in general;
- Establishing guidelines and procedures for self-evaluation of the effectiveness of the national health system at all levels as well as using simple community health indicators for monitoring progress towards health for all.

6. We commit ourselves to promote inter-African cooperation in the field of health by adopting the following measures:

(a) Facilitating people to people cooperation in health through reinforcing:

- Community health organizations, community health and development activities and community health revolving funds;
- Community health initiatives and support to district health systems;
- Exchange of experiences and cooperation between health districts at the country, regional and interregional levels;

(b) Intensify their current cooperation with governments through:

- Adopting people-centered, community-orientated policies, strategies and action plans and encouraging exchange of experiences and health information between countries;
- Promoting the exchange of students of health sciences, their teachers and other senior health professionals within Africa;
- Promoting intercountry cooperation in health sciences and technology especially cooperation in specialized and expensive tertiary care among African countries;

(c) Accelerating and sustaining technical cooperation activities in integrating health and development through assisting selected districts to:

- Undertake planning, management, implementation, and monitoring of joint health and development activities with the cooperative support of the appropriate agencies and extending these experiences progressively to other districts;
- Undertake major expansion of their revolving funds, through the provision and cost recovery of supplies of essential drugs (Bamako Initiative) or of other marketable goods and services of the health sector, as an initial step towards a national health-financing programme;
- Undertake a major effort in community-based home care of AIDS patients and other chronic health diseases.

7. We direct our ministers of health to report on the implementation of this Declaration through the Secretary-General of the OAU by 1995.

**AHG/Decl.4. (XXVII)**

**Abuja Declaration on South Africa**

1. From its foundation, the OAU, acting in support of the people of South Africa, led by their national liberation movements, had been engaged in the struggle to end the apartheid crime against humanity.
2. As long as apartheid persists, it continues to be a grave affront to all peoples, in particular those of Africa and the black diaspora, who have been victims of slavery, colonialism and racialism.
3. It has taken the lives of many people both in South Africa and other countries of Southern Africa, destroyed means of livelihood for millions, dehumanized and degraded entire peoples.
4. Because of all this and more, it has posed a challenge to all people of conscience to act in a manner consistent with love of freedom and understanding of the import of the principle that all persons are born equal.
5. As we meet in Abuja, we are inspired with renewed confidence that, as a result of struggles that have been waged by the people of South Africa, Africa and the rest of the world, the scourge of apartheid will soon be a thing of the past.
6. The outcome, for which millions of people on our continent and the rest of the world have striven, will make a decisive contribution to the universal effort to end racial oppression and prejudice, wherever they may occur, and to assert the dignity of every human being regardless of color, race or gender.

7. Coming at this time in the history of Africa, the liquidation of the system of apartheid will be an important signal of the commitment of our continent to its renewal as a zone of freedom, respect for human and peoples' rights, justice, prosperity, peace and stability.
8. As part of that commitment, we reiterate our long-held preference for the transformation of South Africa into a united democratic and non-racial country by peaceful means.
9. We reaffirm our conviction that implementation of the provisions contained in the Harare Declaration and the General Assembly Declarations on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted at its Sixteenth Special Session in December 1989 would lead to such a peaceful resolution of the South African question.
10. The people of South Africa have an urgent need to live together in conditions of justice, peace, prosperity and friendship among themselves. We believe that, to achieve this, the steps visualized in these Declarations should be carried out expeditiously.
11. The very success of the future process of reconstruction requires that South Africa proceed as quickly as possible, to transform itself into a non-racial democracy.
12. This is also imperative for the future of all the countries of the region of Southern Africa to enable them to cooperate among themselves as equals for the upliftment of all their peoples.
13. We are also convinced that a liberated South Africa will make an important contribution to the critical efforts of the peoples of Africa to create a political and social order which will guarantee all the peoples of our continent human rights, peace, security, stability and development.
14. For all these reasons, it is vital that we, the peoples of Africa, continue to wage a united struggle against apartheid and persist in our support for the South African liberation movements until the abhorrent system of racist, white minority domination is totally abolished.
15. Accordingly, we reaffirm our support for the constitutional principles contained in the Harare and United Nations Declarations which provide the basis for the transformation of South Africa into non-racial democracy and would, once implemented, make for an internationally acceptable solution of the South African question.
16. We urge the people of South Africa and all their political parties and organizations themselves to accept these principles. Abandoning all notions of racial and ethnic fragmentation of the population, so as to establish the conditions for speedy movement towards the adoption of a democratic constitution.
17. To create the climate conducive to negotiations, we call on the South African Government to implement all the preconditions stipulated in the Harare and United Nations consensus Declarations on South Africa and the agreements it has entered into under the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes and desist from any further resort to delaying tactics.
18. We are also gravely concerned at the current organized and orchestrated violence which has already claimed the lives of too many black people. This violence has itself emerged as a major obstacle to the process of negotiations.
19. We demand that the South African Government act immediately to end this violence and enter into firm public commitments to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of all the people of South Africa.

20. We also urge all political and other public organizations to stop fratricidal conflict which could delay the process towards the elimination of apartheid; to agree to and abide by a code of conduct aimed at ending all violence among their members and supporters.

21. We wish to impress on the South Africa liberation movements the strategic importance of the unity of all anti-apartheid forces in the continuing struggle to liberate their country. We commend the decisions and steps that have been taken in this regard and urge them to pursue this objective with all necessary vigour. On our part we stand ready to assist the democratic forces of South Africa to achieve this unity.

22. We acknowledge that there have been some positive developments in South Africa. Accordingly, we encourage the South African Government to pursue its efforts and to take further measures to accelerate the process for the elimination of apartheid. However, the preconditions set out in the Harare and United Nations consensus Declarations and the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes have not been fully met. In these circumstances all sanctions must remain in place. We further reaffirm the decisive importance of sanctions in moving South Africa forward towards a non-racial democracy and are convinced that it will be necessary to continue to use this form of pressure until the system of apartheid has been ended.

23. Bearing in mind the positive developments made so far inside South Africa and the general international reaction thereto, we mandate the current Chairman of the OAU, in consultation with the front-line States and the national liberation movements, and within the framework of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa to continue to monitor and review the situation in South Africa, taking into account concrete steps undertaken by South Africa to remove all obstacles to genuine negotiations as stipulated in the Harare and the United Nations consensus Declarations, as well as putting an immediate end to the ongoing violence.

24. Should the South African Government adopt measures which lead to positive, profound and irreversible change toward the abolition of apartheid, we commit ourselves to review the question of sanctions with a view to readmitting South Africa into the international community.

25. We reiterate our support for the South African liberation movements and other democratic forces that have been in the forefront of the struggle to abolish the system of apartheid.

26. Accordingly, we therefore commit ourselves to continue to provide these fighters against apartheid for a democratic South Africa with the necessary financial and material assistance to enable them to carry out their historic mission of liberating their country.

27. Let all the peoples of the world reaffirm their resolve to act in concert to assist the people of South Africa to regain their liberty without further delay. Let all our actions be guided by this noble objective, knowing that our own freedom will remain circumscribed as long as the people of South Africa are not free and knowing that our own actions can make a decisive contribution to the speed with which the final liquidation of the system of white minority rule on our continent is achieved. Let all of us walk the last mile together and together arrive at the common destination of the liquidation of the system of apartheid and the transformation of South Africa into a non-racial democracy.

**AHG/Res.201 XXVII)**

**Resolution on the Comorian Island of Mayotte**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,*

*Considering the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Comorian Island of Mayotte, (CM/1660 (LIV) PART 1,*

*Bearing in mind* Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVII) establishing the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the OAU on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte particularly Resolution AGH/Res.193 (XXVI),

*Recalling further* the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte,

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity relating to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States,

*Reiterating* the legitimacy of the claims of the Comorian Government with respect to the reintegration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros,

*Recalling* the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven contained in document Cttee 7/Mayotte/Rec. 1-9 (II) adopted in Moroni in November 1981,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
2. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;
3. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the people of Comoros in their determination to recover the political integrity of their country to defend its sovereignty and its territorial integrity;
4. *Launches* an appeal to the French Government to meet the legitimate demands of the Government of the Comoros in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States;
5. *Calls upon* OAU Member States to do everything possible individually and collectively to alert the French and international public opinion to the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte and to compel the French Government to put an end to the occupation of Mayotte;
6. *Appeals* to all OAU Member States and the international community to condemn and reject outright any form of talks which could be organized by France in the Comorian island of Mayotte on the legal international status of the Island since the referendum on self-determination held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation on the archipelago;
7. *Further appeals* to all OAU Member States and the international community to condemn any initiative by France to make the Comorian island of Mayotte participate in any event as a separate identity from the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;
8. *Mandates* the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the General Secretariat to resume dialogue with the French Authorities in their continued effort to ensure the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros as soon as possible;
9. *Requests* that the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte be maintained on the agenda of all the meetings of the OAU, the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States until the Comorian island of Mayotte is reintegrated into the Federal Islamic of the Comoros;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to monitor the developments on the issue and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.202 (XXVII)**

**Resolution on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,

Having considered the annual report on the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights submitted by its Chairman, Prof. V.O. Umzurike, in conformity with Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling* that the current session marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption in Nairobi, in June 1981, of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which came into force on 21 October 1986,

*Considering* that pursuant to Article 1 of this Charter, Member States of the Organization of African Unity, parties to the present Charter shall recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in this Charter and shall undertake to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them,

1. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the report on the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights for 1990-1991 and authorizes its publication;
2. *Reaffirms* its position declared during the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session held in July 1989 stating that the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights are essential factors for the progress of African citizens and constitutes a significant contribution to the attainment of their aspirations for development;
3. *Appeals* to Member States to accede to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights if they have not yet done so;
4. *Calls on* Member States, parties to the Charter to submit regularly, periodic reports on legislative or other measures taken with a view to giving effect to the rights and freedom recognized and guaranteed by the present Charter, in accordance with its Article 62;
5. *Recommends* that Member States of the OAU celebrate the anniversary of the entry into force of the Charter on 21 October of every year by organizing activities aimed at promoting human and peoples' rights.

**AHG/Res.203 (XXVII)**

**Resolution on the Global Coalition for Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,

*Recalling* their previous Resolution AHG/Res.8 (XXVI) of July 11, 1990 concerning the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA),

*Convinced* that events on the international scene since the adoption of this resolution have underlined the need for an initiative such as the GCA providing the framework for a partnership for a high political level dialogue between Africa and its development partners on the crucial development issues facing the continent,

*Noting with satisfaction* the progress report presented by His Excellency President Dr. Q.K.J. Masire of Botswana, Co-Chairman of the GCA on efforts towards the establishment of the GCA to date,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to His Excellency President Q.K.J. Masire and his Co-Chairman for the initiatives they have taken to establish the GCA;
2. *Calls on* the African continental Organization and Africa's development partners to strengthen their support for and cooperation with the Global Coalition for Africa in pursuit of African development.

**AHG/Res.204 (XXVII)**

**Resolution on the Conditions of Immigrant African Workers in Europe**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the Employment Crisis in Africa, which underscores, inter alia, the rational development and utilization of human resources,

*Considering* that the entry into force of the Single European Act in January 1993 will have social, cultural and political implications for the immigrant African workers,

*Concerned* by the fact that the Single European Act contains some legal and social clauses which contravene the provisions of Annexes V and VI of the Lome IV Convention,

*Concerned* by the fact that the provisions of the Schengen and Trevi Agreements relating to the right of asylum, visa and entry residence and movement conditions of foreigners in EEC countries, threaten the future of the younger generations of immigrant African workers,

*Concerned also* by African "brain drain" and illegal emigration of young Africans to Europe,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the interest which the Secretary-General of the OAU has in the disturbing condition of immigrant African workers in Europe;
2. *Stresses* the need for Member States to henceforth show special interest in the problems of the African immigrant workers in Europe;
3. *Requests* the General Secretariat of OAU to undertake, in collaboration with the General Secretariats of ACP, ILP, IMO, OATUU, FETAF and the major immigrant African workers to carry out a study on African immigration within the context of the Lome Convention with a view to establishing a true status of the immigrant African worker;
4. *Requests* the OAU Labour Commission to report through the Secretary-General to the next summit on the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.205 (XXVII)**

**Resolution on the Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session in Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,



*Recalling* its solemn commitment in the Lagos Plan of Action and particularly, in its Final Act, to establish an African Economic Community, so as to ensure the economic, social and cultural integration of the African continent,

*Recalling further* its earlier resolutions on the establishment of the African Economic Community, namely Resolution AHG/Res.190 (XXVI),

*Reaffirming its determination* to mobilize and coordinate collective efforts and resources of the OAU Member States for the attainment of the economic and social integration through harmonization and rationalization of the activities of the various African intergovernmental organizations at all levels,

*Having considered* the conclusions and recommendations of the Twenty-first meeting of the OAU Permanent Steering Committee as endorsed by the Fifty-third Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, on the establishment of the African Economic Community,

1. *Welcomes* the signature of the Treaty and urges Member States to make the required arrangements for its early ratification and for the establishment of national follow-up mechanisms responsible for Community matters;
2. *Decides* to establish a Committee composed of the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Communities to follow up and monitor the implementation of the African Economic Community and requests the ADB, ECA and UNDP to provide the required technical support;
3. *Calls upon* all the Member States of the respective Regional Communities and the other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to lend full support and cooperation to ensure the necessary rationalization, coordination and harmonization activities and projects of the African intergovernmental organizations at regional and continental levels, in keeping with the objectives of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and the recommendations of the Permanent Steering Committee;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU, in close cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and the President of the ADB, to accelerate the preparation of the protocols, particularly that on the relations between the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities, and calls upon the Regional Economic Communities to lend their full support in this important exercise;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene as soon as possible, a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on the OAU Charter Review in order to finalize the review of the OAU Charter taking into account the relevant provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and decisions on the merger of the OAU and the Community;
6. *Urges* the international community, the United Nations system, UNDP and other multilateral funding agencies and institutions to lend their full technical and financial support to the establishment of the African Economic Community.



## **TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Dakar, Senegal  
29 June to 1 July 1992**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXVIII)**

**Declaration on the Aids Epidemic In Africa**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Bearing in mind*

- That AIDS is one other disease among the myriad health problems of the African continent,
- That unlike many of almost all other diseases, AIDS has no drugs or vaccines to prevent or cure it and those supportive drugs that are presently available pose a particular challenge to our health budgets,
- That by the year 2000, it is estimated 20 million Africans will be HIV positive causing approximately one million deaths annually,
- That with the emergence of AIDS, some diseases that were almost under control notably, tuberculosis, are becoming public health problems once again,
- That with the emergence of AIDS, millions of children will be orphaned over the coming decade,
- That the positive gains in health status of children and women brought about by successful primary health care programmes of immunization in most African States are being threatened and will actually be reversed by AIDS,
- That HIV, the AIDS virus, spreads through the basic human drive for love, intimacy, physical closeness and the reproduction of the species and that controlling and channeling this drive is the only way to ensure our species' survival,
- That AIDS leads to frustration and despair, kills young and middle-aged adults, who are the mainstay of the family, the backbone of the workforce, and the key to development,
- That AIDS is a major health problem affecting the socioeconomic situation of our continent,

*Declare that:*

1. Prevention is the key to slowing the spread of AIDS in Africa and containing its ultimate impact. This is a national responsibility and an international challenge;
2. Community and home-based care, integrating AIDS activities into primary health care, improving management capabilities, undertaking sentinel surveillance, improving nursing care and counseling skills, ensuring the safety of blood and supporting special activities targeted at youth and women are among the rational strategies to be followed by all our Member States;

*Commit ourselves to this Agenda for Action:*

1. By giving our fullest political commitment to mobilizing society as a whole for the fight against AIDS,

We must emphasize the gravity and urgency of the epidemic, and announce to our people that the country's stability and survival are at stake. We must overcome any sensitivities and speak out frankly about how to prevent AIDS; no taboo should be allowed to interfere with the saving of millions of lives. We must find imaginative ways of accommodating clear prevention messages within the context of our countries social, cultural and religious norms,

and exercise moral leadership to bring about life-saving changes in individual and collective behavior. We must encourage traditional and religious leaders to do the same and thereby protect their own communities from AIDS. We must see to it that all existing communication channels, both traditional and non-traditional, are used to explain how HIV is transmitted and how it is not transmitted, so that all people understand they run no risk from social contact with HIV-infected individuals. We must counter the impression that AIDS is a disease that only attacks certain groups or populations, and show by our personal example that people with HIV or AIDS are to be treated with respect and compassion, in keeping with Africa's age-old tradition of tolerance;

Target: By the end of 1992, each one of us will be publicly recognized as the leader of the fight against AIDS in one's own country;

2. By stepping up action to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV,

While the tragedy of Africa is that AIDS spread so far before scientists recognized how HIV was transmitted, the hope of Africa is its younger generation, who still have a chance to escape infection. We must seize this opportunity and ensure that today's girls and boys, who will be the mothers and fathers of tomorrow's children, are safe from HIV. We must see to it that all young people are given frank information about how the virus spreads;

Educated in life-saving skills – including the strength to say no to sex and the skill to negotiate safer sex, and given access to condoms, family planning services and appropriate management of STDs, which greatly increase the risk of HIV transmission if left untreated. At the same time, the older generation must accept their responsibility to protect the young from exposure to HIV. Women are another vulnerable group. We must take decisive action, including legislation, to improve their education, economic prospects and social status so that women gain better control over their sexual life and that of their partners. AIDS menaces not only women themselves but also Africa's newborn, since one in three babies born to HIV-infected women is itself infected.

Target: By mid 1993, all of us will have ensured that 100 per cent of our country's adults, including young adults, know how HIV is transmitted and how they can protect themselves and others from infections.

3. By planning for the care of people with HIV infection and AIDS and the support of their families and survivors.

In just eight years, Africa will have had a cumulative total of 18 million HIV infections. Already, hospitals are overwhelmed by the needs of HIV-infected people, and their families are disrupted by illness and death in their most productive members.

We must see to it that a rational care plan is drawn up, with funding from national and external resources. We must ensure that our national essential drugs programme make provision for the millions of infected Africans who will need, at minimum pain relief and treatment for the common HIV-related illness, such as sexually transmitted diseases, diarrhea, fungal infections, pneumonia and tuberculosis. We must ensure that linkage and collaboration between the formal health sector and community structures, including religious, charitable and other non-governmental organizations, so that patients can be cared for primarily at home or on an outpatient basis. We must at the same time anticipate the family and community disruption from AIDS deaths, and plan now for ways of caring for and supporting the survivors including the projected 10 million AIDS orphans of the 1990s – again, in close collaboration with community-based organizations. Special attention must be paid to the education and care of mobile populations.

Target: By mid-1993, we will have adopted a rational AIDS care plan, including essential drugs for HIV-related illness, and a rational plan for the family or community-based care and support of AIDS survivors, including orphans.

4. By supporting appropriate and relevant AIDS research.

Research is a necessary component for the development of knowledge towards understanding of the problem of AIDS in Africa and control of HIV infection. While collaboration between scientists from developed countries and those from Africa should continue to be promoted and supported, it is important to strengthen and promote research capacity in Africa. AIDS research should be directed towards the specificity of the AIDS problems in Africa.

There should be a mechanism in place to ensure coordination of AIDS research between countries and that an ethical code is in place.

Efforts should also be aimed at researching into normal herbs since some have been shown to carry potency.

Target: By the end of 1993, we will have endorsed a national plan of action for the promotion and coordination of AIDS research in our countries including an operational ethical code in AIDS research.

5. By using our leadership position to ensure that all sectors of society work together to tackle the AIDS epidemic.

We must see to it that each and every sector, private and governmental, understands what it stands to lose because of AIDS and its socioeconomic repercussions, and consequently how it can benefit from and contribute to effective AIDS prevention and control. We must direct ministers from each sector to develop and implement the relevant plans and provide the necessary resources. To take but a few examples, the ministry responsible for health must play a key role in developing appropriate strategies for behavior change and in preventing the spread of HIV through infected blood or unsterilized needles and skin-piercing equipment, as well as in patient care and in surveillance of the epidemic: sustainability must be ensured through strengthening of all health infrastructures and the integration of all health programmes. The ministry responsible for labour must undertake studies of the impact of AIDS on labour availability and plan of AIDS education at the workplace; the ministry responsible for education must develop school curricula for age and culture-specific AIDS education; the ministry responsible for social affairs must design appropriate educational and condom supply programmes for clients and workers in the commercial sex trade. Finally, we must reach out to community-based and other non-governmental organizations, which have been a mainstay of AIDS prevention and care since the start of the epidemic, and ensure that NGOs are part of the national AIDS programme.

Target: By the end of 1993, we will have ensured that every sector has worked out a plan, and allocated funds to it, that takes into account the sectoral implications and consequences of AIDS, and will have established an effective high-level mechanism for the multisectoral coordination of the planned activities.

6. We must make AIDS a top priority for external resource allocation so that our continent benefits from maximum international cooperation and solidarity in overcoming the epidemic and its impact.

Financial requirements for AIDS prevention, care and control will place a heavy burden on countries around the world, developed and developing, but the gap between the resources needed and those available will be especially wide in Africa, against the background of the continent's heavy foreign debt, famine and other diseases. The AIDS epidemic is certain to place a drain on Africa's health care resources, decimate its workforce, reduce industrial and agricultural production, and result in loss of educated professionals, consumers and purchasing power. A Plan of Action for Africa must be developed, costed and presented to the private sector, NGOs, philanthropic foundations and trusts, development assistance agencies of wealthier nations and international organizations such as WHO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and others. At the same time, we must help ensure solidarity in the sharing of knowledge. We must see to it that local public opinion understands how important it is for Africa to participate on an equal footing with the industrialized countries in the global research effort to find effective drugs and vaccines against AIDS. Active participation in the process of research and development will help ensure that the products of research are both appropriate for and accessible to Africa.

Target: By the end of 1994, we will have collaborated in and produced a consolidated Plan of Action for Africa to attract the financing needed for controlling AIDS and containing the epidemic's consequences, and will begin to promote this Plan of Action at all international and donor fora.

**AHG/Dec.1 (XXVIII)**

**Decision on a Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Gravely concerned* with the proliferation of conflicts in Africa and the immense suffering which they have brought to the people of Africa, as well as their adverse implications for the security and stability of Africa and the socioeconomic development of the continent,

*Recalling* that it was in the light of this concern that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in its Declaration on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in African and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, adopted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 1990, expressed the need to renew their determination to work together towards the peaceful and speedy resolution of all the conflicts on the continent,

*Convinced*, therefore, of the need to take appropriate measures aimed at conflict prevention, management and resolution within the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter,

*Having considered* the report of the Council of Ministers on its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on conflicts and his proposal for a mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution,

*Decides:*

1. *To adopt*, in principle, the establishment, within the framework of the OAU and in keeping with the objectives and principles of the Charter, a Mechanism for Preventing, Managing and Resolving Conflicts in Africa;
2. *To request* the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Bureau of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, to undertake an in-depth study on all aspects relating to such a mechanism including institutional and operational details as well as its financing;
3. *To invite* all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, as soon as possible, their views, comments and proposals on the proposed mechanism;
4. *To request* the Council of Ministers in the light of the study to be undertaken by the Secretary-General and of the views, comments and proposals of Member States, to elaborate concrete recommendations on the proposed mechanism, and submit them for the consideration and decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session.

**AHG/Dec.2 (XXVIII)**

**Decision on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Having considered* the report of the Council of Ministers on its Fifty-sixth Ordinary Session on the subject of industrial development for Africa,



*Decides to:*

- (a) *Endorses* the Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA);
- (b) *Supports* the decision of the ECA Conference of Ministers of April 1992, calling on the United Nations General Assembly to endorse the Programme for the Second IDDA;
- (c) *Further supports* the decision taken by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO in November 1991, on the Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
- (d) *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Director-General of UNIDO, to support the effort of African countries and organizations, to implement the Programme for the Second IDDA and to submit periodic reports to the Council on the matter.

**AHG/Res.206 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Recalling* the signing of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community in Abuja, Nigeria, on 3 June 1991,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the Lagos Plan of Action, its Final Act and those of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Recalling further* its earlier resolutions on the African Economic Community, namely Resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII), AHG/Res.179 (XXV), AHG/Res.190 (XXVI) and AHG/Res.205 (XXVII),

*Bearing in mind* the statement made by the Secretary-General of the OAU and particularly the call made to all Member States which have not yet ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, to do so as soon as possible,

*Noting with satisfaction* the report of the Secretary-General of the OAU on the progress made in the implementation of the Treaty and the preparation of protocols to be annexed to the Treaty,

*Reaffirming further* the urgent need to rationalize the existing intergovernmental organizations dealing with economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Also welcoming* Decision No. A/Doc.12.7/91 of the Fourteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS of July 1991 which designated ECOWAS as the sole Economic Community in West Africa for the achievement of regional economic integration,

*Welcoming* Resolution No. PTA/AUTH./X/4 Annex 1, of the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Authority of Member States of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) of January 1992 to transform the PTA into a Common Market for Eastern and Southern African by merging PTA and SADCC,

*Mindful* of the need for other regions which have not yet adopted similar decisions as mentioned above, to do so in order to avoid wasteful duplication of efforts in economic integration processes,

*Recalling* earlier calls on the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB to further strengthen their cooperation by the formulation of concrete joint programmes for the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Aware* that there are other international organizations which are carrying out economic integration and cooperation programmes and other related activities in Africa, and that these should render support to the OAU General Secretariat in the implementation of the Treaty and in the preparation of its protocols within the framework of the work programme of the Joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat,

1. *Congratulates* the Member States which have already ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and calls upon those which have not yet done so, to expedite the ratification of the Treaty in order to accelerate and consolidate African economic integration and cooperation;
2. *Calls on* all Member States to undertake the popularization of the Treaty at the national level and to increase the awareness of the importance of regional economic integration and cooperation of Africa;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB to draw up a joint work programme for the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and the preparation of relevant protocols, and to submit periodic reports thereon to OAU Summits through the Permanent Steering Committee and the OAU Council of Ministers accordingly;
4. *Expresses our appreciation* to the UNDP for its support to the OAU in relation to the establishment of the African Economic Community during the Fourth Programme Cycle, and requests the latter to continue to do so for the implementation of the Treaty and its protocols by providing adequate financial and human resources in a coordinated manner within the framework of programmes agreed upon by the Joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat;
5. *Appeals* to international organizations, funding agencies and particularly the UNDP and other agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to support Africa's economic cooperation and integration programmes within the framework of priorities set by the Regional Economic Communities themselves;
6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB to work closely with OAU Member States, and the Executive Heads of the Regional Economic Communities in order to rationalize African intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and to submit periodic joint reports thereon to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU;
7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the current Chairmen of the existing Regional Economic Communities in Africa and requests them to further enhance the rationalization of African IGOs, in their respective regions in order to ensure optimal utilization of resources, avoid duplication and put the Regional Economic Communities on a sound foundation on which the African Economic Community shall stand;
8. *Pays tribute* to the outgoing Chairman of the OAU, H.E. General Ibrahim Badamasi Babaginda, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the tremendous efforts he made during his Chairmanship in promoting the objectives of the African Economic Community on the continent and in international fora;
9. *Mandates* the current Chairman of the OAU, H.E. President Abdou Diouf, in consultation with his colleagues, to provide the political impetus towards the implementation of the Treaty and this resolution;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to take urgent measures to accelerate the preparation of the additional draft protocols to the Treaty particularly those whose importance had been stressed by the Permanent Steering Committee;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government periodically.

**AHG/Res. 207 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Considering* the annual activity report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, submitted by the Chairman, Dr. Ibrahim A. Badawi El Sheikh, in conformity with Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling* that the Charter of the Organization of African Unity declares that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are essential objectives for the achievement of the legitimate aspirations by the African peoples,

*Recalling also* the entry into force of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on 26 October 1986 and the Declaration on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in Africa and the Ongoing Changes in the World, adopted by the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 1990,

*Convinced* of the ability of the African Commission on Human Peoples' Rights in Africa and hence the importance of providing it with all possible human and material resources it needs to carry out its work,

*Considering* that pursuant to Article 1 of this Charter, the Member States of the Organization of African Unity, parties to the present Charter, shall recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in this Charter and shall undertake to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them,

**A. Fifth Annual Report on the Activities of the Commission**

1. *Underlines* the importance of ensuring respect for human and peoples' rights with the view of enhancing peace, stability and development in Africa;
2. *Reaffirms* the necessity of promoting popular participation in the process of government and development in the context of a political atmosphere which guarantees human rights and the observance of the rule of law;
3. *Commends* the cooperation of the African States with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in the implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to consider, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters, possible ways and means to respond to the requirements of the African Commission to implement its programme of activities;
5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Fifth Annual Report on the Activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and authorizes its publication;

**B. Overdue Reports**

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the States parties which have submitted their initial periodic reports, namely Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Cape Verde and Gambia;

2. *Urges* the States parties to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights which have not yet submitted their initial reports to submit them as soon as possible;
3. *Requests* that the States should report not only on legislative measures but also on other measures taken to give effect to each of the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and on the problems encountered in giving effect to these rights and freedoms;
4. *Encourages* States parties which encounter difficulties in preparing and submitting their periodic reports to seek help as soon as possible from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights which will arrange for assistance in this task through its own or other resources;

C. Promotional Activities

1. *Urges* all States parties to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights to reflect the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed by the African Charter in their law and practice;
2. *Requests* that all States parties should implement Article 26 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights by establishing national institutions with responsibility for promoting and protecting human and peoples' rights where they do not exist and strengthening all such institutions;
3. *Further requests* that all Member States should implement Article 25 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights by ensuring, inter alia, that human rights is included in the curriculum at all levels of public and private education and in the training of all law enforcement officials;
4. *Invites* States parties to ensure that the rights of individuals to receive information and to freedom of expression recognized and guaranteed by Article 9 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is fully respected;
5. *Calls upon* all States parties to report on these questions in their periodic reports to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;
6. *Requests* the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to report on the implementation of this resolution;

D. Ratification of the African Charter

*Notes with satisfaction* that many Member States of the OAU have ratified the Charter and calls on those which have not yet acceded to it to do so as soon as possible.

**AHG/Res.208 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the Summit on the Economic Promotion of Rural Women  
(Presented by Senegal)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/78 on "Improving the Situation of Women in Rural Areas" and resolution 46/99 on the "Implementation of the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women",

*Recalling further* ECOSOC resolution 1991/64 on the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women,

*Recognizing* the critical role of rural women as food producers and architects of household food security,

*Noting, however, with deep concern* the continuing rise in the number of rural women in poverty,

*Reiterating* in this context its commitment to working to create conditions in which rural women can develop their full potential and thus foster more equitable, balanced and viable development,

1. *Welcomes* the high-level participation in the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women held from 25 to 26 February 1992 in Geneva;
2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Queen of Belgium and to the First Ladies of Colombia, Egypt, Malaysia, Nigeria, Senegal and Turkey who together launched this initiative;
3. *Commends* IFAD and other international institutions which organized and/or provided technical support for the Summit;
4. *Endorses* the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women adopted by the Summit;
5. *Underlines* the importance of ensuring effective follow up to the Summit recommendations with the minimum aim of halting further increase in the number of women in absolute poverty;
6. *To this end calls on* the international community, the United Nations system of organizations and other regional and subregional organizations to take necessary measure to implement the recommendations of the Geneva Declaration.

**AHG/Res.209 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the Goree-Almadies Memorial**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Recalling* that between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the island of Goree was a symbol of the slave trade, the site of affliction, and denial of the most fundamental human rights,

*Recognizing* that Goree has become a real centre for pilgrimage by blacks in the diaspora,

*Considering* the cultural, historic and ethnic dimension of Goree and the determination of the Government of Senegal to make it a symbol of tolerance, remembrance and particularly of dialogue between different civilizations and cultures,

*Recalling* that the World Heritage Committee approved during its Second Session held in September 1978 the inclusion of the island of Goree on UNESCO's list of World Heritage sites and that an international campaign to safeguard the island was launched by UNESCO on 22 December 1980,

*Considering* that the Government of Senegal decided to erect on the continent's farthest point into the Atlantic, a monument, the Goree-Almadies Memorial, to remind humanity of the greatest genocide in history, the slave trade, and to bring together communities involved in this undertaking of sad memories to reflect in a spirit of solidarity and international brotherhood,

*Encouraged* by the support given by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the Memorial project during the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 27 and 28 July 1986,

*Bearing in mind* the appeal of the Twenty-sixth Session of the UNESCO Conference held in Paris, from 15 October to 7 November 1991, aimed at mobilizing the international community for the Goree-Almadies Memorial Project,

*Considering* that the Goree-Almadies Memorial Project will host a sociocultural centre dedicated to the youth, an international museum for human rights and remembrance, and an international centre for research and information on slave trade, the history of the Atlantic from the eleventh to the nineteenth century and its consequences on dialogue, the quest for peace and the interpretation of cultures,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* Senegal's initiative to erect the Goree-Almadies Memorial and commends the Senegalese Government for initiating a project of such a symbolic and Pan-African dimension;
2. *Fully supports* this project which now belongs to all African States as a symbolic project celebrating the continent's regained dignity;
3. *Expresses thanks* to UNESCO and its Director-General for their contribution towards the implementation of the project and requests them to pursue their action to give the Goree-Almadies Memorial Project international renown;
4. *Appeals* to all States, North and South, black communities wherever they may be and international finance, cooperation, scientific and intellectual institutions to give active and concrete support to the Goree-Almadies Memorial Project;
5. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General in collaboration with the UNESCO Director-General to monitor the project and report to the Council periodically.

**AHG/Res.210 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the Houphouet-Boigny UNESCO Peace Prize**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Considering* the role UNESCO plays in the promotion of education, culture, science and communication in Africa,

*Considering* the priority which the Twenty-fifth UNESCO General Conference (October to November 1989) accorded the implementation of programmes in favour of the African continent,

*Considering* the decision of the Twenty-fifth Session of the UNESCO General Conference establishing in accordance with the UNESCO Constitution, the Felix Houphouet-Boigny Prize for the search for peace by the international community,

*Considering* that UNESCO remains the privileged partner of African States in matters pertaining to education, science, culture and technology development strategies in Africa,

1. *Exhorts* the UNESCO Director-General to pursue his action aimed at the strengthening and enhancing the influence of the Organization;
2. *Commends* the UNESCO Director-General for the initiative taken by UNESCO to establish the Felix Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize of which the first two laureates, Messrs. Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress, and Frederik W. de Klerk, President of the Republic of South Africa, were, during the presentation of the award, jointly honoured by the international community in the presence of President Abdou Diouf at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris in February 1992;

3. *Underscores* the importance of the international community of work for the strengthening of the universality of UNESCO through the participation of all States in the activities of the Organization and, in this regard, appeals to States which are not yet members of UNESCO to join the Organization, and to the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and Singapore to resume their membership of UNESCO within the context of the principle of universality that should govern this specialized agency of the United Nations system.

**AHG/Res.211 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution Recommended by the Contact Group on Africa's External Debt Crisis  
and the Functioning of the Follow-Up Mechanism**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Recalling* the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis adopted by the Third Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 November to 1 December 1987,

*Recalling* Resolutions AHG/Res.134 (XX), AHG/Res.150 (XXII), AHG/Res.175 (XXIV), AHG/Res.181 (XXV), Decision AHG/Dec.2 (XXVI) and Resolutions CM/Res.614 (XXX), CM/Res.760 (XXXIII), CM/Res.1110 (XLVI), CM/Res.1195 (XLIX) on Africa's External Debt Crisis,

*Recalling further* the persistent African debt crisis despite the different economic programmes initiated by Member States often not without considerable social, economic and political difficulties,

*Noting* that although rescheduling agreements offer the necessary conditions for improved productive investment climate, they are inadequate in terms of solving Africa's debt crisis,

*Recognizing* the need for an effective coordination, consultations and exchange of information among African countries, in cooperation with the creditors, in order to find fair and equitable solutions to the African debt crisis,

*Gravely concerned* over Africa's increased external indebtedness, debt-servicing burden and the persistent deterioration of the socioeconomic situation in Africa,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the African Common Position on the External Debt Crisis and its conviction of the opportunities of an international conference to resolve among others Africa's external indebtedness,

1. *Congratulates* H.E. General Ibrahim Badamasi Babanginda, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and outgoing Chairman of the OAU, for his relentless efforts in sensitizing the international community on Africa's external debt crisis;

2. *Mandates* the current Chairman of the OAU to monitor and intensify the sensitization of Africa's creditors, including multilateral institutions and major creditors with the view to persuading them to participate actively in the search for lasting solutions to Africa's external debt crisis and, to this end requests the Contact Group to continue to assist and advise the current Chairman on the execution of his mandate;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations made by the Eleventh Ministerial Meeting of the Contact Group contained in Report No. CM/1724 (LVI) on the structural reform of the Contact Group;

4. *Requests* African States to transmit to the OAU Secretary-General information relating to measures taken within the context of the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis and to strengthen cooperation

in the fields of the exchange of information and experiences with regard to debt management and international negotiations;

5. *Recommends* that the Joint Secretariat composed of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African Center for Monetary Studies (ACMS) be strengthened in order to effectively help the OAU Contact Group in the exercise of its mandate;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take every necessary measure to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

**AHG/Res.212 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the Legal Status of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Recalling* the Declaration IM/Dec.1 (I) establishing the Pan-African News Agency, and approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in 1978 (AHG 89 (XV)),

*Having considered* the recommendation made by the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Information held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 24 to 25 April 1992 to restructure the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) on the basis of the Recovery Plan presented by UNESCO, as contained in Resolution CIM/Res.1 (VI) by the said Conference,

*Desirous* to transform PANA into a viable and competitive continental news agency without prejudice to the overall continental objectives that initiated its creation,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Information to restructure the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) and authorizes the Conference of African Ministers of Information to review the legal status of PANA accordingly;

2. *Calls on* all Member States to financially, morally and politically support the continental agency during the three-year transitional period.

**AHG/Res.213 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the Strengthening of Cooperation and Coordination among African States**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Aware* of the external and internal challenges that can hinder the harmonious, serene and sustainable development of the continent and the building of a free and democratic civilian society in conformity with the legitimate aspirations of African peoples,

*Recalling* the previous resolutions stressing the need to strengthen solidarity, coordination and consultation among the Member States on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace,



*Reaffirming* its attachment to the purposes and principles stated in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the provisions of Article II, paragraph 1, Article III, subparagraphs 2, 3, and 5, and Article VI relating to the strengthening of solidarity and the non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States,

*Decides:*

1. *To call upon* the Member States to respect the principle of good neighbourliness and prohibit the use of their territories by individuals or groups which try to harm other OAU Member States;
2. *Not to allow* any movement using religion, ethnic or other social or cultural differences to indulge in hostile activities against Member States as well as to refrain from lending any support to any group that could disrupt the stability and the territorial integrity of Member States by violent means, and to strengthen cooperation and coordination among the African countries in order to circumscribe the phenomenon of extremism and terrorism;
3. *To enhance* consultations so as to make the values of tolerance, moderation and solidarity prevail in inter-African relations and avert any discord.

**AHG/Res. 214 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on the African Candidature to the Post of Director-General of FAO**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Considering* that the term of office of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will expire at the end of 1993,

*Considering* the vital importance of agriculture at the world level and its leading role in the economies of African countries,

*Considering* the negative impact of the downward trend in agricultural production per capita on the economic and social development of Africa as well as the potential of FAO for improving the situation of this sector,

*Noting* that the candidate presented by Senegal to the post of Director-General of FAO has high-level training in agronomy and agricultural economics and has also large experience in economic and international diplomatic issues,

1. *Decides* to endorse the candidacy of Doctor Jacques Diouf (Senegal) to the post of Director-General of FAO to be filled in November 1993;
2. *Requests* the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Agriculture to take the appropriate actions for the success of this unique candidacy of Africa;
3. *Invites* the Member States of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support the candidate of Africa;
4. *Gives* a mandate to the Secretary-General of the OAU to make useful contact with the Member States for the effective implementation of this resolution;
5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on this issue to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

**AHG/Res. 215 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on Strengthening the Role of African Higher Educational Institutions  
and Universities in the Development of Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Noting* the keen interest shown by Member States in the development of Centres of Excellence, Training and Research since the Council of Ministers meeting held in July 1968 (Resolution CM/Res.116 (IX)),

*Bearing in mind* the efforts made by Member States at the regional and subregional levels to promote such a development through African higher educational institutions,

*Considering* the role and place of higher educational institutions and universities in the promotion of freedom, dignity and democracy on the one hand and of economic, social and cultural development on the other,

*Aware* of the progress made in this direction but also of the constraints identified,

*Taking into account* the recommendations and conclusions of numerous meetings and consultations on the future of African higher educational institutions and universities,

*Reaffirming* that the task of African higher educational institutions and universities consists in contributing to social, economic, cultural, scientific and human development, in general, on the continent, through the training of high-level specialists and the intensification of research in the service of the community at local, national and regional levels,

1. *Requests* Member States:

(a) To continue their reconsideration of the policies, objectives, functions and practices of African higher educational institutions and universities bearing in mind the need to revitalize these institutions and render them more efficient and better adapted to the requirements of African societies;

(b) To find ways and means of assisting African higher educational institutions and universities in accomplishing their task and in discharging their duties, through the use of more adapted structures and the application of management methods which will facilitate the introduction of efficient innovations;

(c) To support the development of training and management in African higher educational institutions and universities and leave them open to various sectors of the society, particularly through the establishment of close links between them and industry, agriculture and generally the productive sectors;

(d) Promote the strengthening of cooperation among African higher educational institutions and universities at subregional and regional levels;

2. *Hails* the efforts being made by UNESCO to strengthen cooperation among African higher educational institutions and universities and to ensure their effectiveness in close cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Association of African Universities (AAU) notably under UNESCO's Special "African Priority" Programme adopted at the Twenty-fifth Session of the UNESCO General Conference held in 1989, and taking into account, the concerns expressed in the UNPAAERD and the Lagos Plan of Action;

3. *Appeals* to the UNESCO Director-General to associate the OAU Secretary-General with his initiatives in this area and the execution of the measures expected.

**AHG/Res.216 (XXVIII)**

**Resolution on AIDS and Africa: An Agenda for Action**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Considering* Document ECAMH/I (II) on AIDS and Africa: An Agenda for Action,

*Recalling* Declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXVII) on the current African Health Crisis adopted in Abuja,

*Recalling further* Resolutions CM/Res.1165 (XLVIII), CM/Res.1302 (LII) of the Council of Ministers of 1988 and 1990 respectively and recalling Resolutions CAMH/Res.11 (II), CAMH/Res.6 (III) and CAMG/Res.6 (IV) Rev.1 of the Conference of African Ministers of Health on AIDS in Africa,

*Recognizing* the seriousness and deterioration of the AIDS situation due to an increasing number of people being infected with the AIDS virus in Africa,

*Realizing* that primary prevention of infection is based on effective education with subsequent behavioral changes towards safer sexual practices which are effective strategies requiring vigorous, concerted community-based sustained action,

*Realizing* that a significant increase in orphans and urban and rural poor is emerging in Africa as a result of this epidemic,

*Concerned* that there is presently no cure for AIDS and the available drugs which only prolong the lives of AIDS patients are financially beyond the reach of our Member States,

1. *Recommends* to all Heads of State and Government:

- (i) That no effort be spared to combat this invariably fatal disease;
- (ii) To declare full political commitment to making AIDS prevention a matter of highest priority and to mobilizing all national, local, traditional and religious leaders for the fight against AIDS through individual and collective behavior change and through the adequate allocation of both internal and external resources;
- (iii) To fight against all forms of discriminatory practices and stigmatization against people with AIDS and actively protect vulnerable groups including women and children;
- (iv) To establish mechanisms that will facilitate and ensure intersectoral and intercountry collaboration and coordination as well as integration with other relevant health-related programmes for the long-term control of AIDS;

2. *Directs*:

- (i) All African ministers of health, in collaboration with other appropriate sectors of government, to develop a comprehensive plan of action which can be implemented for the prevention and control of AIDS;
- (ii) All sectors of African governments, to engage without delay in research activities related to the understanding, prevention and control of AIDS in Africa;

3. *Requests*:

- (i) The international community and all international agencies to increase their financial support and strengthen their inputs to OAU Member States in order to alleviate the overwhelming health, social and economic consequences of AIDS;
- (ii) The international research institutions of the donor community and international agencies in collaboration with African scientists to intensify and accelerate their basic and clinical research efforts in the production of effective and accessible vaccines and drugs against AIDS;
- (iii) Support OAU Member States to strengthen and develop their health services, particularly in the areas of infrastructure, equipment, training and retention of health personnel for the long-term sustainability of the AIDS effort;
- (iv) The national institutions with support from international agencies to carry out research activities in accordance with the highest ethical standards in all areas relating to AIDS;

4. *Calls upon:*

All multilateral and bilateral agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations to work with African governments for the timely implementation of this resolution;

5. *Requests:*

- (i) The Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with WHO, to encourage the implementation of the proposed agenda for action adopted by the Twenty-eighth OAU Summit;
- (ii) The Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with all Member States and with the support of WHO, and other international agencies to monitor the implementation of this resolution and report to the Twenty-ninth Summit of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.217 (XXVIII)**

**Vote of Thanks**

*We, Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992,*

*Having heard* the comprehensive activity report presented by H.E. President Ibrahim Babamasi Babangida, Chairman of the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of our Assembly,

*Having followed* with keen interest the tireless efforts he had made in ensuring the implementation and consolidation of the principles as well as the attainment of the objectives of African unity,

*Noting with satisfaction* his realistic vision of African problems, his dedication and unflinching support he continues to give to the cause of African unity, dignity and the welfare of the peoples of Africa,

*Noting with profound satisfaction* the efficient and foresighted as well as the methodic manner in which H.E. President Abdoul Diouf has conducted the deliberations of the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session of our Assembly,

*Particularly appreciative* of the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality accorded to us by the Government and people of Senegal,

*Considering* the major role being played by the Republic of Senegal towards the strengthening of African unity, promotion of peace and development in Africa, as well as the well-being of the peoples of Africa,

*Considering* the good quality of work accomplished by the Secretary-General of our Organization, Dr. Salim a. Salim,

1. *Commend and sincerely thank* His Excellency President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, Chairman of the Twenty-seventh Ordinary Session of our Assembly, for his excellent and highly enriching report;
2. *Express our profound gratitude and admiration* to President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida for his exceptional devotion in the accomplishment of his mandate;
3. *Equally express our full satisfaction* to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf for the competence, effectiveness, clairvoyance and methodic spirit with which he conducted the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session;
4. *Further express our profound gratitude* to His Excellency President Douf, the Government and people of Senegal for the warm welcome, consistent with the traditional and fraternal Senegalese Teranga, and the special attention which they accorded to us throughout our stay in Senegal;
5. *Lastly, express our sincere thanks and satisfaction* to the Secretary-General and the staff of our Organization for the quality of work done.



# **TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Cairo, Egypt  
28 to 30 June 1993**





**AHG/Decl.1 (XXIX)**

**1993 Cairo Declaration on the Occasion of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, while celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the OAU, recall with pride and esteem the historical role of the founding fathers of the Organization, their wisdom, clear vision and the historical heritage they bequeathed to us.
2. They had indeed been in the forefront of the historical achievements of the national liberation movements and in the vanguard of the struggle against colonialism and racial discrimination by founding the Organization of African Unity within the framework of interaction between civilizations and institutional unity despite the cultural, linguistic, religious and national diversity. This is the everlasting great heritage which shall always guide us in our future endeavours.
3. To them we express our gratitude and appreciation. We also salute the peoples of Africa as a whole, particularly the gallant freedom fighters for their sacrifices and efforts in the struggle for freedom, equality, prosperity and development.
4. The thirtieth anniversary provides an opportunity for us to ponder over the experiences of the past and look forward with hope, determination and optimism to the day when the leaders of Africa will meet once again to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity in 20 years time.
5. A positive projection of Africa's future requires the assessment of its past performance as well as the achievements and its shortcomings and the difficulties it has encountered. It also requires from us the renewal of our common determination and will to face the current challenges. We have indeed made achievements and with regard to the obstacles and the challenges, they have been identified in the resolutions we have adopted at various gatherings and in the declarations and other relevant documents in which our vision and strategies geared towards the achievements of our goals and objectives are elaborated. We are also committed to the adoption of common positions by consensus and to the continental unity of our peoples and nations who live in different regions, territories and islands with diverse cultural backgrounds.
6. These documents in their entirety reflect our view on such issues as independence, security, cooperation, development, economic integration, the need for collective self-reliance in achieving the overall development of our continent, promotion of human and peoples' rights and our ability to foresee the trend of the fundamental changes taking place in our contemporary world in the political and economic fields as well as in the area of information and communication between peoples and nations. We have also, with strong conviction, arrived at a series of firm agreements on Africa's economic development plans, signed the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and always followed with concern Africa's economic situation including the external debt crisis as well as our adverse multilateral trade relations.
7. While doing so, we have not lost sight of the activities and immense contributions made by our men and women of wisdom and intellect and the efforts of the continent's various organizations and institutions in this regard. Those men and women have indeed shared with us their thoughts and views on issues relating to security, stability, democracy and peace. Their contributions will be a source of pride for future generations and will form an integral part of the reservoir of global intellectual heritage acquired through international cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual respect, solidarity and peaceful coexistence. We believe that the communities of our various continents should have a collective role in shaping the future of the world without marginalization or discrimination against any given society or culture.
8. Despite the fundamental changes that have taken place in the post-independence era, and more particularly since the end of the cold war, there is still the need for establishing a close link between development, democracy, security and stability in the years ahead as the most ideal formula for fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Africa to a decent life, progress and social justice. This formula will enable us to solve

gradually the acute socioeconomic and political problems facing the African continent. It will also serve as a proper framework for the preservation of the diverse nature of our nations and societies and further enhancement of the fraternal ties that exist between our States.

9. By signing the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community at our meeting in Abuja in 1991, we have agreed on a Pan-African framework that defines the principles and objectives of African integration in the years ahead. It equally defines the areas of cooperation, coordination of activities and exchange of experiences at the national, regional and continental levels and also among regional organizations and groupings through the common will and action of the OAU, the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa) and the ADB (African Development Bank).

10. The thirtieth anniversary being celebrated at the threshold of the twenty-first century is an occasion for us to think about the future of the African peoples and nations vis-à-vis the far-reaching changes taking place in the fields of science, technology and communications.

11. We therefore renew our commitment to the principles and values of popular participation in the process of governance and democratic transformation as well as the emphasis on rectitude and accountability on the part of all those who hold public office and the principle of participation in politics by all our citizens, especially women and the youth.

12. The Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the international declarations and instruments on human rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights all stipulate that the realization of freedom, justice and human dignity are the legitimate aspirations of all peoples. Therefore, we undertake to promote the rights and freedoms of our peoples and to enhance the democratic values, ideals and institutions of our States in cultural, social, linguistic and religious diversity and on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of all African States as spelled out in the OAU Charter as well as respect for their political and socioeconomic options.

13. The achievement of the objectives of development, integration, democratic transformation and the strengthening of the democratic institutions, requires peace and stability not only at the internal level but also among African States and in their relations with the outside world.

14. Security and stability have always been our priority concern at the national, regional and continental levels for the achievement of development and integration in the socioeconomic and cultural fields in accordance with the aspirations of our governments and peoples so that Africa could become a safe continent, free of weapons of mass destruction and free of all threats and pressures. The establishment of peace and security will not only lead to the reduction of defence expenditure, but will also enable us to redirect our resources towards raising the level of production and services, augmenting the living standards of our peoples, creating more job opportunities and achieving economic growth and development. Furthermore, the establishment of peace and security will enable us to solve the problems of refugees and displaced persons, to settle the existing conflicts on the continent and to put an end to the bloodbath and the arms race with all their concomitant devastating socioeconomic and political consequences.

15. We have agreed at our Dakar meeting of 1992 that the continuation of the various conflicts on the African continent has an adverse effect on the continent's security, stability and economic development. As a result, we have renewed our determination to work in unison for the peaceful resolution of all our conflicts and stressed the urgent need for Africa to take the appropriate steps for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts within the framework of the OAU and in consonance with the principles and objectives of its Charter.

16. Finally, the future of Africa, its security and progress are linked with those of the entire world. At a time when the international relations are being reshaped, Africa cannot but as of right, participate in that exercise as a continent whose States form more than one quarter of the membership of the international community of nations, a continent with immense wealth, potential, market and culture and a population of some 700 million.

17. We look forward to the future with confidence and call upon our peoples to proceed steadily and triumphantly towards ushering in an era of cooperation and solidarity that will enable them to effectively take part in the process of shaping the new world – the world of the twenty-first century.

**AHG/Decl.2 (XXIX)**

**Declaration on the Situation in Angola**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,*

*Having considered* the critical situation in Angola, resulting from UNITA's refusal to accept the results of the democratic elections held in that country in September 1992,

*Having listened attentively* to the part of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, concerning Angola and the information provided by the Head of State of Angola on the developments in his country,

*Recalling* the peace initiatives taken by the Angolan Government and the international community, as well as the decisions of the OAU Ad hoc Committee on Southern Africa, the front-line States, SADC, PTA Summits and the relevant United Nations resolutions, namely Security Council resolutions 804/93, 811/93 and 834/93,

*Desirous* of contributing to a quick re-establishment of peace in Angola,

*Declares* as follow,

1. When the Government of Angola and UNITA signed the Bicesse Agreement on 31 May 1991, in Portugal, the whole world, particularly Africa, commended this great event which they thought could bring to the Angolan people the long desired peace, national reconciliation and democracy;
2. The Angolan people demonstrated their adherence to these noble objectives by participating enthusiastically and in an orderly manner in the legislative and presidential elections of 29 and 30 September 1992, considered free and fair by the international community;
3. Owing to UNITA's refusal to accept the electoral verdict and simultaneously with the launching of armed action against the defenceless population, and democratically elected institutions, the military occupation of villages, municipalities and communities, the indiscriminate destruction of economic and social infrastructures of vital importance to the life of the population, the Angolan people feel now that the aspiration for peace, freedom and democracy have been betrayed and now confronted with a man-made catastrophic situation, resulting from the increase of bellicose actions carried out by UNITA's military wing;
4. Thus, we renew our strong commitment to the preservation of unity and territorial integrity of Angola and reaffirm our full support for the efforts deployed by the international observers of the Troika\* for the Angolan peace process; we, also encourage them to proceed with their search for a peaceful solution to the conflict;
5. We strongly condemn UNITA for its repeated massacres of civilian populations and destruction of social infrastructures; we recommend that the United Nations Security Council impose sanctions and take concrete measures, including the closure of UNITA's representative offices abroad so as to neutralize its warlike actions and force it to accept dialogue as the only way to achieve peace;

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\* Editor's note: The French version refers specifically to the United States of America, Russia and Portugal.

6. We, urgently call on the governments of Angola's neighbouring countries not to allow the use of their territories and space as a springboard or headquarters to support the actions carried out by its military wing in Angolan territory;

7. We, commend the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and, in particular, His Excellency, President Houphouët Boigny, for the contribution he has been making towards the restoration of peace in Angola and encourage him to pursue the already initiated action by making UNITA adopt a constructive and favourable stand on peace;

8. We also praise the Angolan Government for its continued readiness to maintain dialogue with UNITA, as well as for its goodwill demonstrated in the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. In this regard, we strongly call on UNITA to resume as soon as possible the peace talks with the government, with a view to establishing a definitive ceasefire and ensure a full implementation of the "Peace Agreement";

9. We call on the OAU Member States and the international community to provide urgent humanitarian aid in order to mitigate the sufferings of the people in this country and urge UNITA not to impede or hinder the delivery of humanitarian assistance to civilian population affected by the war;

10. We express our satisfaction with the recognition of the Angolan Government by the present American Administration and encourage the Administration to proceed with its efforts to contribute, in collaboration with the Angolan Government, to the establishment of peace in Angola and safeguard democracy on the continent.

**AHG/Decl.3 (XXIX)**

**Declaration on the Establishment within the OAU of a Mechanism for  
Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993, having considered the situations of conflict on our continent and recalling the Declaration we adopted on 11 July 1990, on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, declare as follows.

1. In May 1963, when the founding fathers met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to found the Organization of African Unity, they were guided by their collective conviction that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are legitimate aspirations of the African peoples, and by their desire to harness the natural and human resources for the advancement of the continent in all spheres of human endeavour. The founding fathers were inspired by an equally common determination to promote understanding between the African peoples and cooperation among the African States, and to rekindle the aspirations of the African people for brotherhood and solidarity in a larger unity transcending linguistic, ideological, ethnic and national differences.

2. The founding fathers were fully convinced that to achieve these lofty objectives, conditions for peace and security must be established and maintained.

3. It was with this overriding conviction, and guided also by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that our countries began the arduous task of meeting the triple challenge of decolonization, economic development and maintenance of peace and security.

4. Today, thirty years later, we can look back with pride at the achievements which the Organization of African Unity has been able to make against heavy odds and the many obstacles it has had to surmount.

5. The ranks of independent countries have been strengthened; and the membership of the OAU has increased from thirty-two at its founding to fifty-two today. The frontiers of freedom in Africa have been pushed to the doors of apartheid South Africa. And even there, significant progress has been made; and we have reasonable

cause for optimism that we shall soon see the total eradication of the remaining vestiges of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

6. We, however, continue to be faced by the daunting dual challenge of economic development and democratic transformation. Our countries have made tremendous efforts both individually and collectively to arrest and reverse the decline in our economies. Notwithstanding the many serious difficulties they have encountered, and the magnitude of what remains to be done, appreciable progress has been made in the social and economic fields.

7. The socioeconomic situation on our continent remains nonetheless in a precarious state. Factors including the poverty, the deterioration of the terms of trade, plummeting prices of the commodities we produce, the excruciating external indebtedness and the resultant reverse flow of resources have combined to undermine the ability of our countries to provide for the basic needs of our people. In some cases, this situation has been further compounded by external political factors.

8. We do recognize, however, that there have also been certain internal human factors and policies that have negatively contributed to the present state of affairs on the continent.

9. No single internal factor has contributed more to the present socioeconomic problems on the continent than the scourge of conflicts in and among our countries. They have brought about death and human suffering, engendered hate and divided nations and families. Conflicts have forced millions of our people into a drifting life as refugees and displaced persons, deprived of their means of livelihood, human dignity and hope. Conflicts have gobbled up scarce resources, and undermined the ability of our countries to address the many compelling needs of our people.

10. While reaffirming our commitment to the Declaration on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World which we adopted during the Twenty-sixth Session of our Assembly, in Addis Ababa, in July 1990, we renew our determination to work in concert in the search for speedy and peaceful resolution to all the conflicts in Africa.

11. In June last year at the Twenty-eighth Session of our Assembly in Dakar, Senegal, we decided in principle to establish within the OAU, and in keeping with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization, a Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. We took that decision against the background of the history of many prolonged and destructive conflicts on our continent and of our limited success at finding lasting solutions to them, notwithstanding the many efforts we and our predecessors expended. In so doing, we were also guided by our determination to ensure that Africa through the Organization of African Unity plays a central role in bringing about peace and stability on the continent.

12. We saw in the establishment of such a mechanism the opportunity to bring to the processes of dealing with conflicts on our continent a new institutional dynamism, enabling speedy action to prevent or manage and ultimately resolve conflicts when and where they occur.

13. Now, having considered the report on the Mechanism prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to our decision on the principle of its creation, we hereby establish, within the OAU, a Mechanism for preventing, managing and resolving conflicts in Africa.

14. The Mechanism will be guided by the objectives and principles of the OAU Charter; in particular, the sovereign equality of Member States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, their inalienable right to independent existence, the peaceful settlement of disputes as well as the inviolability of borders inherited from colonialism. It will also function on the basis of the consent and the cooperation of the parties to a conflict.

15. The Mechanism will have as a primary objective, the anticipation and prevention of conflicts. In circumstances where conflicts have occurred, it will be its responsibility to undertake peacemaking and peacebuilding functions in order to facilitate the resolution of these conflicts. In this respect, civilian and military missions of observation and monitoring of limited scope and duration may be mounted and deployed. In setting these objectives, we are fully convinced that prompt and decisive action in these spheres will, in the first instance, prevent the emergence of conflicts, and where they do inevitably occur, stop them from degenerating into intense or generalized conflicts. Emphasis on anticipatory and preventive measures, and concerted action in peacemaking and peacebuilding will obviate the need to resort to the complex and resource-demanding peacekeeping operations, which our countries will find difficult to finance.

16. However, in the event that conflicts degenerate to the extent of requiring collective international intervention and policing, the assistance or where appropriate the services of the United Nations will be sought under the general terms of its Charter. In this instance, our respective countries will examine ways and modalities through which they can make practical contributions to such a United Nations undertaking and participate effectively in the peacekeeping operations in Africa.

17. The Mechanism will be built around a Central Organ with the Secretary-General and the Secretariat as its operational arm.

18. The Central Organ of the Mechanism shall be composed of the States members of the Bureau of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government elected annually, bearing in mind the principles of equitable regional representation and rotation. In order to ensure continuity, the States of the outgoing Chairman and (where known) the incoming Chairman shall also be members of the Central Organ. In between ordinary sessions of the Assembly, it will assume overall direction and coordinate the activities of the Mechanism.

19. The Central Organ shall function at the level of heads of State as well as that of ministers and ambassadors accredited to the OAU or duly authorized representatives. It may, where necessary, seek the participation of other OAU Member States in its deliberations, particularly the neighbouring countries. It may also seek, from within the continent, such military, legal and other forms of expertise as it may require in the performance of its functions.

20. The proceedings of the Central Organ shall be governed by the pertinent Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Central Organ shall be convened by the Chairman or at the request of the Secretary-General or any Member State. It will meet at least once a year at the level of Heads of State and Government; twice a year at the ministerial level; and once a month at the ambassadorial and duly authorized representatives' level. The quorum of the Central Organ shall be two thirds of its members. In deciding on its recommendations and without prejudice to the decision-making methods provided for in the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, it shall generally be guided by the principle of consensus. The Central Organ shall report on its activities to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

21. The venue of its meetings shall ordinarily be at the Headquarters of the Organization. Meetings may also be held elsewhere if so decided through consultations among its members. The provisional agenda of the Central Organ shall be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman.

22. The Secretary-General shall, under the authority of the Central Organ and in consultation with the parties involved in the conflict, deploy efforts and take all appropriate initiatives to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts. To this end, the Secretary-General shall rely upon the human and material resources available at the General Secretariat. Accordingly, we direct the Council of Ministers, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to examine ways and means in which the capacity within the General Secretariat can be built and brought to a level commensurate with the magnitude of the tasks at hand and the responsibilities expected of the organization. In his efforts, the Secretary-General may also resort to eminent African personalities in consultation with the authorities of their countries of origin. Where necessary, he may make use of other relevant expertise, send special envoys or special representatives as well as dispatch fact-finding missions to conflict areas.

23. A special fund governed by the relevant OAU Financial Rules and Regulations shall be established for the purpose of providing financial resources to support exclusively the OAU operational activities relating to conflict management and resolution. It will be made up of financial appropriations from the regular budget of the OAU, voluntary contributions from Member States as well as from other sources within Africa. The Secretary-General may, with the consent of the Central Organ, and in conformity with the principles and objectives of the OAU Charter, also accept voluntary contributions from sources outside Africa. Disbursement from the Special Fund shall be subject to the approval of the Central Organ.

24. Within the context of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, the OAU shall closely coordinate its activities with the African regional and subregional organizations and shall cooperate as appropriate with the neighbouring countries with respect to conflicts which may arise in the different subregions of the continent.

25. The OAU shall also cooperate and work closely with the United Nations not only with regard to issues relating to peacemaking but, and especially, also those relating to peacekeeping. Where necessary, recourse will be had to the United Nations to provide the necessary financial, logistical and military support for the OAU's activities in conflict prevention, management and resolution in Africa in keeping with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on the role of regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security. In the like manner, the Secretary-General of the OAU shall maintain close cooperation with other international organizations.\*

**AHG/Res.218 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,*

*Considering* the relevant provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Political and Economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Currently Taking Place in the World,

*Concerned* by the ongoing geostrategic transformations in the world and the increasing risk of marginalization of the African continent,

*Reiterating* the relevant provisions of Resolution AHG/Res.206 (XXVIII) adopted by its Twenty-eighth Ordinary Session calling on Member States to take the necessary steps to ensure an early ratification of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community if they have not yet done so,

1. *Congratulates* OAU Member States which have ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and requests those States that have not done so, to take urgent steps to ratify the treaty as early as possible;

2. *Takes note* of the Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Doc. CM/1775 (LVIII));

3. *Requests* the Joint Secretariat to exploit all possibilities to mobilize financial resources for the benefit of the Community projects and to submit an appropriate report to its next session;

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\* Reservations by Sudan and Eritrea.

4. *Calls on* Member States to organize, with the help of the OAU/Community Secretariat, national seminars to popularize the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
5. *Requests also* each of the five regions of the continent to rationalize all the existing subregional organs for economic cooperation and integration under the aegis of the Regional Economic Communities, if they have not yet done so;
6. *Further requests* each Regional Economic Community to begin revising their constituent texts in the light of the provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community if they have not yet done so;
7. *Calls upon*, the current Chairman of each Regional Economic Community to submit an annual report on the development in the activities undertaken by this community as part of the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
8. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the Abuja Treaty and urges the international community to render appropriate assistance towards its implementation with due regard to Africa's options, while ensuring that the actions proposed are consistent with the Treaty;
9. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue to lend its financial support to the General Secretariat of the OAU for the implementation of the Treaty;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a draft on the restructuring of the General Secretariat to Member States during the next session of the Council of Ministers;
11. *Finally requests* the Secretary-General, upon the entry into force of the Treaty, to convene the Economic and Social Commission provided for under Article 15 of the Treaty and to present a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

**AHG/Res.219 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on Africa's External Debt Situation and on the  
Operating Conditions of the OAU Contact Group**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session, in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,*

*Recalling* the African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis, adopted by the Third Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 November to 1 December 1987,

*Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 47/198 that calls upon creditors countries and the multilateral financial debt and debt-servicing in the developing countries,

*Gravely concerned* by Africa's increased external indebtedness, the debt-servicing burden and the persistent deterioration of the socioeconomic situation in Africa,

*Reaffirming* that Africa's external debt problem necessitates the implementation of a practical strategy to attain a comprehensive and final solution,

*Bearing in mind* the important role of the Joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat in support of the Contact Group in its contribution to the formulation of such strategy,



1. *Takes note* of the report of the OAU current Chairman on the activities of the Contact Group;
2. *Congratulates* His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and outgoing Chairman of the OAU, for his relentless efforts in sensitizing the international community on Africa's external debt crisis;
3. *Requests* the current Chairman of the OAU to continue and intensify the sensitization of Africa's creditors, with a view to persuading them to participate actively in the search for lasting solutions to Africa's external debt crisis;
4. *Requests* the Joint Secretariat, in collaboration with the African Centre for Monetary Studies and other relevant institutions, to prepare the necessary studies for the review and the reassessment of the external debt situation of Africa and invites Member States to communicate their view on the above-mentioned studies to the General Secretariat;
5. *Decides* to convene a meeting of the Contact Group at the expert level comprising experts from ministries of finance, central banks, foreign affairs as well as other experts dealing with the management of external debt, with a view to preparing appropriate recommendations on future actions on the debt situation, for submission to the meeting of the Contact Group at the ministerial level;
6. *Calls on* the international community to enhance the existing mechanisms and establish new ones so as to positively tackle Africa's debt problems;
7. *Mandates* the current Chairman of the Organization to take up the problem of Africa's debt with the developed countries, in particular the Group of the Seven most industrialized countries during its next meeting in July 1993 in Tokyo, with a view to adopting new initiatives with the most effective solutions to Africa's external debt problems;
8. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to implement the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

**AHG/Res.220 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on Membership Support of the Financial Strength of the African Development Bank**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,*

*Conscious* of the primary importance of self-help among Member States of the Organization in the efforts to foster the individual and collective economic and social growth of the Member States,

*Recalling* that the African Development Bank was created by the Organization's Member States to function as a continental financial instrument for development,

*Noting with justifiable pride* the remarkable and durable successes of the Bank, both in the pursuit of its objectives and in the establishment of its credibility as a first-rate world financial institution,

*Bearing in mind* that the achievements of the Bank would have been impossible without the staunch support and commitment of its regional members, despite the severe financial constraints, both domestic and external, facing the majority of them,

*Convinced* that the Bank has now and in the future an even more essential role to play in the development of its regional Member States,

*Aware* that, to maintain its present financial status and deepen its impact on the future development of its regional Member States, it is essential for its regional members to give the institution maximum support in the area of the repayment of loan instalments and the payment of their periodic capital subscriptions,

*Further noting*, however, with great concern that, in spite of the foregoing, certain Member States appear to accord to their obligations to the Bank, a lower order of priority than is good for the Bank's financial credibility and the external perception of its regional membership support,

1. *Calls upon* all regional Member States of the Bank to make every possible effort to ensure that their payment obligations, particularly in respect of loans made to them by the Bank, are discharged fully and on time;
2. *Appeals* to all financial authorities in Member States to ensure that, in the allocation of external resources for settling their international obligations, the African Development Bank is accorded the highest priority;
3. *Notes*, warmly commends, and unreservedly supports the excellent initiative of the outgoing Chairman of OAU, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, for underlining the importance of these obligations in his recent communication with his colleague Heads of State and Government on this matter.

**AHG/Res.221 (XXIX)**

**The Seventh General Replenishment of the African Development Fund**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session, in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,

*Bearing in mind* the severe impact of current global economic conditions on the economies of the Organization's Member States,

*Noting with concern* the continuous diminution of the real benefits which the development efforts of Member States are bringing to their peoples, because of the general deterioration in their terms of trade and the increasing burden of their indebtedness,

*Recalling* the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER), adopted at the Special Economic Summit of the OAU in July 1985,

*Recalling also* the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1992,

*Convinced* that these plans, excellent in themselves and as to their intentions, may prove impossible to implement fully and satisfactorily in the face of the present serious shortage of concessionary resources for financing the development efforts requiring to be undertaken in their implementation,

*Noting with satisfaction* that, despite severe constraints, the institutions of the African Development Bank Group, namely the Bank, the Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund have made remarkable and highly commendable efforts in facilitating positive flows of development resources to Member States,

*Grateful*, in particular, to the donor members of the African Development Fund for their sustained efforts to provide Member States with suitably concessionary resources for use in their development efforts,

*Noting* that consultations are currently being held among the donor members of the Fund with a view to instituting the Seventh General Replenishment of the Fund,

*Recalling with renewed gratitude* the unanimous pledge of the donor members, upon their admission to non-regional membership of the Bank, that this would ensure additional not substitution, in their contribution of development resources to the continent,

1. *Thanks* and warmly commends the donor members of the Fund for their sustained support of the Fund during the course of the six previous replenishments;
2. *Calls upon* them, in their deliberations on the contributions they can make to the Seventh General Replenishment, to bear in mind the magnitude of Africa's concessionary resource requirements at this critical phase in its development; and
3. *Appeals* to them, individually and collectively, to make a special effort to set the Seventh General Replenishment at a level which will correspond to a substantial real increase over the amount attained in the previous replenishment.

**AHG/Res.222 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on the Review of the Criteria for Granting OAU Observer Status**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,

*Having considered* the Report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Review of the Criteria for the Granting of OAU Observer Status (Doc. AHG/192 (XXIX)),

*Considering* Resolution AHG/Res.194 (XXVI) by which the Assembly of Heads of State and Government decided to review the criteria in question, and entrusted the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters with the task of carrying out the review exercise,

*Considering* the amendments proposed by the Advisory Committee and approved by the Fifty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (Doc. AHG/192 (XXIX));
2. *Adopts* the amendments proposed by the Advisory Committee and approved by the OAU Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.223 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on the Aids Epidemic in Africa: Progress Report and Guidelines for Action**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Summit in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,

*Considering* Document CM/1779 (LVIII) on the Report of the Secretary-General on the Six Action Point Agenda of the Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa: Progress Report and Guidelines for Action,

*Recalling* Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVIII) on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa,

*Recalling further* Declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXVII) on the Current African Health Crisis, Resolutions CM/Res.1165 (XLVIII), CM/Res.1302 (LII) of the Council of Ministers of 1988 and 1990, respectively, and Resolutions CAMH/Res.11 (II), CAMH/Res.6 (IV) Rev.1 of the Conference of African Ministers of Health on AIDS in Africa,

*Acknowledging* that among the many health problems facing the African continent AIDS is an additional burden,

*Concerned*, however, that unlike other diseases AIDS has no drugs or vaccine to prevent or cure it yet, that it is invariably fatal, widespread, and affects the reproductive population group 15 to 49 years, the backbone of the socio-economic development of our continent,

*Concerned further* that by the year 2000 cumulatively about 14 million Africans will be infected with the deadly AIDS virus causing approximately one million deaths annually and resulting in ten to fifteen million orphans;

1. *Commends* the efforts of the OAU Secretariat and its partners (notably the WHO) in putting together the guidelines for implementation of the Six Point Action Agenda and the Management Scheme,

2. *Urges* all Member States to implement all the activities as set out in the guidelines within the targeted time frames;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to assist Member States in their endeavours towards implementing the guidelines;

4. *Urges* the United Nations system and its specialized agencies, the ECA, the African Development Bank, bilateral and multilateral agencies, non-governmental and voluntary organizations to support the Africa-wide struggle against AIDS in conformity with Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVIII) on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa;

5. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to monitor, in collaboration with WHO, the implementation of the Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa, AHG/Decl.1 (XXVIII) and report biannually to the Assembly on progress.\*

**AHG/Res.224 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on the African Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy**

*The Assembly Head of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General contained in document CM/1785 (LVIII) on the current African food and nutrition crisis,

*Recalling* the reports of the various sessions of the OAU working party for the establishment of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food (June 1975, May 1982 and June 1984),

*Recalling further* document AIMCF/3 (II) the Secretary-General's report on the African food situation, of 4 to 7 June 1984,

*Recalling further* document AIMCF/4 (II) the World Food Council report on the African Food Crisis, Basis for Future Action,

*Recognizing* the seriousness of the African food and nutrition situation and the efforts of the OAU Member States towards alleviating the challenges caused by the food crisis,

*Recognizing further* the efforts of various United Nations agencies, bilateral and non-governmental organizations in assisting OAU Member States in meeting the challenges caused by the food and nutrition crisis,

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\* Editor's note: This resolution is not included in the English or French version of the collection of documents for this session on the African Union website. It is reproduced from United Nations document A/48/322.

*Concerned* that the African food and nutrition crisis is getting worse and adversely affecting all efforts for economic recovery,

*Having examined* the document African Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy,

*Noting the recommendation* of the International Conference on Nutrition and the endorsement of the Administrative Committee on Coordination/Subcommittee on Nutrition of this Strategy,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (Doc. CM/1785 (LVIII));
2. *Appeals* to the international community to continue assistance towards the attainment of the objectives contained in this document;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to officially forward the document African Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy through the Administrative Committee on Coordination/Subcommittee on Nutrition to the United Nations General Assembly for adoption;
4. *Urges* Member States to mobilize and allocate adequate domestic resources towards achieving the objectives of the strategy;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General in collaboration with the African Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development to report every two years to the Council on progress made towards the realization of the goals contained in this Strategy.

**AHG/Res.225 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on the Re-election of Professor Frederico Major, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for a Second Mandate**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,

*Attaching* particular importance to the development of human resources in the difficult context of constant degradation of living conditions of African populations and taking into consideration the need to promote a culture of peace conducive to democratic solidarity in the whole region,

*Noting with appreciation* the major contribution that the programme “Priority Africa”, launched by the Director-General of UNESCO at the outset of his first mandate, brings to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF),

*Considering* that it is in the interest of the African countries as a whole to ensure the continuity of this action,

1. *Recommends* that a firm and unanimous support be given to the renewal of the mandate of Professor Frederico Mayor as Director-General of UNESCO during the election that will take place at the Twenty-seventh Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1993;
2. *Urges* the international community to give full support to this candidature;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to transmit this resolution to the President of the Executive Board of UNESCO.\*

**AHG/Res.226 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,*

*Bearing in mind* Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVIII) establishing the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

*Recalling* the relevant OAU resolutions on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte particularly Resolution AHG/Res.193 (XXVI),

*Recalling further* the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte,

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

*Reiterating* the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government regarding the reintegration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros,

*Recalling* the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, contained in document Cttee.7/Mayotte/Rec. 1–9 (II) adopted in Moroni in November 1981,

*Taking into account* the activities being undertaken by the Indian Ocean Committee (IOC) to promote regional cooperation among its Member States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
2. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian island of Mayotte;
3. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to recover their political integrity and to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity;
4. *Appeals* to the French Government to accede to the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government in accordance with the relevant decisions of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States;
5. *Invites* OAU Member States to take every step, individually and collectively, to inform and sensitize the French and international public opinion on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte in order to bring the French Government to end its occupation of Mayotte;
6. *Appeals* to all OAU Member States and the international community to categorically condemn and reject all forms of consultations to be organized by France on the Comorian territory of Mayotte regarding the

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\* Sponsors: Benin, Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Congo, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia, Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria and Mauritania.

international legal status of the island specially as the referendum of self-determination conducted on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago;

7. *Appeals* to all OAU Member States and the international community to condemn any initiative taken by France to make the Comorian island of Mayotte participate in the activities that might differentiate it from the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros;

8. *Charges* the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU Secretary-General to resume dialogue with the French authorities bearing in mind the recent declaration made in Rome in June 1990 for a rapid settlement of the Comorian issue;

9. *Urges* the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU General Secretariat to meet in Moroni before the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU to consider possible ways and means of facilitating the convening of the Tripartite Conference;

10. *Requests* that the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte remains on the agenda of all the sessions of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States until the island is restored to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

11. *Also requests* the OAU Secretary-General to monitor developments in the situation and report to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.227 (XXIX)**

**Resolution on the African Commission on Human And Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,*

*Considering* the Sixth Annual Activity Report of the Africa Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, submitted by the Chairman Dr. Ibrahim A.I. Badawi El Sheikh in conformity with Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling* that the Charter of the Organization of African Unity declares that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are essential objectives for the achievement of the legitimate aspirations by the African peoples,

*Recalling also* the entry into force of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on 21 October 1986 and the Declaration on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in African and the Ongoing Changes in the World, adopted by the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 1990,

*Convinced* of the need to strengthen the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa with all possible human and material resources it needs to carry out its work,

*Considering* that pursuant to Article 1 of the African Charter, States parties to it are required to recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter and to undertake to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the African Charter is the first treaty that sanctions the right to development as a human right,

Activities of the Commission

1. *Underlines* the importance of ensuring respect for human and peoples' rights with a view to enhancing peace, stability and development in Africa;
2. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human being is entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy the economic, social, cultural and political development of the society;
3. *Strongly supports and encourages* the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to promote and protect human and peoples' rights in Africa, particularly in its efforts aimed at encouraging States parties to ensure strict implementation of their obligations under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights to promote and protect the rights recognized and guaranteed in the African Charter;
4. *Recommends* that States parties to the African Charter designate high-ranking officials to act as focal points in the relations between the Commission and the States as such focal points would facilitate the follow-up on the Commission's recommendations and contact between States and the Commission;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to consider possible ways and means to respond, as matter of urgency, to the requirements of the African Commission to enable it to fulfil its mission.



## **THIRTIETH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Tunis, Tunisia  
13 to 15 June 1994**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXX)**

**Tunis Declaration on Aids and the Child in Africa**

**I. Background**

*We the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,*

*Recognizing* the devastating effect facing our African people, we adopted in Dakar in 1992, Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVIII) on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa as an integral part of our earlier Declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXVII) on the Current African Health Crisis adopted in Abuja, Nigeria, in 1991,

*Having reviewed* Document CM/1780 (LVIII) on the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Six Point Action Agenda of the Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa, we adopted in Cairo, Egypt, Resolution AHG/Res.223 (XXIX),

*In spite* of the above concerted actions we resolved to undertake, the magnitude of the problem of the HIV infection and AIDS in most of our countries is on the increase especially among the African children who are the most vulnerable sector of our population,

*We take note* that,

1. Some one million infections occur annually in men, women and children and that by the year 2000, about twenty million Africans will be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
2. The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) causes sickness and despair, kills young and middle-aged adults, who are parents, the mainstay of the family, the backbone of the work force, and the caregivers to our young;
3. Children are infected by various modes of transmission and that girls are particularly vulnerable to infection by adults through sexual intercourse;
4. The positive gains in the health status of children and women brought about by successful primary health care programmes of immunization, and child survival efforts in most African States are being threatened and will actually be reversed by AIDS;
5. As a consequence of less-than-aggressive preventive efforts in the past, millions of children will die from AIDS or be orphaned over the coming decade and will require care and supportive efforts.

**II. Commitment**

Prevention is the key to slowing the spread of AIDS in Africa and curtailing its ultimate impact. Attention should also be given to care of HIV/AIDS patients, including those with accompanying illness such as tuberculosis.

Effective national HIV/AIDS programmes require broad-based, multisectoral support from all sectors of government, and we commit ourselves to undertake the following measures to protect our African children.

In the light of the foregoing, we commit ourselves:

1. To elaborate a “national policy framework” to guide and support appropriate responses to the needs of affected children covering social, legal, ethical, medical and human rights issues.

- (a) We must recognize that an effective response to the needs of AIDS-affected children requires a multidisciplinary, multisectoral response effectively coordinated to avoid duplication of effort and encourage the rational use of resources.
- (b) We must recognize that the serious effect the AIDS epidemic is having on children must be seen as a national issue, not just the concern of the communities most directly affected.
- (c) The largest group of AIDS-affected children is those whose parents have died in the epidemic. But the hardest hit communities, nearly all children – not just those whose family members have died of AIDS – are adversely affected because of the loss of people they are close to, the trauma of watching their friends become orphaned, and the effects on the community of the loss of so many of its most productive members.
- (d) The immediate policy responses should address issues related to food and nutrition, education, nurture of parentless children, medical care for the sick as well as addressing the psychosocial problems resulting from the loss of loved ones and security.
- (e) Children who are not at present infected or affected may soon join this group as the epidemic is rapidly developing.
- (f) The various actors include concerned ministries, national and international non-governmental organizations, donor organizations and, most importantly, the communities themselves. Communities have the capacity to convert rejection into acceptance and risk-taking into risk prevention. Moreover the individual capacity to act can be reinforced by a supportive community.

2. Protect young people from HIV Infection

- (a) We must recognize not only the vulnerability of young people to HIV infection but also that they provide a window of opportunity to eventually break the chain of transmission.
- (b) We must therefore encourage and develop strong prevention strategies and interventions based on, among other things, moral and ethical values of our society, appropriate sex education in schools, and as a matter of urgency plans must be drawn up to reach out-of-school youth. Furthermore, young people must be given access to reproductive health care and the knowledge and skills to avoid sexual exploitation and unprotected sex.
- (c) We must give particular attention to the prevention of transmission of infection by adults to young people, through legislation designed to regulate the age of consent and by the introduction of measures to improve the economic status of families.
- (d) In addition, we must institute measures to prevent parenteral transmission through transfusion of infected blood or use of contaminated needles and syringes or traditional surgical manipulation made with inadequately sterilized equipment. We should intensify all efforts including social mobilization and introduce legislation to discourage harmful traditional practices.
- (e) Furthermore, to prevent perinatal transmission we must institute counselling services to advise HIV-infected women.

3. Promote and support applied research

- (a) Promote research efforts based on African experience and tradition and support institutes of research in Africa working mainly in the field of determining the magnitude and extent of HIV infection among children and women and the underlying factors relating to HIV infection in order to orient our response aimed at preventing the spread of infection and alleviating its consequences on children and women.

4. Make definite and substantial budgetary provisions to meet the identified requirements for preventive programmes among children and for the care and support of those infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS.

(a) Recognizing the socioeconomic constraints to which our countries are subject and the multisectoral impact of the AIDS epidemic we shall draw on all possible resources, community, national, bilateral and international, to meet the needs of the programme.

5. Continuously monitor the epidemiological situation and the impact of the action programme and regularly evaluate its implementation in order to effect any necessary modifications or reorientation.

### III. Implementation

We commit ourselves to follow closely the implementation of this Declaration.

### AHG/Decl.2 (XXX)

#### **Declaration on a Code of Conduct for Inter-African Relations**

*We, the African Heads of State and Government, meeting in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994, on the occasion of the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of our Summit,*

*Considering* the Charter of the United Nations, particularly its provisions on security, stability, economic development and cooperation,

*Considering* the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, particularly its principles and objectives (Articles II and III),

*Considering* the Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Bearing in mind* the resolution adopted by the Dakar Summit (29 June to 1 July 1992) on the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among African States,

*Bearing in mind also* Resolution CM/Res.1389 on the right of States to decide on their political options without foreign interference,

*Conscious* of the magnitude of the challenges facing our continent and firmly resolved to face up to these challenges,

*Conscious* of the fact that it behooves us, more than ever before, to close our ranks in order to better meet the hopes and expectations our peoples have nurtured for decades,

*Considering* the proliferation of hotbeds of tension in Africa and the serious threat they pose to the stability, independence and credibility as well as to the development of our States,

*Determined* to pursue the realization of the objectives set down in the resolution adopted by the Cairo Summit (June 1993) establishing the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution,

*Convinced* of the imperative need to establish a code of conduct aimed at preventing tensions, divisions and confrontations,

*Convinced* of our duty to strengthen solidarity, consultation and cooperation among Member States, based on mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs,

*Aware* of the need to assert human and moral values based on tolerance and the rejection of all forms of discrimination, injustice, extremism and terrorism,

*Considering* that fanaticism and extremism, whatever their nature, origin and form, especially fanaticism and extremism based on religion, politics and tribalism which are detrimental to the peace and security of the continent, are unacceptable,

*Aware* that every cooperation effort is doomed to failure in an environment devoid of stability, trust and security,

*Aware also* that the time has come to take our destiny into our own hands and to seek African solutions to the problems besetting our continent,

*Recalling* that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms the faith of the international community in fundamental human rights, the dignity and sanctity of the human person, and in the equality of the rights of men and women, as well as of nations, big and small,

*Recalling also* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in its Article 29 stipulates that in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

*Recognizing* that the freedom of religious belief and its peaceful expression are a fundamental right of all human beings as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Conviction, as well as in other instruments relating to human rights,

*Recognizing further* the threat posed by movements based on religious, political and tribal extremism,

*Considering* that extremism and terrorism under the pretext of sectarianism, tribalism, ethnicity or religion undermine the moral and human values of peoples, particularly fundamental freedoms and tolerance,

*In view of* the aforementioned,

1. *We are determined* to intensify political consultations and expand cooperation in order to resolve economic, social, environmental, cultural and humanitarian problems. This common resolve and our growing independence will help overcome all kinds of mistrust, increase stability and build a united Africa;
2. *We want* Africa to be a source of peace, open to dialogue, cooperation and exchange with the rest of the world, and committed to the search for common responses to future challenges;
3. *We fully support* the United Nations and the strengthening of its role in the promotion of peace, security and international justice. We reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations principles and objectives as set forth in the Charter and condemn any violation of these principles;
4. *We reaffirm* our deep conviction that friendly relations among our peoples as well as peace, justice, stability and democracy call for the protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all our people including national minorities, and the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of this identity;
5. *We are determined* to combat racial or ethnic hatred in all its ramifications as well as any form of discrimination and persecution against any individual on religious or ideological grounds;

6. *We are resolved* to develop and strengthen the amicable relations and cooperation existing among our States and to promote friendship among our peoples. The challenges facing us can be met only through concerted action, cooperation and solidarity;
7. *Mindful* of our obligations under the United Nations Charter and our commitments vis-à-vis the OAU Charter, we reiterate our determination to refrain from the use of force or the threat thereof, against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and from any other action inconsistent with the principles and objectives of these Charters. We reaffirm that the non-respect of the said obligations constitutes a violation of international law;
8. *We believe* that our relations, both at the bilateral and continent-wide levels should be backed by a new package of concrete security measures paving the way for enhanced transparency among all States. These measures would constitute a significant step towards increased stability and security in Africa;
9. *We are determined* to cooperate in the defence of the institution of our respective States against hegemony and all other activities carried out in violation of the independence, unity, sovereign equality or territorial integrity of Member States;
10. *We unequivocally condemn* as criminal all terrorist acts, methods and practices, and resolve to step up our cooperation in order to erase this blot on the security, stability and development of our countries, which poses as much threat to us as arms racketeering and drug peddling;
11. Conscious of the fact that the peaceful settlement of disputes constitutes an essential component of the duty devolving on States to refrain from the use of force or the threat thereof or aggression – conditions essential for the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security – we pledge ourselves to adopt effective measures aimed at preventing situations of emerging conflicts through political means, including regional initiatives and to seize the Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Mechanism thereof, thereby paving the way for the peaceful settlement of any disputes that could erupt. In this connection, we commit ourselves to seeking new forms of cooperation especially in regard to exploring a range of methods applicable to the peaceful settlement of conflicts. We emphasize, in this regard, that every possible advantage should be taken of the opportunity provided by the Mechanism as defined in the Cairo Declaration AHG/Decl.3 (XXIX) of 30 June 1993;
12. *We are deeply concerned* at the tensions prevalent on the continent, and reiterate our determination to intensify our efforts towards finding just, effective and lasting solutions by peaceful means to the crucial issues needing attention, on the basis of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the OAU;
13. *We express satisfaction* at the Declaration adopted by the Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 June to 1 July 1992, the Declaration published following the Tenth Summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Djakarta, from 1 to 6 September 1992, as well as the code of conduct adopted by the Twenty-first Ministerial Session of the OIC in Tunis, Tunisia, in 1994, which condemned extremism and terrorism, and called on all States to scrupulously observe, in their relations, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and to respect the principle of good neighbourliness;
14. *We believe* that it has become necessary to set down standards and adopt appropriate measures and regulations in our respective States with a view to forestalling the use of issues related to religion or ethnic differences to encourage or carry out, directly or indirectly, activities prejudicial or potentially prejudicial to the stability of any Member State of the OAU;
15. *In this regard, we reiterate* our commitment to abide by the obligation incumbent on us by virtue of international law, to refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging or tolerating activities that are terrorist in nature or intent, and from participating in such activities in whatsoever manner, and to take necessary operational measures to ensure that Member States' territories do not serve as training camps or

indoctrination centres for terrorist elements and movements and as sanctuaries for the planning and organization of terrorist and destabilization activities directed against the territorial integrity and security of Member States or other States or their nationals;

16. *We also pledge* ourselves to conform to our obligations under international law to bring to justice or extradite terrorist elements.

**AHG/Decl.3 (XXX)**

**Declaration on the Situation in Angola**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,*

*Considering* the developments in the crisis in Angola in the light of our Declaration AHG/Decl.2 (XXIX) Rev. 1, adopted at the Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 29 June 1993,

*Having taken note* of the content of the report of the OAU Secretary-General on Angola and the information provided by the Head of State of Angola on the situation in his country including the development of the ongoing negotiation which started in Lusaka on 15 November 1993,

*Noting with satisfaction* the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of some of the concrete measures stipulated in our Declaration and its willingness to implement additional means as contained in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) in the event of UNITA not responding to the appeals of the international community to find a peaceful solution to the crisis and not showing any goodwill and the required flexibility for reaching a rapid global solution within the framework of the Lusaka negotiations,

*Commending* the continued willingness of the Angolan Government to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict as demonstrated by its formal acceptance of the proposals for national reconciliation formulated by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General and by the three observer States at the peace process in Angola,

*Desirous once again* to contribute to the rapid restoration of peace in Angola based on the Peace Agreement signed by the parties following the 29 to 30 September 1992 elections which were considered free and fair by the international community and by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, adopted in this regard on the Angola questions,

*We declare* as follows:

1. *We reaffirm* our total support for the peace process in Angola which, we believe, is the only means for a political solution to the conflict and we reiterate the need to respect the results of the elections, the only guarantee for a continuous democratic process;

2. *We commend* the formal acceptance by the Government of the Republic of Angola of the proposals for national reconciliation formulated by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General and by the three observer States at the peace process which constitutes a decisive step in concluding a global agreement during the ongoing negotiations in Lusaka, Zambia;

3. *We commend* the efforts deployed by the United Nations, particularly those of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General and the three observer States at the peace process in Angola for the re-establishment of confidence and initiatives aimed at providing the parties concerned with compromise proposals on such delicate issues;



4. *We recommend* to the United Nation Security Council to fix a deadline for the parties to honour the pertinent clauses of its previous resolutions beyond which all the measures stipulated in resolution 696 (1993) will be implemented.

**AHG/Decl.4 (XXX)**

**Declaration on Population and Development in Africa**

**Preamble**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), assembled in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994, for the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of our Summit, have once more critically assessed the prevailing socioeconomic situation of our continent and have reviewed the inextricable link between population and development. We note with concern that, our economies have been stagnating and declining, making Africa the most economically underdeveloped continent in the world. This situation has exposed our population to severe hardships and sacrifices.

2. In response to this situation, we have adopted various development strategies and plans including in particular the Declaration on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World (1990) as well as the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) (1991).

3. In spite of these efforts, our countries continue to face various difficulties as a result of an unfavourable international economic environment characterized, inter alia, by the collapse of prices of commodities of interest to African countries, the excruciating debt burden, the servicing of which is consuming a large part of our export earnings, and the decline, in real terms, of the official development assistance (ODA) to our continent. All these notwithstanding, our countries have embarked on the implementation of structural adjustment programmes and the transformation of our economies.

4. We are aware of the intricate interplay between population, environment and sustainable development and are mindful of the necessity for African States to evolve population policies and programmes to bring a balance between population growth and the capacity of our countries to provide for the basic needs of our people.

5. We have reviewed the population and development situation on our continent and wish to express our total political commitment to address them in the context of sustainable development. To this end, we reiterate our commitment to provide the basic needs of our people. We realize that this will require the full participation of our people in bringing a balance between our resources and our population growth.

6. In this respect, we wish to stress that population issues should be addressed in the wide contest of the total needs of our socioeconomic development. These issues were addressed in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action (KPA) for self-reliant development (1984) and in the Dakar/NGOR Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development (1992).

**Principles and Objectives**

7. Sustainable development requires the integration of population variables into development strategies, socioeconomic planning, decision-making and resource allocation at all levels.

8. For a successful implementation of population and sustainable development policies, infrastructure, institutions, the legal framework and human resources are required.

9. Economic integration among our countries is an essential condition for our collective self-reliance and self-sustained development.

10. Africa's efforts will require a supportive international economic environment addressing the debt burden, the terms of trade and providing adequate international support in the promotion of our development, particularly in industrialization.
11. We are committed to provide the basic needs of our population, particularly food security, drinking water, health services, education and shelter.
12. We reaffirm the rights and responsibilities of individuals and families to participate in decision-making affecting their well-being.
13. In recognition of the critical role of women and their major contribution to socioeconomic development, we reaffirm our commitment to the enhancement of women's rights, status and needs.
14. We are aware that peace, security, stability and the rule of law are necessary prerequisites for our development and the welfare of our people. To this end, we have adopted the Cairo Declaration on the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution within the OAU (1993).
15. We reaffirm our solidarity in dealing with our development and population problems. In this respect, we reaffirm the sovereign rights of each of our countries to formulate its population policies with freedom, dignity and respecting the intrinsic values of its people, taking fully into account its moral and cultural factors.
16. We commit ourselves to exert every effort to address the root causes of the problems of refugees and displaced persons, through conflict prevention, management and resolution; through democratization and the respect for human rights; and by the encouragement of voluntary repatriation of refugees to their respective countries of origin, once the conditions of their exile have disappeared.
17. We have considered the Dakar/NGOR Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development adopted by our Ministers Responsible for Population Matters and the Third African Population Conference (APC) held in Dakar, Senegal, in December 1992.
18. We hereby endorse the Dakar/NGOR Declaration and affirm that it is an indispensable population and development strategy that will take Africa to the end of this century and beyond.
19. We stress the need for a sustained effort in the formulation of explicit population policies and the design of strategies for implementing the policy measures and the associated national population programmes by our Member States. To this end, we urge our Member States to establish and/or strengthen national institutions to address, on a continuous and consistent basis, the issues of population and sustainable development and, in particular, to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the commitment made in the Dakar/NGOR Declaration.
20. We commit ourselves particularly to do all within our power to empower women to play their full role in society through the elimination of inequality between men and women, providing educational opportunities to attain their full potential, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and ensure their full access to the means of production, including land.
21. We commit ourselves to address in a comprehensive manner the development of our youth to achieve their full potential through the provision of education, counselling, support services and gainful employment opportunities.
22. We further commit ourselves to improve the living conditions of our rural population, including nomads, through specific policies and programmes designed to meet basic needs, particularly food, drinking water, health, education and shelter within the framework of our population and sustainable development policies and strategies.

23. We commit ourselves to increase in our regular respective budgets the necessary resources needed for the implementation of our population policies and programmes.
24. We urge the international community to provide our countries with the necessary assistance to achieve the above objectives and to support our efforts for the implementation of the Dakar/NGOR Declaration in particular to:
- (a) Expand our health infrastructure to ensure adequate coverage of our population in each Member State in order to adequately provide for mother and child health services and family planning;
  - (b) Assist Member States in the implementation of their information, education, communication (IEC) strategies, in service delivery, capacity-building for statistical data collection, analysis, research and reporting capabilities to enhance the management of population and development matters; and
  - (c) Review and formulate legal systems with a view to establishing the necessary legal framework to create a positive environment for the full participation of women in their own development and the development of our countries.
25. We endorse the establishment of the African Population Commission and request it to cooperate with other institutions in the implementation of population activities in Africa.
26. We encourage Member States to cooperate and exchange experiences in the field of population and development, particularly in research, statistics and policy issues, to foster collaboration among African researchers and planners in this field with the view to creating an enabling environment for the establishment and effective functioning of the African Economic Community. We also encourage the South-South cooperation in the field of population and development activities.
27. We call upon the OAU Member States to make all the necessary preparations at the national level and to participate actively at the Cairo Conference, in view of the fact that this major international event will be taking place on the African soil for the first time.
28. We wish to express our appreciation and congratulations to the Government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).
29. We express our appreciation to the UNFPA and other donors for assisting African countries in implementing their population programmes and request them to continue providing that assistance. We also request the donor countries and non-governmental organizations to increase their technical and financial assistance to population programmes in Africa.
30. We request the Secretary-General of the OAU in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA to monitor developments in population activities in Africa and to submit periodic reports to the OAU Council of Ministers and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Decl.5 (XXX)**

**Declaration on Social Development**

*We, the Heads of State and Government, meeting in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994 at the invitation of the Tunisian Government to participate in the Thirtieth Summit of the Organization of African Unity,*

*Aware* of our historical responsibility in providing our peoples with comprehensive and sustained development so as to step into the twenty-first century, under propitious conditions that enable our people to achieve their legitimate aspirations for progress and peace and contribute with other peoples to the civilization of mankind,

*Aware* of the primary role of man, as agent and supreme beneficiary of development, and the need to entrench the human dimension in all policies seeking the economic development of our countries,

*Proceeding* from our firm determination to stand up to the challenges dictated, on the one hand, by the changes affecting our African societies and their economies and, on the other, by the numerous imbalances in world economic transactions and the deteriorating volume and prices of African exports that deprived Africa of the resources it needs to finance sustained development and ongoing progress, in addition to the recurring problems caused by balance of payments of external debt servicing,

*Faced* by increasing social problems and their aggravation, such as rising unemployment, higher poverty rates, a growing illiteracy, pervasive corruption and social marginalization and the inability of family relations and traditional frameworks of social solidarity to assume their role as protectors of the vulnerable groups, and of the values, social and civilization ethics of our societies,

*Considering* the need to combat all forms of fanaticism and extremism that exploit situations of poverty, deprivation and marginalization, in order to disrupt social peace, political stability and national cohesion,

*Convinced* that human rights are an indivisible whole encompassing political, economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions,

*Convinced* that the improvement of social and economic conditions and investment opportunities in the development of human resources is an essential condition for the promotion of democratization in our countries, within the framework of conscious choices and the broadest possible popular participation, and contributes to the strengthening of social values and the achievement of autonomous development,

*Believing* in the rationale of a balanced development that takes account of the needs of the present and the requirements of the future, striking a balance between the aspirations of the present and the rights of the future generations to live in a cohesive economic, social and environmental climate, as called for by the international community in the Declaration of the United Nations World Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro,

*Considering* that both developing and industrialized countries share a great number of social problems due to the fundamental changes that occurred in the development patterns and the quality of international relations in the 1990s,

*Convinced* of the importance of the African Common Position on human and social resources development in Africa, as defined by the Conference of African Ministers of Human Resources Development, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 20 and 21 January 1994, and endorsed by the OAU Labour Commission,

*Determined* to contribute to the World Summit on Human Development scheduled to be held in Copenhagen in March 1995,

*We declare* in accordance with the Common African Position that,

1. There is need to reaffirm our commitment to human development as a basis for cooperation among States to underlie a human and social order founded on justice, dignity, tolerance and mutual respect;
2. There is need to understand the real problems of the African continent so as to identify the means whereby to solve them with the needed seriousness and draw up the sectoral and comprehensive plans therefor;

3. There is need to promote the conditions that lend themselves to comprehensive development in a climate of political stability, peace and security;
4. There is need to consolidate a democracy founded on participation, encouraging initiatives and organizational patterns that would enable our societies to influence development and rely on their own capacities so as to shield themselves against all forms of violence, extremism and discrimination;
5. There is need to take action at the national, regional and international levels with a view to mobilizing efforts in support of the educational, training, health and information sectors, and in order to eradicate the social ills, primarily poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and prevent the unravelling of the family fabric, and in order also to work out programmes that make it possible to secure the economic and social merging of the vulnerable groups, primarily women, children, youth, the elderly and the handicapped;
6. There is need to take action, in the scope of an exchange of interests among States, to consolidate all forms of joint development in favour of the progress of mankind and in order to safeguard international peace and security;
7. There is need to encourage the merging and consolidation of national development efforts in Africa so as to curb the ongoing deterioration of the terms of trade that adversely affect the African countries and to work out new forms of international cooperation that take into account the value of social efforts and the difficult conditions in which they are made and, in this connection, alleviate the burden of the external indebtedness of Africa and enable the investment of due external debts in programmes relevant to the development of human resources and for environmental purposes;
8. There is need to ensure, through bilateral cooperation programmes and those of the United Nations and other international institutions, a close relationship between economic and social development and always bear in mind that the progress of man and his optimum prosperity are the highest objective of mankind at the threshold of a new century.

**AHG/Decl.6 (XXX)**

**Tunis Declaration on the 1969 Convention Governing  
the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, assembled here in the city of Tunis in Tunisia, on the occasion of the Thirtieth OAU Summit of Heads of State and Government, take note of the fact that this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the twentieth year since it entered into force. As we take account of the refugee and displacement problem in Africa today, we consider that these important anniversaries should provide an opportunity for us to highlight the contribution that the convention has made to refugee protection and to the promotion of solutions for refugees in Africa.

One quarter of a century ago, the consolidation of nationhood, democracy, national unity, social and economic progress in our newly independent States was often characterized by strife, conflict, and political instability. These, along with the continuing liberation struggles in the remaining colonial, racially-dominated and foreign-occupied territories, led to continued increase in the number of refugees on the continent posing complex legal, political and humanitarian problems for both the countries of origin and countries of asylum.

It was against this background of the specific aspects of the African refugee problems that the keenly-felt need for a regional legal regime to complement the universal one was finally met when 41 Heads of African State and Government signed the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems on 10 September 1969 in the city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Today, the wisdom of having taken this decision continues to demonstrate itself. The Convention has ensured the very survival of the institution of asylum itself and its humanitarian character where the character of refugee flows has sometimes threatened the very fabric of brotherhood and peaceful coexistence between States. With 42 accessions so far, and complemented in turn by other regional human rights instruments such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, it continues to provide a solid cornerstone for refugee policy and State practice in the reception of, grant of asylum to, and treatment of asylum seekers and refugees, as well as for the implementation of voluntary repatriation. We also take pride in the fact that the Convention has provided positive inspiration for legal developments elsewhere, such as the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees in Latin America. We call on all those Member States who have not acceded to it to do so without further delay, and rededicate ourselves to a more effective implementation of the Convention through, inter alia, the promulgation of appropriate national refugee legislation.

While we express great satisfaction over the very positive contributions made by the Convention towards the protection of refugees in Africa and the promotion of durable solutions for them, we do not lose sight of the continuing crisis of displacement on the continent. We therefore reiterate once more our unflinching determination to eradicate the root causes of refugee flows in Africa in line with the resolutions we have adopted as well as create a more dynamic African society characterized by the rule of law, tolerance, democracy and economic and social development. In doing so, we are cognizant of the fact that Africa is host to the largest number of refugees and displaced persons in the world namely, 7 million and 15 million, respectively. In dealing with this scourge we are confident that we can count on the support of the larger international community to make our efforts successful.

**AHG/Res.228 (XXX)**

**Resolution on the Dissolution of the OAU Liberation Committee**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,*

*Recalling* the resolution adopted by the First Assembly of Heads of State and Government to establish the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in May 1963,

*Noting with satisfaction* the good work done by the Committee throughout the years in implementing our decisions, assisting and expediting the process of decolonization and the elimination of apartheid,

*Gratified* to note that out of twenty-two countries which gained independence after the founding of the Organization in May 1963, eleven have attained self-determination and independence through, among other means, the direct assistance of the Liberation Committee,

1. *Expresses* its profound appreciation to all OAU Member States and the international community as a whole for the commendable role they played throughout the struggle against colonialism and apartheid;
2. *Recognizes* that the mandate given to the Liberation Committee in 1963 has been satisfactorily accomplished;
3. *Decides* to formally terminate that mandate and directs that a solemn one-day session of the Committee be held in Tanzania by the end of July or early in August 1994 for that purpose;
4. *Urges* all African Heads of State and Government, particularly those from countries which had received direct assistance from the Liberation Committee to attend that meeting;

5. *Pays special tribute* to the staff of the Executive Secretariat at all levels for their dedication and commitment which made it possible to implement the policy decisions of the Committee;
6. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, the front-line States and all other countries for providing dependable rear bases as home of the Executive Secretariat and its subregional offices as well as their effective and multifarious assistance to African liberation movements;
7. *Endorses* all the decisions and recommendations of the Sixty-first Ordinary Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as amended by the Council.

**AHG/Res.229 (XXX)**

**Resolution on the Evaluation of the Results of the Uruguay Round of  
Multilateral Trade Negotiations of GATT**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,

*Bearing in mind* the significance of Africa's participation in international commercial relations as a major source of foreign exchange that is required for financing the development of its countries,

*Concerned* about the continued deterioration of Africa's terms of trade with the industrialized countries, the collapse of commodity prices, the loss of market share and the resurgence of protectionist trade practices that characterized the international trading system since the period proceeding the launching of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations in September 1986 in Punta Del Este, Uruguay,

*Aware* that on 15 April 1994 in Marrakesh in the Kingdom of Morocco the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round was signed by the Ministers of the participating countries at the Uruguay Round,

*Taking into account* the Tunis Declaration and the resolution on the Uruguay Round of Negotiations adopted in October 1993 by the Twelfth Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/1505 (LIX) of the OAU Council of Ministers of February 1994 which requested the Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with the relevant institutions, to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the results of the Round in order to determine the overall impact on the African economies,

*Further recalling* the resolution on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations adopted in May 1994 by the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,

*Aware* of the need for the integration of Africa within the global trading system in order to foster economic growth in Africa,

*Conscious* of the importance of free trade for economic growth and employment and of the need to promote national development for job creation,

*Mindful* that there are new areas that are still open for negotiations in the coming months, such as relations between environment and trade, basic telecommunications and financial services,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Evaluation of the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations of GATT (A Preliminary Assessment)", Document Ref. CM/1839 (LX),

1. *Takes note* of the report and the preliminary recommendations contained therein (Doc. CM/1839 (LX)) and commends the comprehensive analysis embodied in the report;

2. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Negotiations and the signing of the Final Act by 120 countries on 15 April in Marrakesh in the Kingdom of Morocco, as well as the Treaty Establishing the World Trade Organizations (WTO);
3. *Expresses concern* at the prospect of a massive erosion of preferences hitherto enjoyed by the majority of African countries as a result of the Round;
4. *Urges* African countries which have not yet done so to envisage adhering to the WTO with the aim to ensure the safeguard of Africa's interests from within the new organization;
5. *Welcomes* the venue of the International Conference on Technical Assistance of African Countries, to be convened in Tunis, Tunisia, with the aim of enabling the adaptation of their economies to the new international trading system and, more particularly, to the outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations;
6. *Calls*, to that end, on the UNDP and GATT and other institutions and donors to provide the required financial support and technical assistance;
7. *Calls* on the OAU, UNECA, UNCTAD and GATT to organize regular seminars and symposia to acquaint OAU Member States with the outcome of the Uruguay Round and the mechanisms for the implementation of the agreements;
8. *Calls* for an African Common Position on the issue of the inclusion of labour standards within the envisaged World Trade Organization sphere of competence;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the UNECA, in close consultation with Member States and relevant organizations, to monitor, on a continuous basis, the impact of the Uruguay round by carrying out further the evaluation exercise and to advise the Council periodically, through the Secretary-General;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to periodically report to the Council.

**AHG/Res.230 (XXX)**

**Resolution on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,*

*Considering* the Seventh Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights presented by its Chairman, Professor Isaac Nguema, in accordance with Article 54 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling* that the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights entered into force on 21 October 1986, and that 49 OAU Member States have already acceded to the Charter,

*Recalling also* that Article 1 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights stipulates that States Parties shall recognize the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter and shall undertake to adopt legislative or other measures to give effect to them,

*Recalling further* the entry into force on 12 May 1994 of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community which complements the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,



*Bearing in mind* that the African Charter recognizes the right to development as a human right,

*Aware* of the need to strengthen the African mechanism for the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights,

*Concerned* by the situation obtaining in the area of human and peoples' rights,

*Finally recalling* the provisions of Resolution AHG/Res.227 (XXIX) Rev. 1 adopted at its Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Cairo, Egypt, from 28 to 30 June 1993,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to ensure respect for human and peoples' rights and thereby further promote peace, stability and development in Africa;
2. *Consequently calls on* States parties to the Charter to take concrete measures towards the effective implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;
3. *Reaffirms* the relevance of all the provisions of Resolution AHG/Res.227 (XXIX) Rev. 1 and appeals to all the concerned parties and people to scrupulously conform to these provisions, particularly those relating to endowing the African Commission with adequate resources to enable it to accomplish its mission and to the submission of periodic reports by the States parties;
4. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to convene a meeting of government experts to ponder in conjunction with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights over the means to enhance the efficiency of the Commission in considering particularly the establishment of an African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights;
5. *Congratulates* the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights for having appointed its Vice-Chairman as Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;
6. *Calls upon* the States parties to the Charter to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in carrying out his mandate;
7. *Appeals* to Member States to ratify the said Charter as early as possible if they have not yet done so;
8. *Strongly encourages* the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to continue to pursue its activities aimed at promoting and protecting the rights recognized and guaranteed by the Charter;
9. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Seventh Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and authorizes its publication.

**AHG/Res.231 (XXX)**

**Resolution on the African Economic Community (AEC)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)*, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,

*Considering* the provisions of the Charter of the OAU and of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Welcoming* the entry into force of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community on 12 May 1994,

*Having considered* the progress report of the OAU Secretary-General (Doc. No. CM/1836 (XL)) on the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Bearing in mind* that the entry into force of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and its implementation places additional responsibilities on the OAU Secretariat and that adequate human and financial resources should be made available to the Secretariat in order to enable it to face the challenges of the Community,

*Mindful* of the importance of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos which called for the establishment of the African Economic Community during the decade of the 1990s and the strengthening of the existing Regional Economic Communities with a view to fostering closer economic cooperation and harmonious integration,

*Noting with satisfaction* the existing working relations and close consultations between the Secretariat of the OAU/African Economic Community and those of the Regional Economic Communities, as well as between the OAU/ECA/ADB within the context of the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Mindful* of the Resolutions AHG/Res.206 (XXVII) and AHG/Res.218 (XXIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the African Economic Community,

*Reiterating* its resolve and commitment to the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community through the stages stipulated in the Treaty,

1. *Commends* those Member States which have ratified and deposited their instruments of ratification of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community with the OAU General Secretariat, and urges those which have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as expeditiously as possible;
2. *Calls upon* the OAU Secretary-General in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB to continue and accelerate the preparation of the draft protocols to be annexed to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and to submit them to the OAU Permanent Steering Committee for consideration;
3. *Urges* the Secretariats of the Regional Economic Communities to continue to cooperate with the OAU Secretariat especially during the process of strengthening their respective institutions and their integration programmes and activities within the framework of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
4. *Also urges* the OAU Permanent Steering Committee to examine the new OAU/AEC structure thus facilitating its submission by the Secretariat to the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Financial and Budgetary Matters for consideration and recommendations;
5. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources towards the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community. To this end, it designates the OAU Secretariat as the Secretariat of the continental and regional integration organization for purposes of Section XII of the Lomé Convention and requests the OAU Secretary-General to contact the European Commission with a view to securing its assistance for Community projects and programmes;
6. *Also requests* the UNDP Governing Council to allocate adequate funds for regional economic integration programmes in Africa, and further requests Member States to supplement these resources, by voluntarily allocating a percentage of their Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) towards regional integration projects and programmes;
7. *Further requests* the ECOSOCC, in its first session, to rationalize African sectoral ministerial meetings by regrouping them as Specialized Technical Committees of the ECOSOCC in accordance with the provisions of Article

25 of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and to submit its recommendations through the Council to the Assembly of OAU Head of States and Government in accordance with the provisions of Articles 15 and 16 of the Treaty;

8. *Urges* Member States to ensure the full implementation of the Treaty and to set up national mechanisms to follow up and incorporate the commitments made in the Treaty into national plans and programmes;

9. *Urges* Member States, in close cooperation with the OAU Secretariat, to continue the process of popularizing the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community at the national level in order to reach their respective socioeconomic operators, institutions of higher learning as well as their populations;

10. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to convene the first session of the ECOSOCC as soon as possible in order to adopt its rules of procedure and work programme;

11. *Further requests* the OAU Secretary-General to submit regular reports to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.232 (XXX)**

**Resolution on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1993,

*Bearing in mind* Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVII) setting up the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

*Recalling* the relevant OAU resolutions on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte, particularly Resolution AHG/Res.193 (XXVI),

*Recalling further* the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, concerning the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte,

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

*Reiterating* the legitimacy of the Comorian Government's demand for the Comorian island of Mayotte to be integrated into the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

*Recalling* the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee contained in document CTTEE.7/Mayotte/Rec.1-9 (II) adopted in Moroni, Comoros, in November 1981,

*Considering* the activities undertaken by the Indian Ocean Commission (COI) to promote regional cooperation among its Member States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;

2. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian island of Mayotte;

3. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the people of Comoros in their determination to regain their political integrity, defend their sovereignty and their territorial integrity;
4. *Appeals* to the French Government to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States;
5. *Invites* Member States of the OAU to take the necessary steps, individually and collectively, to inform and sensitize the French and the international public opinion of the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte with a view to bringing the French Government to end its occupation of Mayotte;
6. *Reaffirms* that the referendum on self-determination held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago;
7. *Appeals* to all Member States of the OAU and the international community to condemn and reject any initiative which may be taken by France to make the Comorian island of Mayotte participate in activities as a separate entity from the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;
8. *Condemns* the European Union's consideration of the Comorian island of Mayotte as a French territory and the assistance it is in the process of giving the island as an extension of the French Republic;
9. *Requests* ACP countries, particularly OAU Member States, to oppose and condemn such initiatives which violate the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;
10. *Directs* the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the OAU Secretary-General to reopen dialogue with the French Government, bearing in mind the declaration made in Moroni in June 1990, in a bid to rapidly resolve the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte;
11. *Urges* the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the General Secretariat to convene a meeting in Moroni before the Thirty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in order to explore ways and means of facilitating the holding of a tripartite conference;
12. *Requests* that the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte remain on the agenda of all meetings of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, until the restitution of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;
13. *Further requests* the OAU Secretary-General to monitor the developments on the question and present a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.233 (XXX)**

**Vote of Thanks**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Thirtieth Ordinary Session in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994,*

*Having heard* with rapt attention the detailed and documented report on the activities undertaken by the outgoing Chairman, H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, Chairman of the Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

*Having followed* with great interest the relentless efforts which President Mubarak has continued to deploy for the attainment and consolidation of the objectives and principles of the Organization, as well as the promotion of the dignity and well-being of Africans,

*Considering* the excellent facilities provided by Tunisia to ensure the success of the Thirtieth Ordinary Session, in a spirit of hospitality and African brotherhood,

*Further considering* the able manner in which H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia, Chairman of the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, has steered the deliberations of the Assembly,

*Noting with satisfaction* the lucid and far-sighted reports submitted by the Secretary-General of the Organization,

1. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, his Government and the people of Tunisia for the warm and brotherly welcome extended to all delegations of Member States;
2. *Commends and thanks* H.E. President Hosni Mubarak, Chairman of the Twenty-ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, for his detailed and documented report on the activities undertaken during his mandate;
3. *Expresses its thanks* to H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali for the clear, wise and effective manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Assembly which greatly contributed to its full success;
4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi, for having invited the Assembly to hold its next ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
5. *Expresses its thanks and appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the staff of the Organization for the lucid and well-documented reports submitted to the Assembly.



## **THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY SESSION**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
26 to 28 June 1995**





**AHG/Decl.1 (XXXI)**

**Declaration on the African Plan of Action Concerning the Situation of  
Women in Africa in the Context of Family Health**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Recalling* paragraph 321 dealing with health, nutrition and family life of Chapter XII on Women and Development of the Lagos Plan of Action and the provisions therein,

*Considering* Chapter XIII of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community which relates to human resources, social affairs, health and population, including women and development,

*Recalling further* Article 13, paragraph 3, and Article 19 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and also the provisions therein,

*Reaffirming* the provisions of the Dakar African Platform for Action and the decisions of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994,

*Appreciating* the efforts of the Ministers of Health in formulating the African Plan of Action during the Fifth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Health, held in Cairo, Egypt, from 24 to 29 April 1995,

*Aware* that African women produce over 70 per cent of the food crops in many parts of the continent and convinced that women's empowerment is the key to development,

1. *Consider* that despite their important contributions to African development, women are the first to suffer from the effects of economic recession, conflict, natural and man-made disasters;
2. *Recognize* that when the African women remain the most vulnerable, the least educated and the least healthy, the prospect of Africa's economic and human development is in jeopardy;
3. *Realize* that communities and nations share the sufferings of the women who sustain them;
4. *Reaffirm* that there is both economic value and social justice in investing in the improvement of the health of African women;
5. *Therefore declare* our total commitment to implementing the activities enumerated in the attached African Plan of Action and call upon the competent sectors in our various States, non-governmental organizations, and our partners in health development, to initiate and/or enhance the implementation of these activities in their respective areas of jurisdiction to ensure the attainment of the goal of improved health for the African women;
6. *Further call upon* Member States to provide an enabling environment for women to be involved in the decision-making process.

## Plan of Action

LIFE STAGES	RELATED PROBLEMS	STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES
Childhood (0 – 10 years)	All childhood problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Mobilize political will and public commitment to ensure compliance with United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.</li> <li>* Where appropriate, create task force or other body to monitor implementation of national plans/programmes of action following up on World Summit for Children and International Conference for Assistance to African Children.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination in access to food, education and health care (son preference)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Information, education and communication (IEC) and gender sensitization of community members.</li> <li>* Outreach by health workers to ensure equal coverage for girl children by health services (e.g., for immunization, ORT, basic curative care).</li> <li>* School feeding programmes, where feasible.</li> <li>* Compulsory education and/or affirmative action policies in schools, preferential admission for female students.</li> </ul>
	Excessive workload for girls (household tasks, including care of siblings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Promotion of labour-saving devices to reduce workload of women and their daughters.</li> <li>* IEC to modify socialization and childbearing practices with regard to boys, and encourage male involvement in household tasks (including child care).</li> </ul>
	Mutilation of the sexual organ of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Legislation to prohibit the practice.</li> <li>* Community education on health consequences of FGM.</li> <li>* Culturally appropriate/sensitive IEC to combat the practice.</li> <li>* Promotion of alternative sources of income for practitioner of FGM (e.g., traditional birth attendants (TBAs)).</li> </ul>
	Child labour and prostitution and other forms of exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Legislation to protect children's rights, including laws prohibiting child labour, and enforcement and monitoring of those laws.</li> <li>* IEC for community members.</li> <li>* Promote educational opportunities for girls (as above).</li> </ul>
	Child abuse, including sexual abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Enactment of protective legislation, and enforcement and monitoring of laws.</li> <li>* Adequate punishment of perpetrators.</li> <li>* IEC/community mobilization to recognize and combat the practice.</li> <li>* Education/training for health workers to</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* recognize and respond to signs of abuse.</li> <li>* IEC/education to encourage parents to spend more time with their children.</li> <li>* Encourage the existing and new associations and societies to protect children and women.</li> </ul>
Adolescence (10 – 15 years)	Early sexual activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Establish minimum legal age at marriage (where necessary) and enforce/monitor legislation.</li> <li>* Compulsory and free schooling for girls.</li> <li>* Punish sexual exploitation of young adolescents.</li> <li>* IEC for community (including men) on health and socioeconomic consequences of early pregnancy.</li> <li>* IEC for adolescents.</li> <li>* Use positive messages, promote alternatives to early sexual activity.</li> <li>* Address specific knowledge gaps (based on research findings).</li> <li>* Sex education, starting at appropriate age (before sexual activity is initiated).</li> <li>* Train teachers to improve their knowledge and communication skills.</li> <li>* Produce educational materials specifically targeted for adolescents.</li> <li>* Target out-of-school youth.</li> <li>* Integrate with moral/religious teaching.</li> <li>* Use traditional channels of information (e.g., aunties, grandmothers, etc) and revive traditional sanctions against early sexual activity.</li> <li>* Education/training for parents to improve communication skills for talking with teens.</li> </ul>
	Early and unwanted pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Family life/sex education (see above).</li> <li>* Ensure access and improve quality of family planning services.</li> <li>* Identify medical and social barriers to be addressed (e.g., ensure confidentiality at FP clinics, sensitize health/family planning workers to needs of adolescents).</li> <li>* Design and implement service delivery programmes specifically for adolescents.</li> <li>* Train health workers in the management of medically indicated abortion according to legislation of concerned countries.</li> <li>* Establish/strengthen community-level education, training and income-generating opportunities.</li> <li>* Rehabilitation for school drop-outs, including continuation of schooling.</li> <li>* Establish/expand peer support and counselling programmes.</li> </ul>

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	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) including AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Family life/sex education (see above), including counselling.</li> <li>* Ensure access to services for detection and treatment.</li> <li>* Eliminate medical and social barriers.</li> <li>* Outreach through youth groups, schools, etc.</li> <li>* Provision of preventive methods (condom) for those at risk.</li> </ul>
	Vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistulae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Same as for "early and unwanted pregnancy" (see above).</li> <li>* Promote delivery in health institutions for young mothers (under age 18, and especially under 16).</li> <li>* Provide access to rehabilitative services (surgery).</li> </ul>
	Malnutrition (including anaemic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Nutrition, education, for adolescents and parents/community.</li> </ul>
Reproductive Ages (15 – 49 years)	STDs and RTIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Educate women on preventive behaviour and recognition of signs of STDs/RTIs.</li> <li>* Train health workers in detection and treatment.</li> <li>* Educate community on dangers of traditional practices that put them at risk.</li> <li>* Development community guidelines for education and counselling, involve range of health and community leaders, including TBAs and traditional healers.</li> <li>* Encourage cooperation of men regarding prevention of RTIs and STDs.</li> <li>* Screen clients for risk factors before proposing contraceptive method, select most appropriate (e.g., no IUCD women with STD/RTI).</li> <li>* Establish "well-women clinics" offering comprehensive reproductive health services (antenatal, family planning, post-partum, treatment of infertility, STD/RTIs) to help avoid the stigmatization of STD clinics.</li> </ul>
	HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Hold special national congress to develop strategies for dealing with HIV/AIDS using the Dakar and Tunis Declarations and the Cairo Guidelines for Action.</li> <li>* Educate public on dangers of practices that put them at risk of HIV infection.</li> <li>* Sensitize communities on how to support HIV-positive women.</li> <li>* Educate men regarding HIV transmission, and encourage use of condom.</li> <li>* Use traditional fold media to reach people and elicit feedback.</li> <li>* Continue research (i.e. why high rate of condom breakage in Africa? New trends of</li> </ul>

		<p>transmission?).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Encourage community responsibility and involvement, parents as role models, peer group counselling.</li> </ul>
	Maternal mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Prevention of STDs and RTIs, as above.</li> <li>* Improve post-natal health services.</li> <li>* Educate communities regarding causes and treatment of infertility.</li> <li>* Set clear objectives for action, i.e. link research findings with clinical services and activists groups.</li> <li>* Change focus of discussion from "causes" of maternal mortality to operational research and prevention.</li> <li>* Establish task forces at country and regional level for follow-up action.</li> <li>* Design action programmes that respond to regional variations.</li> <li>* Promote greater community involvement using available structures (women's groups) and channels (TBAs).</li> <li>* Carry out comprehensive safe motherhood IEC.</li> <li>* Promote recognition of safe motherhood as a human rights issue throughout a woman's life span.</li> <li>* Use mass media to create public awareness of importance of safe motherhood.</li> <li>* Conduct community-based health education targeting women, families, and communities to promote appropriate health behaviour (especially recognition of signs of pregnancy-related complications).</li> <li>* Promote community involvement in dealing with obstetric emergencies (e.g., transport and communication, blood donation, etc.).</li> <li>* Provide comprehensive, high-quality maternal health services.</li> <li>* Training of health workers, especially midwives and TBAs, in clinical and inter-personal skills to improve the quality of existing services.</li> <li>* Ensure linkages between various levels of the health system in terms of monitoring, supervision, reporting (especially for TBAs).</li> <li>* Develop treatment guidelines or protocols for the management of maternal complications.</li> <li>* Provide adequate equipment and supplies for preventive, diagnostic and curative service.</li> <li>* Incorporate concept of safe motherhood into pre-service teaching curricula for health personnel.</li> <li>* Strengthen national and regional training institutions to increase their trainers, and target women in particular for training in research and</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* clinical services provision.</li> <li>* Review existing policies regarding distribution/location of health facilities and personnel to ensure adequate coverage and accessibility of maternal health services.</li> <li>* Improve the utilization of documentation for monitoring and evaluating programmatic progress.</li> </ul>
	Severe malaria illness and all consequences of anemia, low birth weight and risk of infant and maternal mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Health education to mothers that women during pregnancy are at increase risk from malaria infection with serious negative outcomes.</li> <li>* Strategies which include prevention of infections such as the use of insecticide impregnated bed nets and regular chemoprophylaxis should be incorporated in malaria control programmes.</li> <li>* Early diagnosis and treatment.</li> </ul>
	Unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Take advantage of "missed opportunities" to provide family planning, i.e. maternity wards, outpatient departments.</li> <li>* Access to all women, including unmarried women, adolescents, etc.</li> <li>* Identify and ease barriers to family planning, i.e. unnecessary requirements, economic, etc, according to legislation.</li> <li>* Integrate health care for aborted cases medically indicated in strategies of safe motherhood.</li> <li>* Consider establishment of multi-disciplinary "Safe motherhood initiative" task forces.</li> <li>* Train medical staff in modern reproduction health-care services.</li> <li>* Provide post-abortion health-care services in appropriate locations (e.g., gynecological wards).</li> </ul>
	Reproductive health and sexuality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Improve understanding of women's sexuality.</li> <li>* Train/educate health providers to understand the personal needs and constraints of each client as a means to improve the quality of services.</li> <li>* Improve male sensitivity to women's sexual needs, facilitate communication.</li> <li>* Carry out research to identify the predominant norms, values and socioeconomic determinants affecting sexual decisions, risk perception, reproductive health seeking behaviours.</li> <li>* Improve reproductive health technology.</li> <li>* Conduct research into the cause of infertility, including sociocultural factors, in concert with contraceptive methods research.</li> </ul>
	Cancers (cervix, breast and uterus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Educate women on importance of screening and identification of symptoms for early detection and treatment of disease, involve women's groups in promoting compliance with regular screening at</li> </ul>

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		<p>appropriate intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Train and educate health workers in clinical and interpersonal skills; importance of screening, identification of symptoms, and counselling.</li> <li>* Provide drugs for pain control.</li> <li>* Develop national screening programmes, including mechanisms for monitoring coverage such as the use of women's health cards and a national database.</li> <li>* Target screening efforts to high-risk groups, i.e. prostitutes and older women for cervical cancer.</li> <li>* Develop protocols for recommended age at first screening and frequency.</li> <li>* Establish/strengthen capacity for management of early lesions, where feasible.</li> <li>* Research the development of lower-cost treatment options.</li> <li>* Create regional centers for laboratory diagnosis and/or treatment of cancers.</li> </ul>
Menopause (45 – 59 years)	Problems of menopause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Education/IEC for both women and men on symptoms of menopause and explanation of the process.</li> <li>* Recognition of danger signs that are not related to menopause (e.g., neoplasm's).</li> <li>* Training of health workers to recognize menopause and counsel women.</li> </ul>
Elderly (60+)	Cancers, genital prolepses, nutritional deficiencies, including osteoporosis disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* See "Reproductive ages" above.</li> <li>* Train health workers to recognize and manage health problems of elderly.</li> <li>* Strengthen social support systems, including: facilities to provide care for or accommodation for elderly; or family and community assistance for disabled elderly.</li> <li>* Health education/IEC for elderly on adequate nutrition (including calcium), and maintenance of exercise/mobility.</li> </ul>
All Ages	Mental disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Prevention of mental disorders.</li> <li>* Establish and promote women's support groups.</li> <li>* Address causes of mental stress (social discrimination and low status, workload, marital problems, substances abuse, violence, etc) through counselling and other appropriate means.</li> <li>* Improve existing services.</li> <li>* Decentralize treatment centers.</li> <li>* Recruit/train additional staff.</li> <li>* Subsidize cost of drugs for treatment.</li> <li>* Educate, sensitize and train all health personnel regarding symptoms and treatment of mental disorders, through both pre-service and in-service training programmes.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Develop alternative community-based approaches to treatment.</li> <li>* Coordinate with other professions (e.g., social workers).</li> <li>* IEC to designative mental health problems.</li> </ul>
All age groups	Risk of malarial infection that may lead to uncomplicated to severe malaria depending on the level of immunity and transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Health education on the recognition of the disease by women to take prevention measures and seek medical care.</li> <li>* Early diagnosis and treatment and compliance of complete treatment.</li> </ul>
	Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Enactment of protective legislation and enforcement and monitoring of laws.</li> <li>* Adequate punishment of perpetrators.</li> <li>* IEC/community mobilization to recognize and combat violence, including counselling and education for men.</li> <li>* Campaign against substance abuse.</li> <li>* Train health workers to recognize and respond to problems, including referral to STD services, counselling, and legal advice.</li> <li>* Humane and sympathetic treatment of victims of violence.</li> <li>* Collection of evidence, as appropriate.</li> <li>* Establish linkages with legal system and women's groups (for support/counselling).</li> </ul>
	Occupational and environmental hazards (indoor and outdoor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Develop/define an overall policy.</li> <li>* Detection and management of environment toxins.</li> <li>* Train health workers to recognize symptoms.</li> <li>* IEC for the community to reduce or eliminate environmental hazards, taking into account traditional practices.</li> <li>* Promote the development and use of appropriate technologies.</li> </ul>
	Promotion of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Promote women, as much as possible, to decision-making positions.</li> </ul>



**AHG/Decl.2 (XXXI)**

**Addis Ababa Declaration on the Dakar African Platform for Action on Women**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Having undertaken* a critical review of the Dakar African Platform for Action: Africa's common position for the advancement of women, in the light of the grave concern for the overall peaceful, political, social and economic development of our continent,

*Committed* to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as well as the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and all other conventions, declarations and resolutions relating to affirmative actions to improve the status of African women,

*Guided* by the relevant provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, in particular Article 75 on women and development, and the primary objectives of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the year 2000 as a framework for action to promote greater opportunity for women based on the principles of equality, development and peace,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the African Platform for Action is a positive synthesis of our national perspectives and priorities which provides an indispensable women and development strategy for committed and concerted action at the national, subregional, regional, continental and international levels for the accelerated achievement of our development targets in the 1990s and beyond,

*Reaffirming* that the implementation of the African Platform for Action and the objectives of the Cairo Agenda for Action on Relaunching Africa's Economic and Social Development is the primary responsibility of African governments and peoples,

*Gravely concerned* that the situation of our continent remains precarious in spite of the courageous reforms instituted by our States in both the political and economic fields to achieve self-reliant and human-centred sustainable development based on social justice and collective self-reliance,

*Conscious* that the commitment to promote popular participation cannot be realized without the total and active participation of women, who actually make up over half of the population,

*Appreciative* of the vital and crucial role of women in an interdependent world,

1. *Affirm* our collective conviction that freedom, justice, peace, equality, and dignity are legitimate aspirations of the African women in their right to be effective partners in all spheres of human endeavour for the development, progress and peaceful evolution of our continent;
2. *Are convinced* that in spite of our individual and collective efforts towards the peaceful resolution of all conflicts and civil strife on our continent, as well as our commitment to the democratic process of our societies, there are, however, still some critical areas of concern in the development spectrum that call for urgent action to promote the role of African women and their full participation in development and involvement in the peace process;

3. *Call for* immediate consideration of all the critical areas of concern as stipulated in the African Platform for Action for Women, namely:

- (a) Women's poverty, insufficient food security and lack of economic empowerment;
- (b) Inadequate access to education, training, science and technology;
- (c) Women's vital role in culture, the family and socialization;
- (d) Improvement of women's health including family planning and population-related programmes;
- (e) Women's relationship and linkages to environment and natural resource management;
- (f) Involvement of women in the peace process;
- (g) The political empowerment of women;
- (h) Women's legal and human rights;
- (i) Mainstreaming of gender-disaggregated data;
- (j) Women, communication, information and arts;
- (k) The girl child;

4. *Strongly resolve* to chart a future based on equality, development and peace, and declare our solemn commitment to the principles, objectives and priorities enshrined in the African Platform for Action;

5. *Call for* regional and international cooperation and solidarity in order to transform the present inequitable systems and commit ourselves to work in concert by reactivating South-South and North-South dialogue, so as to institute together a more equitable international system which should also promote the advancement of the African women;

6. *Renew our gratitude* to donor countries, the United Nations and other international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, for the invaluable assistance they provided to African countries in the preparation and organization of the Fifth Regional Conference on African Women, and we appeal to them to increase their technical and financial assistance for the implementation of the Platform;

7. *Express our gratitude* to the Government and people of Senegal for having accepted to host the African Regional Conference on Women in Dakar from 11 to 23 November 1994;

8. *Invite* the Secretary-General of our Organization, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the President of the African Development Bank, to closely monitor the implementation of the Platform and to submit periodic reports thereon to the Council of Ministers and to our Conference;

9. *Hereby endorse* the Dakar Platform for Action on Women, and affirm that it constitutes the ideal framework for the effective promotion and advancement of African women.

**AHG/Res.234 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on Mobilization of Resources for Africa's Economic and Social Development**

## THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY SESSION (1995)

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Recalling the Cairo Agenda of Action for Relaunching Africa's Economic and Social Development adopted by the Seventeenth Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers meeting in Cairo, Egypt, from 26 to 28 March 1995,*

*Recalling also the General Assembly resolution 46/151 of 1990 which adopted the United Nations New Agenda for Africa's Development in the 1990s (UN-NADAF) and, in particular, the call for increased concessional flows to Africa (paragraph 29),*

*Mindful of the fact that concessional flows are of crucial importance in rebuilding Africa's economic and social infrastructure and in developing her human resources for her development,*

*Aware of the fact that the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, the African Development Fund (ADF) of the African Development Bank (ADB), and the European Development Fund (EDF), within the framework of the current review of the Lomé IV Convention as well as other multilateral and bilateral concessional flows play an important role in Africa's development, particularly for financing health, education, infrastructure, food security and other vital areas crucial to Africa's long-term development,*

*Noting that the donors are currently considering the 11<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of the IDA, the 7<sup>th</sup> ADF and the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF,*

*Noting with concern that agreements for the level of the 7<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF), the soft loan window of the ADB and the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF, have not yet been finalized,*

*Fully aware of the close interrelationship between development and the reduction of social conflict and human suffering and of the need to support Africa's own efforts to meet the dual challenge of political and economic transformation,*

1. *Urges the donor community to increase the level of the 11<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of IDA, the 7<sup>th</sup> ADF and the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF in order to maintain the momentum and pace of development in Africa and to consolidate the hard-won gains already made;*
2. *Further urges the donor community to implement fully the commitments entered into in UN-NADAF to increase concessional flows and to ensure their growth by 4 per cent annually from the level of \$30 billion estimated as minimum requirements for 1992;*
3. *Urges Member States to participate at the ministerial level in the forthcoming high-level segment of ECOSOC which will consider inter alia economic and social development in Africa, particularly the implementation of UN-NADAF;*
4. *Invites the current Chairman to approach all major donors and plead Africa's case for increased concessional resources, particularly for the 11<sup>th</sup> Replenishment of IDA, the 7<sup>th</sup> ADF and the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF;*
5. *Requests the Secretary-General of the OAU to communicate this resolution to all donors and international financial institutions and to sensitize African representatives in these fora to ensure coordinated African action.*

### **AHG/Res.235 (XXXI)**

#### **Resolution on the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Reaffirming* its adherence to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Bearing in mind* the entry into force on 12 May 1994 of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and the new responsibilities arising therefrom for the Member States as well as for the General Secretariat of the OAU,

*Recalling* its earlier resolutions on the African Economic Community, namely, Resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII), AHG/Res.179 (XXV), AHG/Res.190 (XXVI), AHG/Res.205 (XXVII), AHG/Res.206 (XXVIII), AHG/Res.218 (XXIX) and AHG/Res.231 (XXX),

*Noting with satisfaction* the working relations existing between the General Secretariat of the OAU, the Regional Economic Communities, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the specialized agencies of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* its determination and commitment to implement the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

1. *Invites* Member States which have not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, thereby joining hands with the other Member States in the integration process of the continent;
2. *Calls on* all Member States to communicate to the OAU General Secretariat their focal points responsible for the implementation of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
3. *Reiterates its appeal* to all Member States to popularize, in cooperation with the OAU General Secretariat and the Regional Economic Communities, the Treaty at the national, regional and continental levels;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to take the necessary measures to convene the Economic and Social Commission provided for in Article 15 of the Treaty, as early as possible, to examine and adopt the draft Protocols proposed by the OAU Permanent Steering Committee;
5. *Further requests* the OAU Secretary-General to convene, as early as possible, the OAU Charter Review Committee to harmonize this Charter with the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
6. *Expresses satisfaction* at the assistance provided to the OAU General Secretariat by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), and specialized agencies of the United Nations within the context of the African Economic Community, and invites them to continue to support the projects and programmes aimed at the implementation of the Abuja Treaty;
7. *Requests* the OAU General Secretariat to accelerate the drawing up of the OAU/Community Secretariat structure and to have it examined by the OAU Structural Review Committee, the OAU Permanent Steering Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters for onward submission to the OAU Council of Ministers for consideration;
8. *Finally requests* the Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to its next session.\*

**AHG/Res.236 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on the Relaunching of Africa's Economic and Social Development:**

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\* Editor's note: Paragraphs 2 to 8 were not included in the English text on the African Union website. They are reproduced from United Nations document A/50/647.

**The Cairo Agenda for Action**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,

*Having considered* the report of the Seventeenth Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Cairo, Egypt, from 25 to 28 March 1995,

*Mindful* of the need to reinforce Africa's own efforts for its economic and social development,

1. *Decides* to adopt the document entitled "Relaunching Africa's Economic and Social Development: the Cairo Agenda for Action";
2. *Urges* all Member States to support and implement fully the Cairo Agenda for Action, annexed to this resolution;
3. *Calls upon* the joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat to assist Member States and regional organizations in implementing the Cairo Agenda for Action;
4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to urgently convene as early as possible the OAU ECOSOC to follow up on the implementation of the Cairo Agenda for Action;
5. *Requests* the Council of Ministers to evaluate regularly, on the basis of the Secretary-General's report, progress made in the implementation of the Cairo Agenda for Action and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
6. *Appeals* to the international community to support Africa's efforts, priorities and programmes as spelled out in the Cairo Agenda for Action. \*

**Relaunching Africa's Economic and Social Development:  
The Cairo Agenda for Action**

I. Preamble

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995, have undertaken an in-depth and critical review of the political, economic and social situation on our continent, as presented in the Report of the Secretary-General to the Special Session of the Council of Ministers on Economic and Social Issues in African Development.
2. Since the beginning of the 1990s, changes have occurred in the world, particularly in the political, economic and social arena. These include a growing tendency, especially in the developed countries to establish, strengthen and enlarge economic groupings in the form of trading blocs such as the Single European Market; the conclusion of the Uruguay Round Agreements, the establishment of the World Trade Organization; and the further advances in information science and production technology. These developments have been buttressed by the dominance of the free market economic system based on competition, efficiency and productivity. These criteria have been emphasized in both the bilateral and multilateral conditionalities of the Structural Adjustment Programmes. Consequently, Africa must take new steps to ensure that it becomes an active partner in the world economic system. In this regard, Africa must adopt a new vision for its development and translate this vision into

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\* Editor's note: This resolution did not appear in the English text on the African Union website. The resolution is reproduced from United Nations document A/50/647.

appropriate programmes. This approach will place Africa in a position to fully participate, as a credible partner, in the world system. In this new spirit, Africa will be able to promote its fundamental interests and concerns.

3. For many years, we have adopted at the national, regional and continental levels many plans, strategies and programmes for the development of our countries, individually and collectively. Unfortunately, these plans and programmes were not adequately implemented by the majority of our countries and in some cases were completely paralyzed and jeopardized by incessant civil strife and natural calamities. To rectify this situation, African countries must take effective measures within a specified time frame to ensure the satisfactory implementation and follow-up of decisions that we have made for the development of the continent. In this context, people should be the centre and object of the development of our continent. To this end, governments should ensure the involvement of the people in the conception, implementation and monitoring of development plans, programmes and projects. Special attention should be paid to the full involvement of women in the social and economic development efforts. We should make all efforts to attract and retain African expertise and reverse the "brain drain" from our countries.

4. At the international level, numerous plans and programmes have been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and other fora with the expressed intention of providing greater support for the development of Africa. Unfortunately, the achievements in this area have been unsatisfactory due particularly to the lack of adequate external resources.

5. We are deeply concerned that the socioeconomic situation in Africa has remained precarious despite the many efforts made by our countries, individually and collectively, to lay a solid foundation for Africa's development. In all these endeavours, we have been guided by the principle of collective self-reliance in order to achieve self-sustaining development of our countries. We reaffirm our commitment to this principle.

6. These and other recent developments have prompted us to meet in Cairo in an extraordinary session. It is an opportune occasion to seriously review, analyze and reassess the root causes of economic and social problems with a view to recommending remedial measures and lasting solutions that should be taken by African governments and peoples, with the support of the international community.

7. In assessing these problems, we are convinced that Africa's underdevelopment can be overcome. Africa is a resilient continent. Indeed, Africa is a continent in transition. It has immense human and natural resources. With a strong will, more determination, planning and vision, we can make Africa an economic power that it ought to be.

8. We reaffirm that Africa's development is first and foremost the responsibility of our governments and peoples. We are determined to lay a firm foundation for a human-centred, equitable and sustainable development on the basis of sound economic policies, social justice and collective self-reliance, in order to achieve accelerated structural transformation of our economies.

9. On the basis of the above considerations, while reaffirming our commitment to the Lagos Plan of Action, we have adopted The Cairo Agenda for Action which offers recommendations for consideration and action by our governments and peoples, as well as by the international community for relaunching Africa's economic and social development.

## II. What We Can Do for Ourselves

### Democracy, Governance, Peace, Security, Stability and Sustainable Development

10. We recognize and resolve that democracy, good governance, peace, security, stability and justice are among the most essential factors in African socioeconomic development. Without democracy and peace, development is not possible; and, without development, peace is not durable. In this regard, we recall the relevance of the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU of 11 July 1990 on the

Political and Socioeconomic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World. We are therefore committed to take the following actions:

- (a) Launch programmes to promote national unity especially through the politics of inclusion and a culture of tolerance among the various segments of our people and among the countries of Africa, based on the principles of respect for human rights and dignity, free and fair elections, as well as respect for the freedom of the press, speech, association and conscience;
- (b) Ensure the speedy promotion of good governance, characterized by accountability, probity, transparency, equal application of the rule of law, and a clear separation of powers, as an objective and a condition for rapid and sustainable development in African societies. A policy of regionalization and decentralization is essential for ensuring the full participation of all the people, particularly the rural population at the grass-roots level, in their own development, and for promoting a feeling of belonging;
- (c) It is essential to clearly define the role of government and the private sector in development. Governments should make special efforts to encourage the participation of the private sector in the development process;
- (d) Take measures for the eradication of the root causes of refugees and displaced persons on our continent as well as for their speedy return and resettlement in their countries of origin and expediting the search for lasting solutions to this problem of refugees;
- (e) Give the maximum political and financial support to the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, for its effective peacemaking operations, by involving all segments of the population and mobilizing adequate official and private resources for the OAU Peace Fund.

#### Food Security

11. Africa is essentially an agricultural and pastoral continent. Yet, food and agricultural output has declined substantially since the 1960s. Consequently, most of our countries are net food importers. While civil strife, drought, desertification and other environmental factors have contributed to the decline in food production, policies which did not give enough attention to food crops are an important part of the explanation.

12. An improvement in agricultural performance is required to provide food supplies essential to raising nutritional standards and to feeding the rapidly growing population without excessive dependence on external sources. The benefits of economic growth should be expanded to the whole population, particularly in the rural areas where poverty is more pronounced. In this regard:

- (a) Agricultural promotion should not be excessively centred on traditional export commodities. Food crops, especially those produced and/or consumed by poor people should be given special attention;
- (b) Appropriate measures should also be made to develop and expand livestock and fisheries as part of the overall food security strategy and the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (1993-2003);
- (c) Efficient and standardized means of stockpiling of surplus food should be devised for use in times of famine, drought and other hardships;
- (d) Appropriate means should be made for the national management of the water resources and the protection of water against pollution;
- (e) Reforestation programmes should be vigorously pursued as a means of checking the rate of desertification of arable lands and preserving their fertility;

- (f) Current initiatives to formulate a framework for the development and operationalization of a Common African Agricultural Programme (CAAP) should be finalized as soon as possible.

Capacity-Building and Human Resources Development

13. The development of human resources is fundamental to the sustainable and equitable development of Africa. The primacy of human resources development must therefore be maintained in all African Member States economic and social policies. In this connection, the educational and training system which remain the key to economic and social development should be adapted to the needs of our societies, with emphasis on technical, scientific and technological education, thereby ensuring that education and training are commensurate with the exigencies of the labour market. Priority focus should be given to increasing Africa's capacity to implement its development plans. Human resource development also entails the elimination of gender-based discrimination. Necessary legislation needs to be passed at the national level to remove all such discriminatory practices that exist to provide for the protection of the girl child and women in Africa while extending to them equal opportunities as regards health, education, employment and other civic rights. In the same vein, the situation of children should be seriously addressed in compliance with the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as well as the Consensus of Dakar.

14. Member States should give priority in their development programmes to the basic needs of the people by developing appropriate infrastructure (such as rural roads and potable water supply), meeting basic food requirements, providing primary health services, education and skills and generating productive and remunerative employment opportunities as a means of eradicating poverty. African countries should endeavour to implement the African Common Position on Human and Social Development; the OAU Declaration on the Employment Crisis in Africa (1991); the Dakar/NGOR Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development; the Programme of Action of the ICPD (1994); the Plan of Action for the Promotion of Cultural Industries (1992); the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government on Health as a Basis for Development (1987); as well as the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development (1995). African countries should also endeavour to protect their cultural heritage as provided for in the African Cultural Charter (1976).

15. Africa's low science and technology base is highly inadequate for the requirements of modern development processes, such as agriculture and health. There is therefore an urgent need to build up and strengthen Africa's capacity in the field of science and technology if Africa is to be efficient and competitive in its production and thus participate in the increased flows of advanced technologies and globalization of production processes. African governments are therefore called upon to:

(a) Give high priority to building national and regional capacities in the area of science and technology as the basis and means for all development activities and hence create conditions for more vigorous adaptation and application of science and technology for sustainable development. Each Member State should therefore devote a minimum of 1 per cent of its GDP to the development of science and technology and foster cooperation between national and regional institutions. Special attention should be given to the strengthening of the existing centres of excellence and other specialized technical institutions;

(b) Formulate effective national policies for education and training in science and technology for development, with emphasis on liberalization of technology flows, including advanced technologies and the promotion of indigenous technologies. To this end, African experts should be encouraged to remain in Africa and contribute to its development.

Structural Transformation of African Economies  
Industrialization

16. Industrialization is of great importance as we move into the twenty-first century. Industrial development is central to structural change and transformation of African economies, to the increase in incomes and employment, to the diversification of our exports and to the satisfaction of needs of the African peoples. African



industrialization is still at a rudimentary stage, with outmoded processes and low technology input and high operating costs. In this connection, African governments are called upon to give priority attention to the following:

- (a) The formulation of a programme for industrial restructuring, recognizing the changing world economy, in particular the implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements, globalization of production processes, and the need for Africa to be competitive, if it is to participate in the world economy;
- (b) The effective implementation of the Programme for the Second IDDA and strengthening subregional and regional institutions that are capable of supporting our efforts in the fields of engineering, technology, management and standardization, and related fields;
- (c) The contribution and support of UNIDO to Africa's industrialization will continue to be crucial to our industrial development. The current extraneous attempts to abolish UNIDO and UNCTAD are therefore of serious concern to our countries. We therefore call upon all our Member States to strongly resist such attempts. In this respect, the international community is called upon to respect and fully implement commitments made in the Yaoundé Declaration adopted by the Fifth General Conference of UNIDO.

17. Member States who have not done so should formulate policies and programmes for the development and strengthening of indigenous entrepreneurial capability, with special focus on the establishment of micro, small and medium-scale enterprises so as to develop the industrial middle class which is the engine for sustained development.

#### Mineral Resources and Energy

18. In order to promote their industrial development, African countries should build and strengthen their capacity for exploration, development and utilization of the continent's abundant energy and mineral resources, and the formulation of effective cooperation policies in this regard. In particular, African countries are called upon to:

- (a) Promote the exports of high value-added mineral exports;
- (b) Encourage private sector investment in the extraction and downstream procession of mineral resources;
- (c) Encourage specialized training in mineral procession technology, mineralogy, and extractive metallurgy, foundry technology, material science and metal fabrication.

19. In Africa, a major hindrance to industrial development is the inadequacy of energy resources. The Secretary-General of the OAU, in close cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB should therefore undertake, urgently, measures for establishing the African Energy Commission, stipulated in the Lagos Plan of Action, taking into account, inter alia, the ADB Study on the African Energy Programme.

#### Transport and Communications

20. The importance of the transport and communications sector for Africa's development cannot be overemphasized. African countries have in the past accorded priority to this sector in their development plans as a sine qua non for national social and economic development as well as for the integration of regional markets. However, despite the substantial progress made over the past 30 years of concerted efforts by African countries individually and collectively, Africa's transport and communications capacity is still inadequate to support sustainable development. In view of the critical importance of this sector, especially with regard to regional integration, action must be taken immediately in the following areas for the implementation of the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II):

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- (a) Undertake reforms of the sector including granting autonomy to the operators and introducing competition in order to improve efficiency;
- (b) Encourage both private local and foreign investment, with particular attention to expanding services to the rural areas;
- (c) Organize subregional consultations on coordination of airlines operations, as called for in the Yamoussoukro Declaration on a New African Air Transport Policy (1988);
- (d) Make all efforts to complete the missing sections in the Trans-Saharan Highway. To this end, every effort should be made to mobilize the required resources to promote close cooperation and integration across the Sahara;
- (e) Establish as soon as possible the single bureau of the Trans-African Highways Authorities in order to integrate the African roads network;
- (f) Establish linkages between our telecommunications systems and RASCOM as well as with the other systems, especially the ARABSAT, in order to participate effectively in the information superhighway;

### Trade

- (g) African countries should sign and ratify the African Maritime Transport Charter so that African policies in all areas connected with international maritime transport and ports are harmonized and coordinated as soon as possible, including the harmonization of maritime legislation and regulations on the continent.

21. The Uruguay Round Agreements will certainly worsen the situation with the erosion of the preference that Africa's exports have been enjoying under the Lomé Convention and the Generalized System of Preferences as well as the negative impact of net food imports. In fact, the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements goes beyond trade to cover such issues as technology and investment flows. In recognition of Africa's special handicaps, in particular its commodity-based economy and inadequate capacities for participating and benefiting from the anticipated increases in global trade, technology and investment flows, we call on African governments to take the following actions:

- (a) Assess the full implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements, including policy, legal and administrative requirements for compliance, as well as the new market access conditions facing the exports of individual African countries;
- (b) Launch a programme to restructure Africa's exports and expand intra-African trade in particular through trade liberalization programmes. Special attention should be given to the development of tourism in view of its development potential. The RECs should play an increasingly important role in this matter;
- (c) Support and effectively utilize AFREXIM Bank. In this connection, we call on the Member States and the Board of Directors of AFREXIM Bank to make it fully operational;
- (d) National banks should also establish innovative instruments to promote trade and development; they should also cooperate among themselves.

### Environment

22. Equally important are the environmental factors in African development. The rate of degradation of Africa's environment and loss of genetic resources and biodiversity threaten the very survival of the peoples of Africa. The rapid population growth, increased poverty, displaced people as a result of conflicts, coupled with frequent droughts, have increased pressure for improved management of the environment. African countries are

called upon to give priority to the elaboration of the Protocol on Environment as called for in the Abuja Treaty and establish a national coordinating machinery to ensure integration of environmental issues into national development programmes, as defined in Agenda 21 and the African Common Position on Environment and Development.

Effective Mobilization and Efficient Utilization of Resources

23. Africa faces problems in effective mobilization of both domestic and foreign resources for its development. Domestic resource mobilization and its effective utilization have not been carried out optimally. This resulted in a marked decline in both the volume and productivity of investment in our countries.

24. To reverse this situation, African governments should take the following measures:

(a) Create an enabling environment for domestic resource mobilization so as to encourage our people to have more confidence in the economies of our countries, including setting up saving systems built on the basis of population practices and capacities, especially for rural areas;

(b) Enact specific legislation to enhance the autonomous power of the central banks on monetary policy, including monitoring of credit creation and its allocation; and the supervision and regulation of financial institutions and instruments, so as to ensure and maintain a stable macroeconomic environment leading to price, interest rate and exchange rate stability;

(c) Institute measures that increase public sector revenues through effective tax collection and government securities; and rationalize government expenditures through practices of programmes-performance budgeting, and adequate auditing;

(d) Refrain from entering excessively into internal debts as a way of financing budget deficits, particularly those directed towards speculative and unproductive activities, so as to maintain fiscal stability while promoting economic growth.

25. To promote private domestic investment in Africa, the following measures should be taken:

(a) Strengthen the country reform programmes, so as to encourage investments in productive sectors and harmonize these programmes and investment codes so as to facilitate the process of regional economic integration;

(b) Create an enabling environment that encourages human and physical investment and helps retain human capital in African countries;

(c) Steps should be taken to strengthen capital markets institutions where they exist and to create new ones where they do not exist, in order to promote equity investment and achieve internal resource mobilization and utilization;

(d) In order to enhance the capacity of the financial sector to effectively channel the resources into productive investment, governments should intensify efforts to secure the full monetization of African economies, to widen the instruments and services offered by financial institutions; and to ensure an effective link between the informal and formal sectors.

26. The foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to Africa account for only about 2 per cent in the total FDI inflows to developing countries. In order to reverse the trend and attract more FDI to Africa, measures should be instituted by African governments to ensure a favourable investment climate including the following:

(a) Provide clear procedures and rules regarding registration, protection and transferability of property rights in all their forms, and efficient enforcement of contractual obligations by the judicial system;

(b) Define clear incentives for investors in investment priorities in areas such as agro-food processing, conservation, storage, improvement of the transport and communication infrastructure, better linkages within industry and between energy, minerals and industry, with strategic targeting of both external and domestic resources towards these priorities.

27. To counter the negative perceptions about the continent and the misinformation that investors receive of Africa, governments should endeavour to undertake an information campaign by highlighting the progress in economic reform and growth in our countries.

#### Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration

28. Our review of the economic condition in Africa shows that African countries need to pool their resources and enhance cooperation, in order to achieve regional economic cooperation and integration in order to be competitive in world trade. In this respect, African countries should take full advantage of the opportunities of South-South Cooperation and forge partnerships with the countries of the South. This process can be enhanced through a firm commitment to honour the obligations we enter into in our continental and regional cooperation institutions, implement the programmes we collectively adopt and provide them with the required moral, material and financial support they deserve. Furthermore, the strengthening of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the intended building blocs of the African Economic Community (AEC) should be ensured. In order to achieve this aim, African countries are urged to take the following steps:

(a) To accelerate the process of rationalizing the institutional framework for economic integration at the regional level;

(b) For the RECs to be on a strong financial footing and secure their viability, their Member States should establish as soon as possible for each one of them a self-financing mechanism, with the support of the Joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat and a self-enforcing mechanism to ensure prompt payment of assessed contributions;

(c) In the same spirit, African countries are invited to direct financial assistance destined to economic integration activities in Africa, including the Regional Fund under the Lomé Convention to further relevant regional programmes and projects and to pay special attention to regional integration for mutual benefit in human and natural resources development as well as in the area of infrastructure, particularly, transport and communications, information, electricity grids and hydraulic power generating stations;

(d) For the purpose of ensuring a proper coordination of national sectoral policies and effective follow-up, implementation and monitoring of regional and continental decisions, African States which have not yet done so should set up at the national level a machinery in charge of all questions related to economic integration;

(e) The special circumstances of the African small island countries should be given due recognition in Africa's integration efforts;

(f) In order to operationalize the Abuja Treaty as soon as possible, Member States should adopt and ratify the priority Protocols by the end of 1997, at the latest, and take necessary measures at the national level, including integrating the Protocols into their legislation, to make these Protocols applicable by competent authorities;

(g) Member States should popularize the Abuja Treaty and all relevant documents in order to make African populations the genuine actors in the process and facilitate cross-border dialogue towards the attainment of Pan-African ideals. To this end, they must engage all media, both public and private, in their endeavours to increase awareness of the larger public vis-à-vis the aims, mechanisms and requirements of economic integration. To

facilitate the efforts of Member States, the OAU is requested to expeditiously finalize and distribute to Member States a popular version of the Abuja Treaty.

29. In order to set up the much-needed regional productive capacities, the Member States and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are urged to:

(a) Speed up African integration through the implementation of common projects that will form an integrated development pattern leading to sustained economic growth, based on common interests and mutual benefits;

(b) Formulate lists of common projects that can attract international, governmental and private investments. The projects and programmes to be promoted by the Regional Economic Communities should be under the coordination of the OAU Secretary-General;

(c) In this regard the African Development Bank is urged to play a leading role in financing regional studies, programmes and projects.

### III. What We Require from Our Development Partners Understanding, Appreciation and Support of Africa's Development Efforts

30. A new international system is evolving. This development offers a unique opportunity for the international community to agree on a set of principles governing international relations. On our part, we firmly believe that some of the most important principles include the democratization of the international system, the right of our countries to decide on their own priorities and programmes, respect for and implementation of international commitments. Member States of the United Nations should refrain from any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that create obstacles to trade relations among States. These principles should be incorporated in the United Nations Secretary-General's Agenda for Development.

31. Development aid that had been provided had not always been used for the priority programmes of countries assisted. What is more, we are witnessing an increasingly marked trend of rivalry between African governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Sometimes the governments were even robbed of their responsibilities. The NGOs should play a supportive role by complementing government efforts but, given their fragility and lack of requisite recourses, these organizations cannot assume the responsibility for the development of the continent. There is therefore an urgent need for our development partners to significantly increase resource inflows to African countries especially through official development assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment.

32. The United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF) has not received all the expected support from the international community, especially in the areas of external debt and resource flows. Specifically, the commitment to establish a Diversification Fund for African Commodities has not yet materialized. Also, the UNECA should be strengthened to fully play its coordinating role in the mobilization of the United Nations system for the implementation of UN-NADAF.

### Trade and Development

33. The recently concluded Uruguay Round of negotiations and the establishment of the World Trade Organization constitute a new development in world trade relations, with serious implications for Africa. We are seriously concerned about the potential impact of the Agreements on Africa. Our preliminary assessment of the impact of this development is that Africa will stand to lose heavily because of the stringent conditionalities imposed by the Agreements and which African countries will not be able to meet. There is a need to ensure that transparency in the liberalized world market, devoid of conditionalities and other non-tariff barriers, is applied universally and in a sustainable manner. To mitigate the negative impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements on

Africa's development, we appeal to our development partners to discuss with us those aspects of the Agreements which are detrimental to the development of our countries. In this regard, the outcome of the International Conference on the implications of the Uruguay Round Agreements on Africa, held in Tunis, Tunisia on 27 October 1994, could serve as a framework for action. Meanwhile in implementing the provisions of the Final Act offsetting measures must be adopted to obviate adverse effects that will arise from the erosion of special preferences currently enjoyed by African countries.

34. We call upon the international community to ensure that the United Nations Agenda for Development addresses the urgent development needs of Africa as one of the most seriously affected continents by the present international economic environment and support the diversification programmes in Africa and the establishment of the Commodity Diversification Fund.

#### African's External Debt

35. Africa's external debt stock and its rapid growth are a deterrent to increased non-debt generating resource flows. It diverts the resources generated by African economies already negatively affected by the continuous deterioration of terms of trade. In spite of the efforts made by African States, by adopting structural reforms and promoting alternative programmes, with the assistance of multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, and in spite of the various initiatives (Toronto, Brady, France and USA initiatives, etc.) the debt problem still remains one of the main constraints in the renewal with economic growth.

36. Africa's external debt affects negatively, in the long run, not only the African economic capacity to meet the basic needs of the African population, but also its capacity to contribute significantly to the revival of world growth, by increasing the African economic capacities to absorb more goods and services from outside, and by reversing the declining trends of transfers to Africa.

37. The need to reverse the declining trends of transfers to Africa has been stressed. Even in African countries where some progress has been registered in 1994, increased inflow of resources are still required to generate sustainable development. For this to happen, coordinated action on debt and flows from multilateral financing institutions should take place, with particular emphasis on the provision of concessional resources, through the International Development Association (IDA), African Development Fund (ADF) and the European Development Fund (EDF), which are the three major multilateral windows through which concessional resources are channeled to Africa. Furthermore, the rules of international relations should be observed, and there should be no attempt to destabilize the economies of African countries by imposing embargoes and economic blockades, freezing assets, preventing them from obtaining technology and starving them for political reasons.

38. For economic reforms to succeed in Africa, all creditors including multilateral institutions should adopt enhanced measures which should go beyond debt rescheduling. International commitment to Africa's recovery can be shown by reducing the debt burden to a point where it ceases to inhibit investing in Africa. In this regard, while subscribing to the recent Jakarta Non-Aligned Movement's Declaration on Debt and Development: Sharing of Experience, Africa calls on its bilateral and multilateral creditors including the former Soviet Union countries to enter into a dialogue in order to coordinate their efforts for identifying ways and means by which they could reduce the continent's debt burden, particularly for the current debt servicing levels. Specifically, African governments call on the G7 through the Paris Club to extend additional relief beyond the Naples Terms particularly for severely indebted low-income countries. Further, we call on the G7 to consider innovative ways to deal with multilateral debt along the lines proposed by the United Kingdom regarding the sale of IMF gold and to ensure that multilateral debt relief is not achieved at the expense of official grant financing. Within this context, urgent support and assistance from international development agencies and donor countries to war and natural disaster affected countries are particularly needed to generally move them from a state of reliance on relief and humanitarian assistance to sustainable development. To this end, Africa should approach the G7 Summit, scheduled for June 1995 in Halifax, Canada, on this matter.

#### Follow-up Mechanism

39. The follow-up and implementation mechanism to these recommendations lies largely with the Member States at the national, subregional, regional and continental levels. At the national level, governments should institute measures for increased national dialogue in order to reach broad consensus on development objectives and how to reach the goals sought. The following specific measures are proposed:

(a) The Cairo Agenda for Action should be tabled in the national cabinets of African governments, in order to involve the entire government machinery in the implementation of the Agenda;

(b) The Agenda should also be tabled by the government in national parliaments for debate in order to allow parliamentarians to deliberate on the development issues contained in the Agenda, thereby giving the Agenda wide publicity and national attention;

(c) The governments should involve various groups in organizing national and regional seminars and workshops on the Cairo Agenda, with participants drawn from all segments of society; organized private sector groups, especially the African Chambers of Commerce, the African Business Round Table, employers and workers organizations, political and professional organizations, women's groups, youth, NGOs, teachers, university professors, etc.

40. At the regional level, the Cairo Agenda for Action should be submitted to the RECs and their respective authorities for implementation.

41. At the continental level, we request the OAU Secretary-General to work together with the ECA Executive Secretary and the President of the ADB, within the framework of the Joint Secretariat, to monitor and report regularly to the Council on the implementation of these decisions. Specifically, the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) and the Specialized Technical Committees established under the Abuja Treaty should monitor the implementation of these matters.

42. Political will and determination of the Member States will be required to effectively tackle and solve the economic and social problems facing our continent. Close personal attention of Heads of State and Government of the OAU is indispensable in the solution of these problems.

**AHG/Res.237 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on the Holding of a Conference on the  
Situation of Refugees and Displaced Persons**

*The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Sixty-second Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,\**

*Having considered* pursuant to the decision adopted by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution meeting in the Second Ordinary Session of Heads of State and Government in Tunis, Tunisia, on 20 April 1995, the proposal of President Mobutu of Zaire to hold an International Conference on Refugees and Displaced Persons,

*Bearing in mind* the recommendation of the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees on this issue,

*Recalling* the dimension which the forced displacement of populations has assumed throughout the world and particularly in Africa,

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\* Editor's note: The first preambular paragraph of this resolution in English and French refers to its adoption by the Council of Ministers. However, this resolution is included with the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

*Deeply concerned* about the negative political, economic and social effects of this situation,

*Aware* of the extremely difficult living conditions of refugees and displaced persons,

*Aware also* of the need and the urgency of concerted international action with a view to finding a lasting solution to the problems created by forced displacement of people,

1. *Endorses* President Mobutu's proposals regarding the organization of a World Conference on Refugees and Displaced Persons;
2. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the OAU Commission of Twenty on Refugees and the UNCHR to take all necessary steps both at the level of the African Group and the United Nations General Assembly to ensure the holding of this Conference as soon as possible;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.238 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on Support to UNIDO and UNCTAD**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Considering* the activities report of the Secretary-General of the OAU, which inter alia, emphasizes the importance of UNIDO and UNCTAD and the request of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Gaborone, Botswana, in June 1995 for Africa's support to UNIDO at the highest level,

*Concerned* with the danger of increased marginalization of the African continent through continuous reduction of development aid and flow of private investment to Africa, as well as the globalization and liberalization of the world economy following the Uruguay Round Agreements,

*Bearing in mind* the substantial efforts which African countries have made and are continuing to make towards the restructuring of their economies,

*Convinced* that the industrial sector constitutes a major engine of growth in the restructuring and transformation of African economies and that UNIDO has to play a pivotal role in the process of industrialization of developing countries in general and African countries in particular,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the trade sector in Africa and the crucial role of UNCTAD in assisting African countries in the development and promotion of their trade sector,

*Recalling* the Yaoundé Declaration, adopted at the Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNIDO in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in December 1993 in which the international community reaffirmed the role of UNIDO as the central coordinating agency in the United Nations system for the industrialization of developing countries and pledged the political, financial and technical support to the Organization,

*Recalling further* the Programme of Action adopted by the African Ministers of Trade at the International Conference on the Uruguay Round and its implications for African economies, held in Tunis, Tunisia, in October 1994,



*Reiterating* the Common Position adopted by the Group of 77 in Geneva in March 1995 and by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries in Bandung, Indonesia, in April 1995 emphasizing the greater relevance of UNIDO and UNCTAD,

1. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role of industrialization and trade development in the economic and social development of African countries;
2. *Reiterates* the crucial role of UNIDO and UNCTAD in industry, trade and development of the developing countries in general and of African countries in particular;
3. *Endorses* the support for UNIDO and UNCTAD contained in the Cairo Agenda of Action on relaunching Africa's economic and social development adopted at the Seventeenth Extraordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Cairo, Egypt, in March 1995, as well as the Motion of Support for UNIDO adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Gaborone, Botswana, in June 1995;
4. *Welcomes* the efforts made by UNIDO to restructure itself and to implement its priority programmes, especially those in Africa, and encourages the Director-General to continue intensifying UNIDO's efforts towards the accelerated industrialization of Africa;
5. *Deplores* the tendency by certain groups in the international community to marginalize those United Nations bodies which are of particular relevance to the developing countries and to question the continued existence of UNIDO and UNCTAD;
6. *Urges* the developed countries to support, maintain and strengthen UNIDO and UNCTAD as the main organizations in the United Nations system responsible for industry, trade and development, respectively; and
7. *Reaffirms*, therefore, Africa's total support for UNIDO and UNCTAD as very important instruments for the industrialization, trade and development of African countries, and calls for efforts to strengthen and reinvigorate these two organizations.

**AHG/Res.239 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on the Increase in the Membership of the Bureau of the Assembly**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Desirous* of ensuring an equitable geographical representation on the Bureau of the Assembly,

*Considering* that due to the recent admission of new Member States into the OAU and the increase in the activities of the Organization, it is necessary to increase the number of the membership of the Bureau of the Conference,

*Considering further* Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government which stipulates that at the beginning of each session, the Assembly shall elect the Chairman of the Assembly and eight meeting Chairmen,

*Considering also* the appropriate recommendation formulated by the Council of Ministers at its Sixty-second Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 23 June 1995,

1. *Invokes* the provisions of Rule 38 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and decides to amend Rule 9 thereof to increase the number of meeting Chairmen from eight to fourteen.

**AHG/Res.240 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Considering* the eighth annual activities report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling* that the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights came into force on 21 October 1986, and that, currently 49 Member States of the OAU are parties to this Charter,

*Considering* the present state of implementation of the provisions of the said Charter, characterized particularly by the fact that few Member States have submitted their periodic reports on the legislative or other measures intended to implement these provisions,

*Recalling* that according to Article 1 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the States parties are compelled to promote the rights, duties and freedoms provided for therein and undertake to take the appropriate measures,

*Considering* the situation of human and peoples' rights in Africa and the pressing need to enhance respect for human and peoples' rights in order to further ensure peace, stability and development in Africa,

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights by providing it with the human and material resources required to accomplish its task,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the eighth annual activities report of African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and authorizes its publication as well as the conclusions and recommendations relating to the information contained in this report;
2. *Commends* the African Commission for the tremendous work accomplished during the period under review;
3. *Strongly encourages* the activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights aimed at promoting and protecting the rights recognized and guaranteed by the Charter;
4. *Requests* the Commission to continue to respect the principle of confidentiality of its reports pursuant to Article 59 of the Charter;
5. *Calls on* States parties to the Charter to strengthen their cooperation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and to lend it increased assistance in the accomplishment of its mission;
6. *Appeals* to OAU Member States to ratify the Charter as soon as possible, if they have not yet done so;
7. *Calls on* all States parties to the Charter to take practical steps to ensure the effective implementation of its provisions, and appeals urgently to all State parties to the Charter to submit their periodic reports, pursuant to Article 62 of the Charter, if they have not yet done so;
8. *Calls on* the OAU Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures to provide the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights with all the human and material resources it needs to accomplish its mission and to report on the implementation of this provision to the Thirty-third Ordinary Session.

**AHG/Res.241 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Having heard* the report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, on the Seventh Session of the Committee,

*Bearing in mind* Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVIII) establishing the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

*Recalling* the relevant OAU resolutions on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte particularly Resolution AHG/Res.193 (XXVI),

*Recalling further* the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte,

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the OAU Charter on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

*Reiterating* the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government regarding the reintegration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros,

*Recalling* the Programme of Action recommended by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, contained in document Cttee.7/Mayotte/Rec.1-9 (II) adopted in Moroni in November 1981,

1. *Takes note* of the Report of the Chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
2. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian island of Mayotte;
3. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to recover their political integrity and to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity;
4. *Condemns* the introduction of entry visa to Mayotte for Comorian nationals living on the other three sister Islands;
5. *Appeals* to the French Government to accede to the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government in accordance with the relevant decisions of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States;
6. *Invites* OAU Member States to take every step, individually and collectively, to inform and sensitize the French and international public opinion on the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte in order to bring the French Government to end its occupation of Mayotte;
7. *Appeals* to all OAU Member States and the international community to categorically condemn and reject all forms of consultations to be organized by France on the Comorian territory of Mayotte regarding the international legal status of the island specially as the referendum of self-determination conducted on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago;
8. *Requests* the WHO Regional Director General to reject France's candidature to represent the Comorian island of Mayotte on the WHO Regional Committee;

9. *Charges* the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU Secretary-General to reactivate the activities of the Committee to resume dialogue with the French authorities, and to continue to sensitize the international community for a rapid settlement of the Comorian issue;
10. *Requests* that the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte remains on the agenda of all the sessions of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States until the island is restored to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros;
11. *Also requests* the OAU Secretary-General to monitor developments in the situation and report to the Council of Ministers whenever necessary.

**AHG/Res.242 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on Africa's External Debt**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,

*Recalling* its Declaration on Africa's External Debt adopted at its Thirtieth Session held in June 1994 in Tunis, Tunisia,

*Considering* the initiatives of the Non-Aligned Movement submitted to the Group of Seven Most Industrialized Countries at their 1994 Summit in Naples and the Terms of Naples adopted thereafter by the Group of Seven as well as the recent declaration of the latter on multilateral debts,

*Considering* that the Naples Terms would not result in a significant reduction of Africa's external debt as they would only apply to quite a limited number of African countries and to a small portion of Africa's total external debt,

Considering the Declaration on Africa's External Debt adopted by the African Ministers of Economic Development Planning at the Twenty-first meeting of their conferences held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 3 May 1995,

1. *Endorses* the Declaration on Africa's External Debt annexed to this resolution;
2. *Calls on* the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the President of the ADB to support the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in his efforts in furthering the objectives of the Declaration on Africa's External Debt in cooperation with Africa's development partners.

**Declaration on Africa's External Debt**

1. We, the African Ministers responsible for economic and social development and planning, meeting in Addis Ababa, during the Thirtieth Session of the Commission and Twenty-first meeting of the Conference of Ministers from 1 to 3 May 1995, and acting on behalf of our governments and people, within the spirit of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, have once more, examined the external debt problem of our continent in light of the theme of the session, i.e. promoting accelerated growth and sustainable development in Africa through the building of critical capacities.

2. We recall the declaration on debt adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Thirtieth Session held in June 1994 in Tunis, Tunisia, as well as the initiatives on the Non-Aligned Movement submitted to the Group of Seven Most Industrialized Countries (G7) at their 1994 Summit in Naples.

3. We remain preoccupied by the continent's increasing debt burden which totaled 313 billion dollars in 1994 and accounts, to date, for 231.3 per cent of Africa's exports and 71.7 per cent, on the average, of the total GDP of the continent.

4. We feel that the African debt crisis is partly due to an international financial crisis and that it is not, therefore, a temporary liquidity crisis and cannot be resolved through debt rescheduling agreements only. The African debt crisis has been further compounded by the worsening terms of trade for several of our major export commodities.

5. We have examined the various initiatives taken by the international community to reduce Africa's debt burden and noted the poor results obtained following the application of those initiatives. The impact on structural economic imbalances and the solvency crisis besetting our countries is very limited and fails to address permanently the continent's external debt problem.

6. We reaffirm our commitment to the pursuit of economic reforms and request that our efforts should be met with substantial debt forgiveness and an increase in concessional flows so as to boost public investment in infrastructure and human resources and help attract more private investment.

7. We note that most of the initiatives taken to reduce the external debt of our countries focused on bilateral debt. The results obtained have been mixed and partly offset by the effects of commercial and multilateral debt. Savings from bilateral debt servicing have, indeed, been rapidly absorbed by multilateral and commercial debt servicing.

8. We express our appreciation to the Group of Seven Most Industrialized Countries for the Toronto Initiatives and the Naples Terms whose impact on our external debt, however, falls below our expectations both in terms of the stock of debt involved and the countries eligible.

9. We note with appreciation the Naples Terms and appeal to the international community to improve them in order to:

(a) Cater for an 80 per cent reduction in the total non-concessional debt of all African countries including accumulated interests;

(b) Allow for the cancellation of concessional debts rescheduled in the Paris Club;

(c) Institute innovative measures that would reduce:

(i) Multilateral debts, including the buy-back of this category of debt with proceeds from the sale of a part of the gold reserve of the International Monetary Fund;

(ii) Commercial debt through improved Brady Plan mechanisms and the enhanced IDA Debt Reduction Facility.

10. We are aware that finding a lasting solution to the external debt problem of our countries would require, among other things:

(a) The pursuit of economic reforms likely to create an enabling environment for domestic and foreign investments and the reduction of the adverse effects of the external environment; and

(b) The forging of effective partnerships with bilateral creditors and multilateral institutions from which we request an increase in the flow of concessional resources, especially during the period of our economic restructuring.

11. We are of the opinion that the solution to the debt problem should go hand-in-hand with investment and trade flows and that, in this respect, the conversion of debt for the financing of development programmes, such as entrepreneurship promotion, should be encouraged.

12. We proposed that the mandate and terms of reference of the Paris Club should be expanded to include the holding forthwith of negotiations between our countries and their bilateral creditors and the multilateral financial institutions for coordinated action in order to find a positive solution to the African debt problem in all its bilateral, multilateral and private aspects, within the global framework for securing positive resource flows to Africa.

**AHG/Res.243 (XXXI)**

**Special Resolution on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations Organization**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the same time when the commemorative ceremonies of the fiftieth anniversary of the inception of the United Nations Organization, are beginning in San Francisco,*

*Considering* the objectives and purposes of the United Nations as stated in the Charter of San Francisco,

*Considering* the positive work carried out, particularly in Africa, by the world organization during its fifty years of existence,

1. *Renews* the accession of the African States to the ideals of the United Nations;
2. *Associates itself fully* with the ceremonies organized to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;
3. *Pays tribute* to the activities carried out by the successive United Nations Secretaries-General;
4. *Addresses* its congratulations and expresses its support to H.E. Mr. Boutros Ghali, United Nations Secretary-General, on his commitment and tireless efforts at the helm of the Organization;
5. *Appeals* to the entire international community to increase its support to the world organization so as to enable it to take up the present and future challenges and fulfill the aspirations of the peoples of the world.

**AHG/Res.244 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,*

*Considering* that food security is one of the key problems facing the African continent, and constitutes a core objective of development,

*Bearing in mind* the agricultural and food situation in Africa, characterized by slow growth of production and productivity, as well as insufficient food availability caused by the combined effect of increased demand and high population growth,

*Noting* that the majority of the African population suffers from malnutrition,

*Considering* the heavy external debt burden of African countries which contributes to the worsening of the food deficit by depriving the agricultural and food sectors of the investments needed to procure equipment and means of production,

*Observing* that food security in most African countries continues to be predicated on food importation and food aid,

*Convinced* that food security in Africa is first and foremost the responsibility of Africans themselves and is an achievable objective, given the enormous natural and human potentials of the African continent, and that Africa could attain a sufficient level of food security, through rational, judicious and clear-sighted use of these immense potentials,

*Recalling* the various commitments made by African States to ensure economic development in Africa, attain national and collective self-sufficiency, and harmonize policies, programmes and projects of OAU Member States in the areas of food and agriculture (Harare Declaration), and the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (1993-2003),

*Highlighting* the need to adopt a common African position in anticipation of the World Summit on Food Security which the FAO intends to organize in November 1996,

*Taking note* of the outcome of the Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Africa held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 15 to 18 April 1995,

Reiterates the commitment of African States to strive individually and collectively towards food security on the continent through a number of ways, including increased food production, intercountry trade and attaining food self-sufficiency;

Recognizes the need for Africa, through the forthcoming OAU Summit, to adopt a Common African Position on food security and agricultural development, which reflects the concern of the continent, in anticipation of the World Summit planned by the FAO on the same theme;

Underscores the need to include the African Regional Nutrition Strategy (1993–2003) in the Common African Position as mentioned in the paragraph above;

Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, to take the necessary measures for the preparation and adoption of the Common African Position before the World Summit.

**AHG/Res.245 (XXXI)**

**Resolution on the Environment**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995,\*

*Recalling* its Resolution CM/Res.1409 on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) adopted by the Forty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Dakar, Senegal, from 22 to 28 June 1992,

*Recalling further* its Resolution CM/Res.1508 (LIX), on the state of the ICND negotiations adopted by the Forty-ninth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 31 January to 4 February 1994, as well as the Resolutions CM/Res.1402 (LVIII), CM/Res.1535 (LX) and CM/Res.1571 (LXI) on issues relating to desertification control,

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\* Editor's note: This paragraph has been revised to correspond to the French text.

*Aware* of the fact that the June 1992, Rio de Janeiro Conference on Environment and Development has established the link between the healthy management of the environment and sustainable development,

*Considering* in particular all the instruments adopted by both the Rio de Janeiro Conference and during the post-Rio period, namely Agenda 21 – the Conventions on Biological Diversity and on Climate Change and the Convention on Desertification,

*Aware* of the need to achieve, very quickly and within a short period, the eradication of poverty and under-development in Member States,

*Considering*, in this regard, the basic principles enshrined in document Doc.CM/1892 (LXII) on the Cairo Agenda adopted by the Seventeenth Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Cairo, Egypt, from 25 to 28 March 1995, on the socioeconomic recovery of Africa,

*Reaffirming* its attachment to the principles and strategies contained in the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (AEC),

*Considering* that the Conventions on Biological Diversity and on Climate Change have entered into force and are now operational,

1. *Urges* Member States to get more involved in the global struggle to protect the environment and natural resources of Africa, particularly within the framework of international institutions;
2. *Invites* Member States who have not yet signed and ratified all the legal instruments emanating from the Rio de Janeiro Conference, and more particularly the Convention on Desertification, to do so as concrete proof of Africa's high interest in the issue;
3. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to place sustainable management of the environment at the center of all development programmes within the context of its future activities based on Agenda 21;
4. *Requests* the OAU Secretary-General, in collaboration with specialized African subregional institutions and Regional Economic Communities, to take the necessary steps to ensure the coordination and follow-up, at the continental level, of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the various conventions adopted within the context of the establishment of the African Economic Community;
5. *Commends* the effort of the international community aimed at effectively implementing the decisions of the Rio de Janeiro Conference (UNCED) and urges it to continue to extend its valuable financial support to Africa for the implementation of these decisions at the continental level.

**AHG/Res.246 (XXXI)**

**Motion of Thanks**

*We, Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995, at the kind invitation of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia,

*Deeply touched* by the fraternal welcome extended to us by the Government and people of Ethiopia,

*Convinced* that the excellent conditions created for our stay and our deliberations have greatly contributed to the smooth conduct of our session,



*Noting* that the happy developments which have taken place during the transitional period have paved the way for the establishment of the Republic of Ethiopia,

1. *Express out profound gratitude* to President Meles Zenawi, the Government and the people of Ethiopia;
2. *Extend* our best wishes for the well-being and prosperity of the people of Ethiopia and assure them of our solidarity during this important period in their political history.



## **THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY SESSION**

**Yaoundé, Cameroon  
8 to 10 July 1996**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXXII)**

**Yaoundé Declaration on Polio Eradication in Africa**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Bearing in mind* Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXIII) on Health, Basis of Development adopted by our Twenty-third Session in Addis Ababa,

*Recalling* the major resolutions adopted and/or endorsed by our Assembly, particularly Resolutions AHG/Res.63 (XXIII) on Universal Immunization in Africa, CM/Res.1230 (L) on the strategies of the Decade of the African Child (1990-2,000), and CM/Res.1290 (LII) and CM/Res.1360 (LIV) on the implementation of the Decade for the Survival, Protection and Development of the African Child,

*Reaffirming* the Plan of Action for the implementation of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s adopted by the World Summit for Children held in New York in September 1990,

*Recognizing* the seriousness of the Poliomyelitis situation as evidenced by the large number of children affected by the virus in Africa and also by the fact that this disease continues to seriously undermine health and development efforts deployed towards the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at the survival, protection and development of the African child, a guarantee for the future of the continent,

*Acknowledging* the invaluable technical and financial contribution provided to Member States of our Organization by all its partners especially Rotary International, WHO, UNICEF, USAID, the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (USA), intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations from the United States, European Union member countries, Nordic countries and Japan in their efforts to eradicate poliomyelitis,

*Mindful* of the current growing global movement for the eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2,000 as adopted in 1988 by the forty-fifth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly,

1. Commit ourselves to:

- Eradicate poliomyelitis in Africa as an urgent priority and confirm our strong determination to make Africa free of poliomyelitis;
- Fully support the implementation of the strategies recommended by the World Health Organization, including national immunization days;
- Allocate adequate human, financial and material resources, and mobilize other local resources including resources from non-governmental organizations and the private sector, for the eradication of poliomyelitis in Africa;
- Mobilize additional external resources from international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations and other partners including private foundations, in support of poliomyelitis eradication activities in Africa;

2. Call upon all Member States to take immediate and concrete steps to:

- (i) Urgently address the problem of poliomyelitis;

(ii) Give their full political support to actions aimed at preventing and eradicating poliomyelitis as a matter of top priority, and mobilize all national, local, traditional and religious leaders for the fight against poliomyelitis through vaccination and the provision of adequate local and external resources;

(iii) Develop mechanisms that will facilitate and ensure intersectoral and intercountry collaboration and coordination, as well as integration with other relevant health-related programmes for the long-term control of poliomyelitis;

(iv) Request the high-level Committee set up by the WHO Regional Directors for Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean Region to speed up the eradication of poliomyelitis in Africa;

3. Mandate the Ministries of Health, of OAU Member States in collaboration with other relevant sectors of government to ensure that effective polio eradication strategies and activities recommended by the World Health Organization are included in the strategic Plans of Action of their national immunization programmes and appropriately implemented;

4. Welcome

- The establishment by the WHO Regional Directors for Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean Region of a high-level Committee for the eradication of poliomyelitis in Africa;

- The tremendous efforts deployed by WHO, Rotary International, UNICEF, USAID, Centres for Disease Control (USA), other international agencies, government and non-governmental organizations as well as other partners, to provide OAU Member States with the necessary technical, logistical and financial support for the eradication of poliomyelitis in Africa;

5. Request WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International, USAID and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations to step up their financial assistance and strengthen their input in favour of OAU Member States in order to mitigate the overwhelming health, social and economic consequences of poliomyelitis;

6. Invite governments and other partners including multilateral and bilateral agencies to participate in the efforts deployed to eradicate poliomyelitis in Africa by the year 2000;

7. Mandate the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to submit a progress report every year on the implementation of the present Declaration and ensure the implementation and evaluation of the Appeal for Action in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, and other relevant agencies.

#### **AHG/Decl.2 (XXXII)**

#### **Declaration and Plan of Action on Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking In Africa**

The features of the Plan of Action elaborated herewith comprise six sections: Section I. Declaration; Section II. Main Orientations; Section III. The Role of the Regional Economic Communities; Section IV. The Role of the Organization of African Unity; Section V. Sources of Finance; and Section VI. Final Considerations.

#### **Section I. Declaration**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,*

*Aware that a variety of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are in illicit traffic on the continent of Africa and that large quantities of psychotropic substances are diverted into the countries of Africa,*

*Aware that drug abuse and illicit trafficking have become a worldwide phenomena,*

*Aware* that Africa is targeted by drug traffickers who are taking advantage of the socioeconomic and political difficulties besetting our different countries and who are converting the continent into an extension of their worldwide network and are in the process developing markets for drug consumption wherever possible, on the continent,

*Aware* that drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking have increased significantly in the countries of Africa and that these problems require to be urgently addressed to prevent their further spread,

*Aware* that the drug abuse problem is multifaceted and requires a disciplinary approach for its resolution,

*Aware* of the pervasiveness of drug abuse in many African countries and that abuse and misuse of drugs cut across social strata and that youth and school children are the most vulnerable members of our societies,

*Aware* that international cooperation and mutual assistance are veritable instruments in the fight against drug abuse and trafficking,

*Aware* that the international drug treaties are important instruments for effective drug control, that States should accede to these treaties as part of their commitment to effective international drug control efforts and that many States in Africa are yet to become parties to these international drug treaties,

*Aware* that sufficiently trained and motivated personnel are a prerequisite for introduction of effective drug control measures,

*Aware* that drug abuse and illicit trafficking constitute a major obstacle to the development of our societies to the fullest extent possible and that, furthermore, drug abuse and illicit trafficking affect the people of Africa by alienating human dignity and suppressing freedom of choice,

*Recognizing* that it is important for States that are parties to the international drug treaties to harmonize their drug laws with the international drug treaties and that States that are not parties to the international drug treaties are also required to harmonize their national drug laws with the international drug treaties in the interest of international drug control,

*Recognizing* that national drug laws are important instruments in the fight against illicit trafficking,

*Recognizing* that illicit drug trafficking is a crime against national and international drug laws and that there is a link between illicit drug trafficking and organized crime,

*Recognizing* that illicit drug traffic undermines civil authorities and governments and poses a threat to political stability,

*Recognizing* that preventive action against non-medical use, misuse and abuse of drugs is cost-effective,

*Concerned* about the socioeconomic consequences of drug abuse because of their particular burden on national development, productivity and social services as drug abuse affects the society, family and individual,

*Concerned* that the proceeds from illicit drug trafficking when allowed to flow into the national financial institutions can lead to a rapid increase in the money supply and thus put inflationary pressure on the economies of States,

*Convinced* that to address the suppression of drug abuse and illicit trafficking on the continent requires a joint and concerted effort by all Member States so as to avoid any weak links in our collective endeavour to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

*Convinced* that the successful control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the continent calls for a coordinated, comprehensive and integrated approach as well as the commitment of governments at the highest level possible,

*Acknowledging* our indebtedness to the efforts of Member States thus far in combating the drug problem and convinced that a more systematic and collective effort is required in this regard,

We hereby agree to focus on the following:

- (i) Ensuring coherence of our action in drug control at national, regional and continental levels;
- (ii) Fostering cooperation among countries sharing the same problems, preferably in the same region;
- (iii) Setting up appropriate institutions to address illicit drug trafficking and illicit drug demand in a balanced, integrated and timely manner;
- (iv) Assessing the drug problem in its two aspects of supply and demand of illicit drugs as well as ensuring the capacity of countries to address the problem;
- (v) Integrating drug demand reduction programmes into the national health and social policy and providing, where not available, infrastructures for treatment of drug addicts and their social integration;
- (vi) Adopting the international drug conventions and legal instruments to deal with the problem;
- (vii) Developing human resources;
- (viii) Evaluating periodically the programmes that are being implemented; and
- (ix) Mobilizing resources at national, regional, continental and international levels for carrying out the actions identified.

We also agree on the necessity to act on the basis of Plan of Action built around these key elements and which is aimed at the establishment of a framework for eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking:

- To identify in concrete terms priority actions that governments can take to eradicate drug abuse and illicit trafficking;
- To develop cooperation among African countries on those priority actions so that a concerted and comprehensive approach to drug control can be adopted;
- To mobilize the community and non-governmental organizations in eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Africa;
- To provide a framework for a coordinated, comprehensive and concerted international approach to eradicating drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Africa; and
- To raise the commitment of governments to addressing the drug problem.

## Section II. Main Orientations

*We shall* take steps to carry out drug control activities having in mind the main orientations elaborated below.



(a) Political Will and Commitment

We shall translate our political will and commitment by the active integration of drug control into national policies by allocating adequate resources for drug control activities.

This will entail the development, adoption and review of the adequacy of the administrative and regulatory mechanisms introduced for the prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

(b) Assessment of the Drug Problem

Mechanisms for the collection and analysis of the drug problem are introduced to improve formulation of policies. In addition, remedial measures are introduced to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking and to report adequately to the international organizations.

This will be achieved by collection and collation of data on drug seizures, drugs being abused, the extent of abuse, the trends in drug abuse and illicit trafficking and the profiles of illicit drug traffickers. The data obtained will be used in periodically reviewing measures that are introduced.

(c) Institution Building

National administrations or focal points for drug control are established or strengthened and given adequate resources and authority for control of drugs in an integrated and comprehensive manner.

This will be achieved by establishing or strengthening national administrations for drug control and, where not possible, establish or strengthen inter-ministerial committees for coordinating and monitoring drug control activities. The national administrations, where and when established, are required to be adequately staffed with knowledgeable, competent and committed personnel. Where more than one agency or department exists for drug control activities, they will be encouraged to promote and foster interagency/interdepartmental cooperation in the control of drugs nationally. National administrations for drug control will be adequately equipped.

(d) Human Resources Development

National administrations for drug control will be staffed by competent, committed and motivated staff. The national administrations will also have a reservoir of manpower for drug control activities.

This will be achieved by providing training for drug law enforcement officers to detect and interdict drugs in illicit traffic using up-to-date techniques, where possible. In addition, personnel for drug demand reduction programmes will be trained in all aspects of drug demand reduction, while recognizing the need for specialization. Also, the judiciary will be offered training on the laws specific to control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Furthermore, regular in-service training will be provided to personnel for updating of skills, knowledge and exchange of experience. It is desirable that personnel of national drug administrations are regularly screened for commitment to the goals of the drug administrations.

(e) Suppression of Illicit Drug Traffic

Suppression of illicit drug trafficking is achieved through the adoption and enforcement of adequate national legal systems, providing adequate security throughout the country and establishment of adequately equipped forensic laboratory for identification of substances seized in illicit traffic.

Drug laws are enacted that are consistent with the international drug treaties, adequate number of personnel in drug law enforcement are employed, full time security coverage of ports, land borders and post offices are

provided and the drug laws are enforced through arrests, prosecution of suspects and imposition of appropriate penal sanctions. The enhancement of the skills of drug law enforcement officers and the provision of adequate facilities to detect and interdict narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in illicit traffic are considered a priority. In addition, the capacity of the judiciary to deal effectively with cases of illicit drug trafficking will be improved.

(f) Reducing Illicit Demand for Drugs

Promotion of rational medicinal use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; adoption of measures for preventing drug abuse and misuse and the provision of treatment and social reintegration to drug addicts are given priority consideration.

This will mean the promotion of regulated drug distribution channels by introducing appropriate legislation and enforcing the laws. In addition, preventive education will be promoted through appropriately educating the public by mass education campaigns and the introduction of preventive education into the school curricula. Facilities for early detection of drug addicts, treatment and social reintegration of drug addicts are established.

(g) International Cooperation

Faster improved cooperation among States and between States and relevant international and intergovernmental organizations.

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements are entered into with one another and with intergovernmental and international organizations as well as Regional Economic Communities. Also, through cooperation agreements entered into technical assistance in respect of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances can be sought.

(h) Community Mobilization

Mobilization of communities and non-governmental organizations in drug demand reduction programmes are achieved.

National non-governmental organizations are encouraged to become involved in drug demand reduction programmes and their capacities strengthened to complement government programmes.

Section III. The Role of the Regional Economic Communities

The broad orientations of the Action Plan will be translated into concrete measures. In this regard, Member States will need the support and cooperation of Regional Economic Communities (ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC, etc.) to achieve the desired objective which is to limit the dangers presented by the abuse and the illicit trafficking of drugs.

The Regional Economic Communities will need to broaden the mandate of their organizations to include the adoption of drug control measures in the region as well as the creation of an institutional framework for the adoption of such measures. The initiatives taken in this regard, inter alia, by ECCAS and SADC, are encouraging. Regional Economic Communities should promote the adherence of their Member States to international drug control treaties and allocate adequate funds to their secretariats to ensure drug control activities.

The Regional Economic Communities will establish coordination centers for drug control activities with their regional secretariat and provide them with the necessary resources. The coordination centers will endeavour to encourage cooperation between the States of the region in the application of effective measures for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The Regional Economic Communities will provide information to those responsible for drug control activities in their secretariats so that they can communicate properly with the competent national administrations of the Member States. The secretariat should consider collecting data on institutions providing training in areas relevant to drug control and liaising with these institutions to provide training for its own staff and that of Member States.

The Regional Economic Communities will urge Member States to harmonize, to the extent possible, their legislation with a view to enabling effective cooperation in drug control. They will also encourage the creation of common border control posts between neighboring States in order to fight against cross-border illicit traffic. In addition, they will recommend the creation of regional chemical laboratories when they are lacking. However, they will encourage States which do not have laboratories to use those in neighboring countries which do have them.

The secretariats of the Regional Economic Communities should encourage regional consultations on demand reduction, treatment and social reintegration programmes in order to improve the knowledge and skills of staff involved in these activities in member states. These consultations should take place through seminars / workshops organized by Regional Economic Communities, possibly with financial support from governments and international organizations which cooperate with the communities in question.

The Regional Economic Communities should consider entering into cooperative agreements, protocols, etc., with other regional groupings, governments and international and intergovernmental organizations. The secretariats of Regional Economic Communities should encourage cooperation among Member States of the region in the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The Regional Economic Communities will submit annual reports on their drug control activities in their regions to the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).\*

#### Section IV. The Role of the Organization of African Unity

The main orientations of the Plan of Action require to be translated into concrete actions. In this regard, Member States will need the support and cooperation of the OAU to achieve the desired goal, which is the reduction of vulnerability to the drug threat.

The OAU should take necessary steps to formally enlarge its mandate to include consideration of drug control activities in view of Article 72, paragraph 2 (g), of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, 1991, which states that the Community shall undertake to “harmonize their efforts to put an end to the illegal production, trafficking and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and formulate sensitization and rehabilitation programmes in this field”. A focal point shall be established at the Secretariat for the coordination and monitoring of drug control activities at the continental level and promotion of accession to the international drug treaties by Member States.

This focal point should either function as an independent unit or as part of an existing unit such as the ESCAS Department. The focal point, which shall be staffed by competent personnel, should liaise with the Secretariats of other Regional Economic Communities in respect of drug control activities. The focal point will also have the responsibility of preparing and presenting annual reports of the current drug situation on the continent to the meetings of Foreign Affairs Ministers and Heads of State and Government of the OAU. In addition, the focal point will be expected to review and make recommendations on the updating of the Plan of Action for drug control.

The OAU Secretariat will be required to maintain an inventory of African experts in the field of drug control, collate information on institutions that provide relevant training in drug control and disseminate such information to Member States. In addition, it should promote the exchange of experts in drug control between Member States

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\* Editor’s note: Section III is not in the English text of this document on the African Union website. The unofficial translation of the French text is for information only.

and whenever required, organize seminars/workshops for updating skills of personnel of Member States in drug control activities.

The OAU Secretariat should consider initiating discussions with international and intergovernmental organizations with a view to facilitate the exchange of information required for interdiction of drugs in illicit traffic on the continent and for the arrest of suspected illicit drug traffickers.

The OAU will be expected to establish a forum for consultations by experts on drug demand reduction programmes as a way of improving knowledge and skills. The cooperation of international organizations such as the UNDCP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and the ILO may be required in this respect.

The OAU will consider using its facilities to promote international cooperation in the field of drug control. This can be achieved by the initiation and participation of the OAU at interregional and international meetings on drug control. The OAU can also promote cooperation for mutual assistance with other Member States, regional groupings outside Africa, and international and intergovernmental organizations. In addition, the OAU will be expected to cooperate and collaborate with the UNDCP, UNECA, UNAFRI and other United Nations agencies. With respect to the UNDCP, the Organization of African Unity has signed a Memorandum of Understanding which laid down the grounds for collaboration and cooperation.

#### Section V. Sources of Financing

Governments will make adequate budgetary allocation for controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to reflect the priority they place in devising programmes in support of the Plan of Action.

Governments, Regional Economic Communities and the OAU should examine existing external sources of funding.

Governments should produce a suitable framework for drug control, in line with this Plan of Action, to enable them to seek assistance from these external sources. Based on the framework, the Regional Economic Communities and the OAU can play the catalytic role in this regard.

#### Section VI. Final Considerations

The present Plan of Action covers the period 1997-2001. The Secretariat of OAU is given the responsibility of monitoring its implementation and to report to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. As provided for in paragraph 31, the report should, if necessary, contain proposals to update the Plan of Action based on the experience gained from its implementation.

By endorsing this Declaration and Plan of Action, a milestone has been reached in effectively addressing the drug problem in Africa.

#### **AHG/Decl.3 (XXXII)**

#### **Yaoundé Declaration on Africa: Preparing for the Twenty-first Century**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in the Thirty-second Ordinary Session of our Summit in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 3 to 10 July 1996, at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon have, in the light of the general situation prevailing in Africa at the close of this century, continued to reflect on ways and means of smoothly ushering Africa into the twenty-first century.

2. We have noted, at the close of the twentieth century, that of all the regions of the world, Africa is indeed the most backward in terms of development from whatever angle it is viewed and the most vulnerable as far as peace, security and stability are concerned.

3. We are resolved, at this dawn of the twenty-first century, to create, by the most appropriate means, conditions to enable Africa to take up the challenges facing it, which, if unresolved, could jeopardize the future of the continent for a long time to come.

The World and the State of Africa at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century

4. Casting a retrospective glance into the past, we have noted that the world, which is about to enter the third millennium, has throughout the century that is drawing to a close, overcome major hurdles and experienced remarkable changes.

Today, the world is undergoing a far-reaching transformation:

- Since 1990, the international political system that prevailed during the second half of the century, has undergone fundamental changes;
- The world economy is dominated, as never before in the history of humanity, by a triad made up of Western Europe, North America and Japan. These regions possess both the greatest financial affluence and the main industrial conglomerates as well as the bulk of technological innovations;
- The growth of new communication technologies has accelerated the globalization process as far as large transnationals are concerned;
- From specific development issues considered by the world conferences convened in the last five years, a series of formidable problems arising partly from these changes have emerged: the unacceptable dichotomy of extreme prosperity and abject poverty at the global level, the present alarming population explosion and its negative impact particularly on urbanization; the destruction of the ecosystems by the unrestrained utilization of national resources in developed countries and the prevalence of a similar trend in developing countries.

5. During this century Africa has faced a wide variety of difficulties, but has on the whole made significant strides:

- Thanks to the successes of science and medicine, among others, over major endemic diseases and infertility, the continent's population has increased so rapidly that its growth rate is now the highest in the world;
- The significant achievements in education and training have reduced the rate of illiteracy and created professional and executive classes;
- Our countries have continued to acquire various kinds of infrastructure and have become aware of the need to exploit the tapping of their immense natural resources;
- Since their accession to independence, our States have sought to promote the socioeconomic development of the continent by creating numerous specialized inter-African institutions;
- The total political liberation of the continent has just been achieved. This has been followed today by a transitional period characterized by the end of the one-party rule, the onset of democratization, the emergence of the state of law and the restructuring of our economies.

6. Nevertheless, in the light of the general evolution of humanity during this century and especially when compared to the other developing continents, such as Latin America and Asia, Africa is lagging far behind and may even be the most underdeveloped continent of the world as we do admit in our 1994 Declaration on Population and Development in Africa.

- Indeed, Africa has the lowest life expectancy, the highest infant mortality and illiteracy rates, the lowest GNP, in short, the lowest human development indicator. Furthermore, close to half of its population lives in poverty and misery, while unemployment and underemployment have become endemic, especially in urban areas. Food production can no longer meet the increasing needs of an evergrowing population.

- Environmental degradation is worsening due essentially to deforestation, drought, desertification and urbanization which, according to recent UNFPA estimates, is the fastest in the world.

- Additionally, the entire African economy is declining and increasingly losing its place in the global economy. Cooperation and regional economic integration are marking time, while official development assistance is decreasing and the external debt burden is becoming heavier. Also, capital flight is coupled with real brain-drain which, each year, strips Africa of tens of thousands of its sons and daughters, professors, scientists and other highly qualified human resources, which escape to the North as the continent progressively loses its cultural identity in the face of dominant foreign cultures.

- Lastly, Africa, at present, holds the record of inter-State wars and conflicts which produce an influx of refugees and displaced persons, and result in economic devastation, enormous loss in human life and a drain on its meagre resources.

7. As we already stated in our 1990 Declaration on Africa's political and economic situation, Africa's plight is not, since independence, imputable to lack of ideas, anticipation, proposals, individual and collective efforts on the part of our countries, plans, strategies as well as decades devoted to Africa by the international community. Rather it is largely attributable to the lack of an enabling environment, adequate development strategies and particularly to the failure of our countries to provide good governance and make proper macroeconomic and sectoral options.

8. Against the background of the aforementioned and other lessons drawn from modern history, and weakened by our inability to provide better living conditions for our peoples, we are convinced today that there is an urgent need to rescue the continent from decline and thus generate a new collective dynamism which can lead to a genuine, self-sustaining and self-reliant development.

9. In this context, Africa will basically have to meet not only the main challenges on which the international community pegs the survival of our planet and that of humanity, but also to solve other immediate and more specific problems, the prime responsibility for which lies first and foremost with our governments and peoples. The search for efficient means to meet these challenges and the implementation of the strategies formulated so far will depend largely on the place carved for Africa within the world of the twenty-first century.

#### Rescuing Africa from Decline Stemming the Debt Crisis

10. Despite the various and numerous initiatives taken by the international community to alleviate the external debt burden of Africa (bilateral, multilateral and private), the level of indebtedness remains one of the main obstacles to the recovery of our economies.

11. We hope our efforts in embarking on macroeconomic and political reforms geared towards achieving greater equilibriums and creating an enabling economic environment for both local and foreign direct investments would be supported by a substantial reduction in the debt and a major inflow of debt-free financial assistance.

12. We wish to reiterate that the practical and durable solution to the debt crisis must henceforth be found through a systematic reappraisal and review of all measures intended for its servicing and through a concerted search for new, appropriate solutions commensurate with an equitable promotion of economic and social progress in all parts of the world.

#### Regional Cooperation and Economic Integration

13. Regional cooperation and economic integration constitute one of the basic key measures for the socioeconomic development of our countries. They are equally very essential not only for the self-fulfilment of the continent but also for securing an appropriate place in a world economy characterized, inter alia, by a generalized wave of fundamental economic restructuring of economic entities spaces, oriented towards achieving a real continentalization of markets, and intensification and liberalization of trade and commerce.

14. Since regional cooperation and economic integration help to promote the growth of economy of scale, they constitute the best means for Africa to regain its lost external competitiveness, to strengthen its capacity of negotiation in world affairs, to effectively open up its economies, to rapidly launch its industrial growth and enter the world market through diversification of exports, comparative advantages other than commodities and ultimately mitigate its marginalization.

15. In this regard, we reaffirm the pertinence of the Lagos Plan of Action, the April 1980 Final Act of Lagos and the Abuja Treaty as an appropriate framework for implementing the African strategy of economic, social and cultural integration.

16. We hail and support the measures taken by our Organization, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank to harmonize and coordinate their activities in order to foster integration.

17. Finally, we recognize the urgency for developing an integrated transport and communications infrastructure to speed up the continent's physical integration.

#### The State and Development

18. While we acknowledge the benefits of market laws and mechanisms, as well as private initiative in the current context of profound economic changes on the continent, and in reference to the successful experiments in some South-East Asian countries, we uphold that the selective, guideline and encouragement measures by public authorities can, without necessarily departing from liberalism, be very instrumental to the development process. Any future development strategy should allow for a serious study of this issue.

#### Promotion of Sustainable Development

19. Sustainable development aims primarily at ensuring a better standard of living for present and future generations, it is founded on democracy, human rights, good governance, human resource promotion, economic and social development, environmental protection, all with the human being, as the focal point.

20. Convinced that the human person should consequently, and at all levels, be the object of our preoccupations and initiatives in matters of sustainable development:

- We reaffirm the relevance and currency of the analysis of the human and social situation on the African continent which we made at our Thirtieth Summit in Tunis in June 1994 and was reflected in the "African Common Position on Human and Social Development in Africa";

- We also reaffirm the relevance of our analysis of the agricultural situation on the African continent as reflected in the "African Common Position on Food Security and Agricultural Development";

- We renew our African and international commitments on issues of social development as expressed respectively in our "Declaration on Social Development" appended to the "African Common Position on Human and Social Development in Africa" and in the "Declaration on Social Development" adopted in March 1995 at the Copenhagen Summit on Social Development;

- We call on our partners in the international community to honour the commitments which they made at the World Summit on Social Development, particularly by mobilizing substantial financial support needed for promoting development and improving the quality of life in the world at large and in Africa in particular.

#### Management and Conservation of the Environment

21. Environmental safety on our planet is the biggest challenge of the third millennium. Africa is playing an active role towards attaining this goal, as rational management has become a major component of development policies in Member States.

22. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recognized the convergence between the need for environmental protection and equity in international economic relations. However, while solidarity between countries of the North and Member States is rather tepid as reflected by the sharp decline in official development assistance as well as multilateral assistance to the financing of sustainable development, world economic imbalances continue to worsen. Hence, the need to honour the commitments made under the Rio Agreement and restore balance in international economic relations.

23. Concurrently, beyond the initiatives already undertaken by Member States, we must:

- Pay special attention to the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity in Member States by adopting appropriate measures regulating access to and utilization and marketing of our biological resources;
- Examine all aspects of the possibility of obtaining patents for our genetic resources by including therein the protection of traditional expertise;
- Formulate appropriate national legislation in order to protect our countries from the risk of biotechnological disasters, and lastly;
- Encourage regional cooperation in all areas pertaining to the environment as recommended in the Africa's Common Position on Environment and Development adopted in November 1991 at the Second African Regional Ministerial Conference held in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

#### Peace and Security

24. Peace and development are indivisible. Indeed, none is possible without the other.

25. We must remove Africa's negative image as a hotbed of clashes and conflicts, and restore the lost dignity of our peoples by striving to spare them the untold suffering brought about by conflicts. This is so because future generations and history will judge us very severely if, individually and collectively, we were to shy away all the time from our responsibilities in the face of escalating armed conflicts in Africa and at the same time lack the political will to respect ceasefire and peace agreements.

In this respect:

- We welcome the creation in June 1993 of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution which is already contributing significantly towards improving the Organization's capacity to prevent conflicts and maintain peace in Africa;
- We hail in advance the imminent institution within the said Mechanism of our early warning system (EWS) on conflictual situations in Africa, convinced that its establishment should be able to further improve the action of the Organization in the area of preventive diplomacy by making it possible, notably through preemptive action in gathering and analyzing pertinent data, not only to establish the existence of a threat to the peace, but also to look for a quick way to remove the threat. We exhort all potential data collectors to communicate the same



information in time and provide the OAU Mechanism regularly with any at their disposal on warning signs of imminent conflict;

- Considering the urgent need to institutionalize the Mechanism as one of permanent organs of our Organization, we request the Secretary-General to propose to an appropriate Council session in the nearest future the modalities of that incorporation;

- We equally commit Member States to urgently examine all concrete, pragmatic and feasible recommendations of the Secretary-General aimed at further strengthening the present operational capacity of the Mechanism; making its decisions more binding; providing it with adequate financial capacity; improving cooperation and coordination between the Mechanism and the United Nations on the one hand, and African subregional organizations on the other; codifying and subsequently using traditional African methods of conflict resolution; associating, where possible, the civilian society and its offshoots with the conflict resolution process, notably by systematic recourse to eminent African personalities.

26. As advanced under disarmament, we welcome with satisfaction the recent signing by African States of the "Pelindaba" Treaty Establishing an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. Similarly, we are committed to ratify it as we have quickly realized that its subsequent implementation will certainly be an important milestone in the disarmament and denuclearization process of Africa. We also express satisfaction with the fact that major nuclear powers are signatories to this agreement.

27. The progress accomplished in the denuclearization of Africa should also be pursued more than ever before in the limitation and reduction of conventional arms, according to the specific nature of our region. This is a prior condition and an important objective for a lasting solution to peace, security and stability. Consequently, we are determined to conduct an in-depth study of the question of reducing the armament burden in all its aspects, including the proliferation and dissemination (illicit and clandestine traffic of arms) of low-calibre war arms in the conflict zones and its vicinity. Our reflection should also focus on the possibility of using a certain percentage of the dividends from this disarmament to increase the financial capacity of the Mechanism.

28. In order to initiate a regional dynamism to enhance mutual confidence and security through greater transparency in the international transfer of conventional arms, we have decided to set up within our Organization a Regional Register on the Transfer of Conventional Arms.

#### Promotion of African Culture and Cultural Industries

29. Culture is one of the qualitative components of development and is complementary to such other quantitative components as those pertaining to the economic domain. It is therefore a truism to say that the kind of development we want for the twenty-first century will also depend on the dynamism of our continent's culture. Consequently, the continent's place in the concert of nations of tomorrow and beyond and the pull it will have on the other regions will depend on its cultural development; for there is no doubt that the continent's culture will go a long way to enable other peoples to better understand the African identity in all its dimensions and thereby change the negative image commonly portrayed of the continent.

30. The creativity of our peoples, the liveliness and richness of African cultural heritage and values should contribute to this development, especially by discarding the small-scale production methods currently in use and evolving towards the large scale production of the continent's cultural artefacts, improving their circulation and controlling their exploitation networks.

31. But the advent of the age of technological explosion, rapid computerization and the breathtaking advancement in communication industries bolstering the trend towards cultural hegemony have confronted Africa with the fundamental problem of aligning its culture with technological know-how.

32. We are convinced that the preservation of African traditional values is perfectly compatible with the assimilation of advanced scientific and technological know-how. However, the perpetuation of these values is today threatened by the ongoing process of cultural standardization. We must therefore adopt appropriate strategies to safeguard Africa's traditional values.

The OAU very quickly gave this issue serious thought. For decades, it made and is still making tremendous efforts to foster the continent's cultural development dynamics. The Organization's most significant initiatives in this area include the Cultural Charter of Africa and the Plan of Action of Cultural Industries adopted respectively at our summits in Port-Louis, Mauritius, in 1976, and Dakar, Senegal, in 1992.

33. While reaffirming its relevance, we reiterate our support for the Dakar Plan of Action on Cultural Industries. At the same time, we request the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of setting up a Pan-African Institute of Culture and Arts, with the double purpose of training experts for the management of cultural industries at all levels and serving as the centre of support for African cultural artistic creation.

34. It is in only this way that Africa can survive culturally and continue to contribute to the culture and world civilization.

#### Human Resources and Brain Drain

35. We must formulate strategies to limit brain drain which greatly compromises, in the medium and long-term, the continent's chances of achieving sustainable development and to encourage the return of the said human resources to Africa.

36. We mandate the Secretary-General to prepare, as soon as possible, an appropriate comprehensive report to enable us to take relevant, well-informed decisions in this regard.

37. Owing to increasing world interdependence at the turn of this century, the world is bound to have one and the same future, and Africa and the other continents are compelled to share a common destiny.

38. The gravity of the economic crisis that Africa is now experiencing is an indisputable fact that gives no room for optimism. A large fraction of the international community is therefore justified in concluding that Africa is an afflicted continent. We, however, think that a positive and durable solution will be found to this transient situation at the beginning of the next century thanks to strict compliance with our commitments during our most recent summit, and more particularly those of this summit which is being held in Yaoundé.

39. Africa is indeed decided to meet the challenge of its own decline. This is Africa's greatest resolve today for the next century, after a resounding success in its total political liberation in half a century. It has abundant potentials for achieving this objective.

#### AHG/Decl.4 (XXXII)

#### **Declaration of the Yaoundé Summit on the African Candidature for a Second Term as Secretary-General of the United Nations**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Recalling* Resolution AHG/Res.243 (XXXI) 1995 by which the Assembly of Heads of State and Government expressed its appreciation to Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali for his initiatives at the helm of the United Nations Organization,

THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY SESSION (1996)

1. Reaffirms the historic importance of the election of an African as Secretary-General of the United Nations, thus enabling Africa to significantly contribute to the attainment of the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and promote multilateralism;
2. Wishes to underscore Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali's action at the head of the United Nations General Secretariat since his election in 1991;
3. Recalls the tradition and the practice at the United Nations, which consists in re-electing the incumbent Secretary-General for a second term;
4. In this regard, recommends that the necessary steps be taken by the current Chairman with all the partners, members of the United Nations, to give Africa a second mandate, for the next five years, and recommends the candidature of Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali for a second term as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**AHG/Dec.119 (XXXII)**

**Decision on the Convening of the First Ministerial Session of the Economic and Social Commission**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Having considered* document CM/1953 (LXIV) containing the Report of the Experts relating to the First Session of the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC),

*Considering* the entry into force, as of 12 May 1994, of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Aware* of the urgency of implementing the provisions of the Treaty, in particular its Article 6,

1. Takes note of the Report of the Experts on the First Session of ECOSOC;
2. Decides that the Ministerial Session of ECOSOC should take place before the end of November 1996 in order to consider the draft recommendations of the Meeting of Experts;
3. Urges all Member States to be represented at the Ministerial Session of ECOSOC by Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning or regional Integration, as specified in Article 15 of the AEC Treaty;
4. Urges further all Member States to give priority attention to the draft Protocol on Relations between the African Economic Community and Regional Economic Communities so as to facilitate its consideration and approval by the Ministerial Meeting of ECOSOC.

**AHG/Res.247 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on Regular Reporting of the Implementation Status of OAU Declarations on HIV/AIDS in Africa**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Mindful* that it is already four years since the adoption of the Dakar Declaration and two years since the adoption of the Tunis Declaration on HIV/AIDS in Africa,

*Cognizant* that to date the implementation of these declarations has been slow, while available information indicates that the HIV/AIDS epidemic has worsened in Africa and if left unchecked, the disease has a potential to negate most of the social and economic gains that Africa has achieved or is likely to achieve in the near future,

*Aware* that a lot has to be done urgently at the level of the Heads of State and Government to prevent further worsening of the HIV/AIDS epidemic,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and the specific actions taken by countries on the implementation of HIV/AIDS Declarations and the lessons learned about the weakness of that implementation;
2. Reaffirms its personal commitment and that of their sectoral ministries to continue to work with the Ministry of Health as to ensure that Member States fully participate in the fight against HIV/AIDS in their respective countries;
3. Urges the UNAIDS and international partners and donors to continue to assist Africa in its effort to face the challenges outlined in the Report of the Secretary-General on the Follow-up of OAU Declarations on HIV/AIDS in Africa (Doc. CM/1963 (LXIV));
4. Requests all Member States to continue to report regularly to the Secretariat on the implementation of these declarations, using the provided matrix format;
5. Further urges all Member States of the OAU to participate actively in the First African Youth Conference on Sexual Health under the theme, "The Youth and AIDS: Challenge for the Twenty-First Century", scheduled to be held in Accra, Ghana, from 30 September to 4 October 1996;
6. Further requests the Secretary-General with the support of UNAIDS and all relevant partners to continue reporting on the implementation of the Declarations and its progress every year to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.248 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on the African Common Position on Food Security and the Preparations for the World Food Summit**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Recalling* its Resolution AHG/Res.244 (XXXI) on Food Security and Agricultural Development, adopted at its Thirty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, from 26 to 28 June 1995,

*Recalling further* the OAU Council of Ministers Resolution CM/Res.1643 (LXIII) adopted at its Sixty-third Ordinary Session, held in Addis Ababa, from 26 to 28 February 1996,

*Recalling* the outcome of the Nineteenth FAO Regional Conference for African that was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 16 to 20 April 1996,

*Aware* that H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and outgoing Chairman of the OAU, sent a letter to all OAU Heads of State and Government inviting them to participate in the World Food Summit, to be held in Rome, Italy, from 13 to 17 November 1996,

*Mindful* of the deteriorating food and agricultural situation in Africa,

*Considering* the risk of recurrent drought and other disasters as related to food and agricultural production,

*Considering further* the need to intensify food and agricultural production in order to confront the growing needs of African populations,

*Having considered* document CM/1954 (LXIV) entitled, "Report of the Secretary-General on the Preparations on the World Food Summit",

1. Adopts the African Common Position on Food Security and Agricultural Development as Africa's contribution to the World Food Summit;
2. Expresses its strong support to the FAO, which has a crucial role to play in the development of the sector of food and agriculture in Africa;
3. Expresses further appreciation to the Government and people of Burkina Faso for having hosted the Nineteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa;
4. Commends the efforts of H.E. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and outgoing Chairman of the OAU, for inviting all OAU Heads of State and Government to participate in the World Food Summit;
5. Calls upon all African Heads of State and Government, to participate actively, in the forthcoming World Food Summit;
6. Strongly recommends the participation of women in the World Food Summit as they play a vital role in food production in Africa;
7. Requests the Secretary-General of OAU to transmit the African Common Position on Food Security and Agricultural Development to the Director-General of FAO as an official document, as Africa's contribution to the World Food Summit and to all member countries of the FAO;
8. Further requests OAU Member States, the OAU General Secretariat and the African Group in Rome, to use the African Common Position on Food Security as an instrument of negotiation with the international community;
9. Urges FAO to assist Member States and the OAU General Secretariat to develop and implement programmes for sustainable food security and agricultural development;
10. Calls upon the international community to accord special assistance to African countries to develop their food and agricultural sector;
11. Requests the OAU Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report, on the World Food Summit to the Sixty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and an evaluation report to the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Res.249 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on the Strengthening of the Operational Structure and Conditions of the  
OAU Contact Group on Africa's Debt**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Recalling* Africa's Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis adopted by the Third Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU held in Addis Ababa, from 30 November to 1 December 1987,

*Further recalling* Resolutions AHG/Res.219 (XXIX), AHG/Res.211 (XXVII), and Decision AHG/1254 (LI) on the deliberations of the OAU Contact Group on Africa's External Debt,

*Gravely concerned* over Africa's increasing indebtedness, debt-servicing burden and deterioration of the socioeconomic situation in Africa,

*Recognizing* the need to re-energize the operations of the OAU Contact Group on Africa's debt,

*Noting with appreciation* the initiatives taken by H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and OAU outgoing Chairman, with the G7 at its meeting held in Lyons, France, from 27 to 29 June 1996, to find a solution to the problems of Africa's debt,

*Recognizing* the need for an effective coordination, consultation and exchange of information and experience among African countries, and cooperation with the creditors as a way of finding a just and lasting solution to Africa's debt crisis,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation and functioning of the Contact Group;
2. Commends H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, OAU outgoing Chairman and Chairman of the Contact Group, for the relentless efforts deployed to sensitize and alert the international community to Africa's external debt crisis;
3. Renews the mandate of the Contact Group and requests it to pursue the ongoing efforts and, in cooperation with the creditors, find every possible ways and means of resolving the external debt crisis;
4. Further requests the current Chairman of the OAU to take necessary measures to review the Chairmanship of the Contact Group as well as the composition of the Contact Group with a view of ensuring equitable geographical representation and the participation of all groups of indebted countries;
5. Decides to enlarge the composition of the Contact Group from 12 to 14 members taking account the importance of the issues at stake;
6. Requests the current Chairman of the OAU, Chairman of the Contact Group, to continue and intensify the sensitization efforts among Africa's creditors in order to persuade them to take an active part in the search for a lasting solution to Africa's external debt crisis;
7. Requests Member States of the Group to coordinate their activities at the country level in order to facilitate the effective participation of finance ministry and central bank representatives in the activities of the Contact Group;
8. Also requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate budgetary and administrative measures to ensure that a meeting of the Contact Group is convened in the margin of Council of Ministers sessions;
9. Calls on African countries to set up mechanisms at the country level to facilitate cooperation in the area of exchange of information and experience in debt management and international negotiation;
10. Requests the Contact Group to meet at the level of African ambassadors in Addis Ababa in order to prepare the Ministerial Session of the Group;
11. Requests the Secretary-General of OAU, in collaboration with ADB and ACMS to take necessary steps to ensure implementation of this resolution and to submit an appropriate report thereon to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

**AHG/Res.250 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Considering* the Ninth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*Recalling* that the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights came into force on 21 October 1986, and that 50 Member States of the OAU are parties to the Charter,

*Further recalling* that, in accordance with Article 25 of the said Charter, the States parties are committed to recognizing and promoting the rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the Charter, and have undertaken to adopt appropriate measures to give effect to them,

*Considering* that the report on the implementation of the Charter indicates, in particular, that very few States have submitted their periodic reports on the legislative and other measures taken with a view to giving effect to the provisions of the Charter, as stipulated in Article 62 thereof,

*Also considering* the human and peoples' rights situation in Africa, and the absolute need to endow the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights with the human, material and financial resources necessary for its effective functioning,

*Further considering* the appeal made by the said Commission to all the States parties to celebrate with fanfare the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights which comes up on 21 October 1996 and coincides with the opening date of the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Commission scheduled to take place in Grand Bay, Mauritius,

*Finally considering* that, pursuant to Resolution AHG/Res.230 (XXX), government experts have elaborated a draft text on the establishment of an African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights and plans to consider the matter in depth in the coming days,

*Aware* of the absolute need to strengthen the African mechanism for the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights,

1. Takes note with immense satisfaction, of the Ninth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights as well as the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, and authorizes the publication of the said report;
2. Commends the African Commission for the remarkable work it accomplished during the financial year just ended;
3. Strongly supports the activities of the African Commission aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed under the Charter;
4. Highly commends and encourages the States parties which submit their periodic reports regularly, cooperate with and provide assistance to the Commission towards the execution of its mandate;
5. Calls on the States parties to take concrete measures to implement effectively the provisions of the Charter and, in particular, cooperate further with and step up assistance to, the Commission to enable it to accomplish its mission;

6. Makes an urgent appeal to Member States of the OAU to ratify the Charter as early as possible if they have not already done so;
7. Urges all the State parties to take appropriate steps, to celebrate with fanfare the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on 21 October 1996;
8. Also appeals to the State parties to submit their periodic reports in conformity with Article 62 of the Charter, if they have not already done so;
9. Calls on the Secretary-General of the OAU to forge ahead with the elaboration of the draft instrument establishing the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights in consultation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights;
10. Further calls on the Secretary-General of the OAU to take necessary measures through the appropriate organs to endow the African Commission as early as possible, with the requisite human, material and financial resources to enable it to carry out its mission effectively, and to submit an appropriate report to the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly.

**AHG/Res.251 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on the Launching of the Decade of Education in Africa (1997-2006)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Having considered* the statement of the representative of Mali relating to the Decade of Education in Africa presented by the Government of the Republic of Mali,

*Recalling* Resolution CM/Res.1603 (LXIV) by which the Sixty-Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers declared 1996 the "Year of Education in Africa (YAE)",

*Further recalling* the need to consolidate the tremendous achievements already made in the area of the Year of Education particularly the Segou Prospects Observatory which have recorded results in West and Central Africa,

*Aware* of the urgent necessity to mount a relentless campaign in order to overcome all the obstacles hampering progress towards education for all, and, to that end, the need for the rapid implementation of the twelve (12) recommendations of the Pan-African Seminar on the Launching of the Year of Education in Africa held in Bamako from 5 to 7 October 1995 on the theme "Towards Education for All",

*Also aware* that the overhaul of African educational systems and the emergence of a new African educational system would determine not only the success of development efforts but also the consolidation of the democratization process,

*Convinced* that only a strategy articulated at the level of the entire continent will make it possible to take up the challenges posed by education,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the positive results already achieved by Member States within the framework of the Year of Education in Africa and reiterates the urgent need for subregional and regional cooperation in order to harness the potentials and experience of Member States in the area of education;
2. Declares the period "1997–2006 Decade of Education in Africa" on the understanding that its main objective would be to remove obstacles to progress towards education for all;



3. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Ministers of Education in order to launch the Decade and to formulate its Programme of Action;
4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Sixty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Council on the implementation of this resolution.

**AHG/Res.252 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on the OAU Anthem**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Strongly committed* to the provisions of the Charter and Rules of Procedure of the Organization of African Unity,

*Resolutely committed* to strengthen the unity, the independence, the sovereignty, peace and solidarity of the African continent,

*Seriously determined* to ensure the success of the African integration in all its entirety,

*Bearing in mind* the Abuja Treaty as a privileged instrument of the African integration,

*Convinced* of the imperative need for Africa to express solemnly its solidarity and its attachment to Africa values and cultural heritage,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue further consultations with a view to proposing the ways and means of arriving at an acceptable decision on the matter.

**AHG/Res.253 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on Strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (HABITAT)**

*The Assembly of the Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Recalling* decision 15/1 of 25 May 1989, of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, by which the Governing Council, reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the central catalyzing, coordinating and stimulating body in the field of environment within the United Nations,

*Recalling further* decision 16/1 of 31 May 1991, of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in which the Council expressed its support for retaining at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme at Nairobi the programme activity centres already located there, decided that future major extensions to the physical or other infrastructure of the Programme, particularly those with global functions, would be centred principally at Nairobi,

*Noting* paragraphs 38.21 and 38.23 of Agenda 21, in which it was stated that there would be a need for an enhanced and strengthened role of the United Nations Environment Programme and its Governing Council, that, inter alia, the regional offices of the Programme should be strengthened without weakening the headquarters,

*Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 48/174 of 21 December 1993, by which the General Assembly, among other things, acknowledged the grant from the Government of Kenya of an additional forty acres

of land for expansion of office facilities and the improvement of the communications network, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that programming of meetings related to the Programme is rationalized to facilitate economy and more effective capacity utilization at the headquarters of the Programme,

*Recalling also* United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/176 of 21 December 1993, by which the General Assembly, inter-alia requested the Assembly to ensure that in the restructuring of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, UNCHS (Habitat) is maintained as the global focal point for human settlements and that its institutional capacities are strengthened at its headquarters,

*Noting with appreciation* United Nations General Assembly resolutions 48/214 of 23 December 1993 and 49/142 of 23 December, 1994 on the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's the thrust of which was to secure a central focus and attention for Africa in the United Nations throughout the decade,

*Recognizing* that environmental and human settlements issues occupy a crucial place in the development endeavours of countries of the African region,

*Aware* that the presence of the two United Nations institutions in Africa has had a positive impact on the level of awareness, interest and programme activities in environmental and human settlements matters among countries of the region,

*Concerned* that there is currently a decline in political and financial support from the international community to the United Nations Organization and its subsidiary bodies, including the two institutions headquartered in Nairobi, coupled with global economic patterns that generally marginalize the continent of Africa,

*Noting with concern* that the headquarters of the two institutions in Nairobi are being weakened by the impact of certain measures, notably the location of United Nations Environment Convention Secretariat and regional offices for both the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements away from headquarters, and the unabated tendency of holding important meetings and conferences related to the United Nations Environment Programme away from headquarters,

*Concerned* that the representation of Member States of the United Nations Organization in Nairobi, i.e., 80 countries, out of which Africa has only a total of 19 representative missions, is minimal,

*Convinced* that the survival and optimal delivery of the two United Nations institutions would depend to a large extent on the efforts of the African countries,

*Commending* the resounding success of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlement – HABITAT II – held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996 which instituted a new kind of partnership between government responsibilities, local authorities, civil society, NGOs, academics and research centres, as well as United Nations agencies and institutions to set the priorities of the sustainable development of human settlements in a world undergoing urbanization,

1. *Pays tribute* to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya who ably represented Africa at HABITAT II by presenting the region's common position;
2. *Commends* Dr. Wally Ndaw, Secretary-General of the Conference and his entire team as well as the host country for the flawless organization of this meeting on the future of towns and cities at the dawn of the twenty-first century;
3. *Urges* the Member States of the Organization of African Unity to:
  - (a) Send representative missions to the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), where such missions are not in existence;

(b) Take into consideration the technical nature of the work of United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) when considering the posting of representatives to Nairobi so as to ensure appropriate and adequate representation to the two institutions;

(c) Strengthen coordination between capitals and African missions to the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement;

4. *Urges* the host country, Kenya, to continue in her efforts of mobilizing support towards the strengthening of the two institutions' headquarters using political and diplomatic instruments in her bilateral and multilateral contracts in the global, regional and subregional context;

5. *Calls upon* the regional bodies in Africa such as ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC, UMA, ECCAS East African Cooperation (EAC), ADB, PTA Bank, IGAD, CILSS, UN-ECA and Shelter Afrique to work closely with Member States and with the Organization of African Unity in ensuring sustained efforts at strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) Headquarters;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General, the chief executives of the regional and subregional institutions: ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC, UMA, ECCAS, EAC, IGAD, CILSS, UN-ECA the ADB, PTA Bank and Shelter-Afrique.

**AHG/Res.254 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on Bioethics**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Bearing in mind* that a recognition of the intrinsic dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family constitutes the bedrock of freedom, justice and peace in the world in general and in Africa in particular,

*Recalling* the ideals of the free human being liberated from fear and misery as recognized by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the international instruments on human rights, and bearing in mind the determination to preserve the dignity and integrity of the human being,

*Also recalling* that the inviolability of the human person and the right of every human being to respect for his/her life and for the physical and moral integrity of his/her person have been formally reaffirmed in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in its Eighteenth Ordinary Session in Nairobi, Kenya, in June 1981,

*Further recalling* the right of the individual to the benefits of scientific progress as well as application thereof, as recognized by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and bearing in mind the advantages resulting from the encouragement and development of international cooperation and contacts in the field of science,

*Recognizing* the rapid progress achieved in the area of life sciences, and the dangers which could be posed to the dignity and integrity of the individual by certain practices,

*Determined* to ensure that scientific progress benefits the individual human being and is achieved under conditions of respect for fundamental human rights, and stressing the need for international cooperation in order to enable

humanity as a whole to benefit from the achievements of the science of life and obviate any use thereof for purposes other than the promotion of humanity's well being,

*Aware* of the seriousness of the stakes involved, the complexity of scientific and human problems, the limitations of every human being, and the need to contribute to the triumph of life,

1. Decides that giving priority and urgent attention to issues pertaining to bioethics have become an absolute necessity to all societies be it in the South or in the North;
2. Endorses the ideas of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which prohibits the subjection of any person without his/her freely given consent to medical or scientific experiment, and to the principles of medical ethics applicable to health personnel especially doctors, in the area of protection of prisoners and detainees from torture and other forms cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment as contained in resolution 37/194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1982;
3. Pledges to promote within the continent the following universal rights and principles under conditions of respect for cultural, social and religious values:
  - (a) Access to health care for all;
  - (b) Inviolability of the human body and of the genetic heritage of the human species;
  - (c) Inalienability of the person which prohibits the subjection of the human body, its components particularly the human genes and the sequences thereof to commercial and property rights purposes;
  - (d) The anonymity of both the donor and the beneficiary of human organs and human products, subject to the exceptions spelled out in the legal codes of Member States;
  - (e) The obligation to obtain the free and enlightened consent of anyone to submit himself/herself to bio-medical research, and the definition of rules to protect vulnerable populations, the incapacitated, persons deprived of freedom as well as the sick under emergency conditions;
  - (f) Supervision of research facilities on embryos especially those produced as a result of medical procedures offering assistance towards procreation and the attendant application of such procedures, so as to obviate selective eugenic by-products particularly those relating to sex considerations;
  - (g) The right to benefit from scientific progress and application thereof without any discrimination whatsoever;
  - (h) The right of everyone, especially children, to protection from all forms of trade and exploitation;
4. Pledges to take legislative and other measures to give effect to this resolution, and to set up consultative bodies at both country and inter-African levels to promote the exchange of experience obtained, among such bodies;
5. Approves resolution 1995/82 of the United Nations Human Rights Commission adopted in Geneva on 8 March 1995, as well as resolution CONF/93/4-DR.21 of 1 April 1995 adopted in Madrid at the Ninety-third Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Bioethics.

**AHG/Res.255 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Considering* the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the OAU Charter relating to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the OAU on the Question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, particularly, Resolution AHG/Res.193 (XXVI),

*Reiterating* the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government regarding the reintegration of the Comorian island of Mayotte within the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros,

*Bearing in mind*, Resolution CM/Res.496 (XXVII) establishing the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee of Seven on the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

*Aware* of the fact that only dialogue and consultation in an atmosphere of mutual trust can lead to a just and definitive settlement of the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte,

1. Reaffirms that the referendum of self-determination of 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago;
2. Reaffirms also the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian island of Mayotte;
3. Further reaffirms its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to recover their territorial integrity;
4. Takes note of the new measures taken by the Comorian Government to improve relations with France and to find ways and means of reaching a just and definitive solution to the conflict;
5. Calls on Member States to support individually and collectively, the approach accepted by the Comorian authorities, based on mutual understanding and the desire to preserve centuries-old relations between the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros and the Republic of France;
6. Mandates the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU Secretary-General to remain in contact with the Comorian authorities in order to monitor the developments in the situation and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
7. Reiterates its decision to place on the agenda of all sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU the question of the Comorian island of Mayotte until the island is returned to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

**AHG/Res.256 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on the Implementation of Resolution CM/Res.1610 (LXII) on OAU Assistance to the Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Having heard* the statement by the delegation of Mali on the financial situation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU),

*Recalling* Resolution CM/Res.1610 (LXII) – 95 on the financial situation of PATU,

*Noting* that despite the OAU resolution referred to above, the financial situation of the Union remains precarious owing to non-payment of contributions,

*Deeply concerned* by this situation which is highly detrimental to the smooth-running of the Union and its activities within the context of the programme of integration of telecommunications land networks by satellite and submarine networks in Africa,

*Convinced* that the high level of arrears of contributions owed by Member States seriously jeopardizes the implementation of the programme of activities of the Union and the ongoing restructuring exercise aimed at better adapting the Union to the rapid developments in the global telecommunications environment,

*Appreciative* of the assistance provided by ITU, INTELSAT and IMMARSAT, as well as the pledges made by international banking institutions such as SFI, ADB and BOAD to contribute to the development of African telecommunications, especially the development of cooperation between PATU and the AT&T Company of the United States in the realization of the optic fibre submarine cable network code named “Africa One” where PATU plays a leading role within the project coordinating committee,

*Considering* that this project which pertains to the laying of a 37,000 km cable linking the whole of Africa, will render PATU self-financing, thereby enabling it to acquire a semi-commercial status,

*Desirous* of making it possible for PATU to meet Africa’s aspirations to become self-sufficient in the area of telecommunications,

1. Commends Member States that have paid their contributions to the regular budget of PATU;
2. Urges Member States which have not yet done so, to pay their arrears of contributions to PATU, the only OAU specialized agency in the area of telecommunications;
3. Recommends that PATU’s Member States lend their support to the restructuring programme of the Union;
4. Invites the Advisory Committee to consider possible ways and means of providing assistance to PATU;
5. Also invites the Secretary-General of OAU to initiate consultations with the subregional telecommunications organization in Africa with a view to convening at the OAU Headquarters, a meeting for the coordination of telecommunications activities on the continent;
6. Further invites the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Sixty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Res.257 (XXXII)**

**Resolution on Burundi**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-second Ordinary Session in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 8 to 10 July 1996,*

*Considering* the deteriorating political and security situation in Burundi,

*Noting* the consistent efforts of our continental Organization and the international community to contribute to efforts aimed at restoring peace, security and national reconciliation in Burundi,

1. Expresses grave concern at the situation of generalized insecurity that continues to prevail in Burundi in defiance of all the efforts to bring about a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country;
2. Affirms that OAU's concerns and efforts in Burundi, as well as those of the countries of the region, can in no way be considered as an interference in the internal affairs of that country, but flows from a fraternal and genuine concern to prevent yet another African tragedy of epic proportions and similar to those witnessed in Rwanda in 1994;
3. Reaffirms support for the Mwanza Peace Talks under the facilitation of the former President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, and encourages him to continue with his efforts based on and incorporating the principles of sustainable democracy and security for all the people of Burundi and an all-inclusive negotiation process;
4. Declares full support for the outcome of the Arusha Summit of 25 June 1996, especially the acceptance of the request by the Government of Burundi for security assistance in order to complement and reinforce the Mwanza Peace Talks as well as creating conducive security conditions for all the parties to freely participate in the Mwanza process;
5. Appeals to the international community, especially the United Nations Security Council, to provide all the necessary financial, logistical and other material assistance to the countries which will be involved in providing the requested security assistance;
6. Requests the Secretary-General and the Central Organ to continue to follow very closely the implementation of this resolution and to take action as appropriate.





## **THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY SESSION**

**Harare, Zimbabwe  
2 to 4 June 1997**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXXIII)**

**Harare Declaration on Malaria Prevention and Control in the Context of  
African Economic Recovery and Development**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-third Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997,*

*Bearing in mind* Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXIII) on Health as a Foundation for Development adopted at the Twenty-third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa,

*Recalling* other major declarations on the development of the continent adopted by its previous sessions, particularly Declarations:

- AHG/Decl.4 (XXX) on Population and Development in Africa, and
- AHG/Decl.5 (XXX) on Social Development,

*Recognizing* the burden that malaria places on the population of Africa and that malaria remains a killer disease and a barrier to sustainable social and economic development,

*Taking note* that:

- The disease and death (4,200 deaths everyday) caused by malaria only in tropical Africa is unacceptably high,
- Malaria is a major impediment to social and economic development in Africa (\$US 5 million loss everyday),
- There is a need for political commitment by all African countries in terms of malaria control policies, resource allocation and mobilization of communities at the country level for active participation in malaria control,
- Most national programmes are still at the initial stages of implementation and the scope of intervention activities is limited,
- Tools for malaria control in Africa are available to reduce deaths and illness but are not accessible, for various reasons, in appropriate forms, and
- Changes taking place in the world in the area of development often create conditions favourable for malaria transmission opening the way for epidemics in areas which were previously malaria-free,

*Acknowledging* the invaluable technical and financial contributions provided to Member States of our Organization by all its partners, especially WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO and The World Bank Group, in their efforts to prevent and control malaria,

*Mindful* of the grave concern and alarm over the loss of life and degradation in the quality of life caused by malaria, expressed by Member States of the United Nations at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995, as well as the reaffirmation of their endorsement of the Global Strategy for malaria control,

1. Pledges to:

- (a) Consider malaria control in Africa as one of its priority programmes and reaffirms its unflagging resolve to maintain the gains so far achieved and prevent the outbreak of epidemics;

(b) Support fully the implementation of the Global and Regional Strategy and approaches recommended by the World Health Organization;

(c) Implement well-planned and coordinated malaria control programmes involving individuals, families, communities, institutions, relevant government ministries, and other public and private sectors;

(d) Allocate sufficient human, financial and material resources, and mobilize other local resources including resources from non-governmental and private and civil sectors, for the sustained prevention and control of malaria in Africa;

(e) Mobilize additional external resources from international agencies, governmental and non-governmental agencies, foundations and industrial and commercial enterprises to support national and commercial action to control malaria and surveillance to prevent epidemics and sustain the progress made;

(f) Support malaria prevention and control through well-defined policies and appropriate legislation and its enforcement, to facilitate programme implementation, community participation and access to preventive measures and treatment, for all population at risk;

(g) Implement in our countries the activities enumerated in the attached African Plan of Action;

2. Calls upon all Member States to take immediate and substantive action to:

(a) Give their full political support to actions directed towards sustainable malaria prevention and control as an urgent priority, and mobilize all local, traditional and national and international leaders to participate actively in the control programme;

(b) Further develop and implement plans for malaria prevention and control including their incorporation into development projects based on environmental and health impact assessments;

(c) Develop strong community based programmes to mobilize active community participation for malaria prevention and control;

(d) Promote and support micro-financing schemes, especially for women, to initiate income generating projects aimed at basic environmental and household improvements which contribute to the prevention and control of malaria and the ready availability of affordable essential drugs, materials, supplies and transportation for personal protection and treatment;

(e) Develop mechanisms that will facilitate and ensure well-coordinated multisectoral action to reduce substantially the burden of malaria and promote intercountry collaboration and coordination of efforts;

(f) Promote basic and operational research to ensure that new tools, including vaccines, are made available without delay and existing ones are used in the most cost-effective and sustainable manner;

3. Mandates the ministries of health of OAU Member States in collaboration with all other relevant sectors of government to ensure that the malaria control strategy recommended by the World Health Organization, is included in their action programme and evaluated at least once annually;

4. Welcomes:

(a) The initiatives taken by the Director-General, and Regional Directors of the African and Eastern Mediterranean Regions, of the World Health Organization to reorganize and strengthen malaria activities that have

established and reinforced the foundation for further development and implementation of sustainable malaria prevention and control in African countries in order to prevent deaths and reduce illness due to malaria;

(b) The tremendous efforts made by WHO, The World Bank Group, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, other international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as other partners, to provide OAU Member States with the necessary technical logistical and financial support for the control of and research into malaria in Africa;

5. Requests the WHO, The World Bank Group, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and other relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations to augment their material, financial and scientific support to OAU Member States in order to substantially reduce the unnecessary suffering, loss of life and economic and social burden experienced by the present population in Africa and to sustain them in the long term for the benefit of future generations;

6. Invites governments and other partners including multilateral and bilateral agencies to participate actively in a vigorous coordinated effort to control malaria in Africa in the remaining years of this millennium, and to build a foundation for sustainable malaria control into the third millennium;

7. Mandates the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to submit to the next OAU Summit a Plan of Action for the follow-up on and evaluation of the implementation of this declaration over a five-year period, as well as a progress report thereon every year.

Annex  
Proposed Plan of Action

Priority Areas of Action  
Approaches and Activities

Health Systems

- Improve the capacity of the health services to respond promptly and appropriately to the needs of the population for disease prevention and control in a comprehensive manner;
- Further develop mechanisms to ensure adequate, uninterrupted and prompt delivery of supplies, especially of drugs, insecticides and other malaria-related materials;

Disease Management

- Improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment by training, supervision and continuing education and by improving laboratory facilities and drug supply;
- Establish community-based programmes for the early diagnosis and prompt adequate treatment of malaria;
- Provide health education and communication to schools, parents, especially mothers, and persons caring for young children, on recognition of malaria and treatment in the home;

Provision of Anti-Malarial Drugs

- Update national drug policies and assure their implementation and review across both government and private health sectors;
- Support the establishment and/or maintenance and extension of national drugs supply services;

- Promote rational prescribing policies in both the public and private sectors and an efficient regulatory authority that critically reviews all applications for market approval with meticulous inspection and enforcement;
- Support and contribute to the establishment and/or maintenance and extension of national and regional independent drug quality control laboratories;

#### Disease Prevention

- Sensitize the population to those preventive measures, such as house screening and the use of personal prevention measures, including the use of mosquito nets, that can be carried out by families and communities;
- Support a public campaign to popularize the use of malaria prevention measures, especially for high-risk population groups such as pregnant women and young children, particularly during high-risk periods of the year;
- Support the selective use of vector control measures;
- Provide written and electronic information on malaria incidence and control to industries especially those related to agricultural development schemes, water and mining;
- Improve communication, physical and electronic, between peripheral areas affected by malaria and the centrally organized services, including tertiary facilities;

#### Disease Surveillance and Epidemic Detection and Control

- Take action to ensure regular, reliable reporting of malaria cases and deaths, monitor progress and to guide the allocation of resources and provide health information services to health workers which are appropriate, relevant and up-to-date;
- Establish an effective system of alerting the malaria control programme to new development projects, labour and other population movements, environmental change and planned development;
- Establish an alert and effective epidemic response capability with a well-developed preparedness plan backed up by stocks of, or rapid access to, the necessary supplies of drugs, insecticides and equipment and trained personnel and transport to be able to contain any outbreak as rapidly as possible;

#### Sustainable Control

- Promote essential multisectoral action to ensure that projects and activities do not create vector breeding, and expose workers, families and communities to an increased risk of malaria, and to enact and enforce appropriate legislation;
- Promote awareness among the business community on the positive benefits and negative economic impact of a continuing malaria problem, influence them to provide material and financial support to the malaria control programme and for community action, and provide official recognition to those making a sustained, substantial contribution;
- Create business opportunities and provide special incentives (such as exemption from excise, import and sales taxes) that would ensure that vulnerable people in the community have ready access to the necessary drugs, supplies, services, mosquito nets, mosquito repellents and other essential commodities when needed, and that they are well informed on how to prevent malaria, cure the disease and reduce length of illness and prevent death;

- Support and actively promote various initiatives for sustainability of malaria control as a result of increased social and economic development, through income generating projects within a basic development needs approach, and microfinancing schemes, to stimulate self-sufficiency;
- Establish on a sound footing, and enforce with the support of appropriate legislation, those essential public health functions that promote the sustained control of malaria, for instance, the system of surveillance, water resources management and sanitation as well as other functions. These functions should be implemented as a responsibility of government or carried out by other sectors monitored closely and legislated by government;

#### Human Resources Development

- Provide continuing education opportunities, materials and organized learning sessions for health service personnel to enable them to keep abreast of national policy and guidelines on malaria control and international trends;
- Establish a long-range national training programme following capacity-building needs assessment, for all levels of the health services and malaria control programmes, including the development and adaptation of training materials, and high-quality training, based on WHO standards and norms;
- Ensure that standards and guidelines for case management, disease prevention, epidemic surveillance and control and other control-related activities are incorporated into training activities, and that they provide a basis for evaluating competencies acquired by trainees during both training and work performance in all disciplines of health professions and including traditional health practitioners;
- Regularly review the curriculum of schools of medicine, public health, allied sciences and other training institutions to ensure that they are up to date with regard to national policies and disease management standards;

#### Interdisciplinary Operational Research

- In collaboration with appropriate institutions, develop the capacity within the national malaria control programme to conduct, and analyze interdisciplinary operational research on issues of direct relevance to the control objectives, and provide guidance for programme changes as necessary;
- Exchange of results of operational research between countries of the region, particularly those sharing similar problems, interests and borders.

#### AHG/Decl.2 (XXXIII)

#### **Declaration on the Dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and Great Britain**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in our Thirty-third Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997, exhaustively discussed the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom, on the other. In examining this problem, we were guided by the principles enshrined in the United Nations and OAU Charters respectively, requiring Member States to settle their differences by peaceful means, through dialogue, negotiation and legal procedures, to respect the independence of all Member States and refrain from any threats to their sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of their nationals.

2. After considering the Secretary-General's report and that of the OAU Ministerial Committee on the dispute, we took note of the fact that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had fully met the requirements demanded by the United Nations Security Council as contained in resolution 731 (1992). As a matter of fact, Libya had unequivocally condemned terrorism in all its forms as well as all those perpetrating or encouraging it, and had made clear her

readiness to give all necessary cooperation to the international community with a view to eradicating that heinous phenomenon. However, Libya had found it impossible to extradite its two nationals allegedly implicated in the bombing over Lockerbie in 1988.

3. We, regretting the continued sanctions imposed on the country, expressed our deep concern over the human and material deprivations to which the Libyan people have been subjected. We wish to emphasize that these obnoxious sanctions affect not only the Libyan people, but also the neighbouring countries as well as African workers from other countries of the continent.

4. We were once again informed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was willing to cooperate fully in any regional or international effort aimed at resolving the crisis. In this connection, we take note of the fact that the Government of Libya has accepted the initiative of the League of Arab States supported by the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization, to the effect that the two Libyan suspects be given a just and fair trial by Scottish judges and according to Scottish Law at the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). We remain convinced that this initiative, if accepted, constitutes a practical solution and should guarantee a just and fair trial whereby the interests of the concerned parties would be taken into account. Indeed, the objective of resolution 731 (1992) is not to violate the sovereignty of Libya but rather to serve the cause of justice and reveal the truth. We strongly deplore the fact that one or two concerned countries have so far shown indifference to the initiatives presented to them with a view to a just and equitable solution to the crisis. This has led to an impasse and, as a result, the entire people of Libya have not only been held hostage for five years, but have also been subjected to collective suffering because of accusations none of the two countries concerned have been able to substantiate.

5. In its search for a just and urgent solution to the conflict, in close cooperation with the League of Arab States, we once again express our hope that the Security Council consider the ways and means for a rapid resolution of the crisis, and to this end, submit for consideration the following recommendations adopted jointly with the League of Arab States, and supported by the Non-Aligned Group:

Option 1: Hold the trial of the two suspects in a third and neutral country to be determined by the Security Council;

Option 2: Have the two suspects tried by Scottish judges at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at the Hague, in accordance with Scottish Law;

Option 3: Establish a special criminal tribunal at the ICJ Headquarters in the Hague to try the two suspects.

6. We, the Heads of State and Government call on the Security Council to accept one of the proposed options thereby facilitating the speedy and definitive resolution of the dispute. In the same vein, we appeal to the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This has become imperative more so as the sanctions are having an increasingly devastating effect on the people of Libya as well as on the country's economy. In this connection, we endorse the position expressed by the Council of Ministers at its Sixty-fourth Ordinary Session held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 1 to 6 July 1996, and at its Sixty-fifth Ordinary Session held in Tripoli, Libya, from 24 to 28 February 1997, to the effect that continued imposition of sanctions might lead African countries to devise other means of sparing the Libyan people future suffering. In this respect, we mandate the Secretary-General of the OAU to prepare a practical plan of action.

7. We, Heads of State and Government commend the efforts made by the two committees set up, respectively, by the OAU and the League of Arab States on the dispute, and encourage them to proceed with the implementation of the Plan of Action agreed upon by the two committees with a view to reaching an acceptable solution of the dispute. At the same time, we appeal to the international community and the Security Council, in particular, to heed the support given to the Libyan position, by regional organizations and numerous States. We also call upon the Security Council, to envisage as a prelude to the lifting of sanctions imposed upon the Libyan Jamahiriya – provisions for exempting from the embargo such flights as may be run by the Libyan Airlines for a



humanitarian purpose, including assistance in kind to some African countries; for promoting the role played by the Libyan Jamahiriya in the African context as well as flights for religious purposes.

8. We, Heads of State and Government appreciate the support given by the African States, individually and collectively, to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with a view to mitigating the negative impact of the embargo.

9. Lastly, we Heads of State and Government appreciating the efforts made by the Secretary-General, call upon the latter to follow the implementation of the present declaration and report thereon to our next session.

**AHG/Decl.3 (XXXIII)**

**Harare Declaration on the Reform of the United Nations Security Council**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in our Thirty-third Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997,*

*Reaffirming* the declaration we adopted in Tunis, Tunisia, at the Thirtieth Ordinary Session of our Assembly, on the reform of the United Nations Security Council,

*Reiterating* the need to democratize the Council and make it more efficient and transparent,

*Convinced* of the necessity to enlarge the composition of the Council and reform its decision-making process,

*Stressing* the imperative need of ensuring equitable geographical representation in the Security Council,

*Recognizing* the collective responsibility of maintaining International peace and security in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Declare* as follows,

1. The composition of the Security Council should be democratized to reflect the increase in the number of State members of the United Nations;

2. Membership of the Security Council should be expanded to 26;

This expansion of the Security Council should embrace both categories of its membership, for the benefit of developing countries, and African countries in particular;

(a) Africa should be allocated no less than two permanent seats. These seats will be allotted to countries by a decision of Africans themselves, in accordance with a system of rotation based on the current established criteria of the OAU and subsequent elements which might improve upon these criteria;

(b) Africa should also be allocated five non-permanent seats in the expanded Security Council;

3. New permanent members should be granted the same prerogatives and powers as the current members. Ultimately, the permanent members should also be nominated by their respective regions and elected by the General Assembly. Such a system of periodic elections of permanent members of the Security Council will in the final analysis ensure that the decisions of the Council are less subject to the strictly national interest of its various members;

4. The need to strengthen the transparency of the Security Council, improve upon its functioning, methods of work, decision-making process and its relations with States non-members of the Council, and endorse the relevant document of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted in New Delhi on 8 April 1997;

5. The need for periodic review of the structure and functioning of the Security Council in order to enable it to respond better and more effectively to the new challenges in international relations, especially with regard to international peace and security;
6. By adopting these decisions, we reaffirm that:
  - (a) Efforts aimed at restructuring the Security Council should not be subjected to a predetermined timetable. While recognizing the need to deal with the issue as a matter of urgency, no decision should be taken before a general agreement has been reached;
  - (b) The same importance should be accorded to the enlargement of the composition of the Security Council and improvement in its method of work;
  - (c) The exercise of the right of veto should be progressively curtailed until abrogated;
7. In pursuit of the above, we:
  - (a) Direct the African Group at the United Nations to continue to consider in detail the proposals submitted to an open-ended Working Group on the restructuring of the Security Council in order to arrive at a general agreement which takes into account the interests of Africa;
  - (b) Mandate our permanent representatives at the United Nations in New York to continue to defend the African Common Position and examine in greater detail the concept and modalities of rotation as well as its application to the permanent seats;
8. Finally, request our ministers of foreign affairs to remain seized of the matter and its developments.

**AHG/Decl.4 (XXXIII)**

**Declaration on Africa's Industrialization**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-third Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 2 to 4 June 1997,*

*Conscious* of the important role of industrialization in the economic transformation of a nation, and noting with concern the precarious state of African industries,

*Recalling* the motion of support for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization adopted by the Thirty-first Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in June 1995, and the Abidjan Declaration of October 1996 establishing the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization,

*Conscious* of the need to involve the donor community and the other United Nations agencies in the formulation and implementation of the Alliance Programmes,

1. Decides to redouble efforts to promote sustainable industrial developments to overcome major economic and social constraints and achieve a greater stake in the global market place as called for in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
2. Reaffirms its belief that without sustainable industrial development, African economies will be condemned to persistent economic crisis, dependence on humanitarian relief and deepening poverty, despair and political unrest with dire consequences for global peace and stability;

3. Notes with appreciation the significant role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in harnessing the joint forces of government and the private sector to foster competitive industrial production, develop international industrial partnerships and promote socially equitable and environmentally friendly industrial development;
4. Is appreciative of the significant reforms undertaken by UNIDO in recent years and calls on the international community and partners in development to strengthen the Organization and maintain it as the United Nations specialized agency focusing on promoting industrial development through institutional capacity-building, investments, environmentally friendly technologies, skills enhancement and facilitating partnerships and initiatives to support global industrial cooperation in developing countries and countries in transition;
5. Takes note of the findings and recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the Second Industrial Development Decade (IDDA-II) Programme, and adopts the Plan of Action of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization as the implementation mechanism for a refocused IDDA-II Programme;
6. Calls on Member States and the Regional Economic Communities, with the full involvement of the African private sector and with the technical support of UNIDO and other relevant international organizations, to elaborate national and regional plans of action for the Alliance;
7. Approves the creation of a Patron Group of Africa's Industrialization, consisting of five heads of State and government;
8. Approves the creation of a Steering Committee, including its structure, composition, technical committees and supporting secretariat, to coordinate and guide the activities of the Alliance and develop strategies to promote the Alliance in Africa, in other developing regions and in developed countries;
9. Invites each African country to take appropriate measures at the national level to incorporate the objectives of the Alliance in multilateral as well as bilateral cooperation programmes;
10. Requests the Director-General of UNIDO, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU, to organize preferably by the end of 1998, a meeting of donors under the leadership of the African Development Bank, in cooperation with the World Bank, the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the other donors, in order to decide on the measures to be taken for financing programmes elaborated in the framework of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization.

**AHG/Dec.120 (XXXIII)**

**Decision on the Harare Declaration on Malaria Prevention and Control  
(Doc. CM/1999 (LXVI) Add.4)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government,*

- (i) Takes note of the intervention of the representative of Zimbabwe in introducing this item;
- (ii) Further takes note of the support of the OAU Member States of the urgent need to accelerate the prevention and control of Malaria in Africa;
- (iii) Adopts the Harare Declaration on Malaria Prevention and Control and the Plan of Action annexed thereto.

**AHG/Dec.121 (XXXIII)**

**Mobilization of Africa in Favour of the Alliance for Industrialization of the Continent**

**(Doc. CM/1999 (LXVI) Add.6)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government,*

- (i) Takes note of the intervention of the representative of Côte d'Ivoire in introducing this item;
- (ii) Takes note of the Statement of the Chairman of the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry CAMI 13, the Minister of Trade and Industry of Ghana, on the outcome of the Conference;
- (iii) Adopts the Declaration on the Industrialization of Africa prepared by CAMI 13.

**AHG/Dec.122 (XXXIII)**

**United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa  
(Doc. CM/1999 (LXVI) Add.1)**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government,*

- (a) Takes note of the report;
- (b) Commends the Regional Centre for the activities so far carried out to promote dialogue at regional and subregional levels and the dissemination of information on peace, security and disarmament in Africa, despite its limited financial resources;
- (c) Reaffirms the need to keep the Centre operational in accordance with its mandate and the necessity for it, the latter to work in close collaboration with the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution for the promotion of preventive diplomacy, peaceful resolution of conflicts, disarmament, peace, security and humanitarian activities;
- (d) Invites African States and African subregional organizations to make annual payments to the Special Trust Fund and the international community to make voluntary contributions to enable the Regional Centre to successfully implement its programme of activities and improve its services;
- (e) Requests the United Nations Secretary-General to appoint a Director to be based at the Headquarters of the Centre and take appropriate measures to enable the latter to discharge its responsibility;
- (f) Also requests the United Nations General Assembly to invite the United Nations Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure, among other things, the smooth functioning of the Centre, bearing in mind the role to be played by the Centre as part of conflicts prevention and maintenance of peace and security in Africa;
- (g) Calls upon the OAU General Secretariat and the Regional Centre to strengthen cooperation not only between the two institutions but also between the Regional Centre, regional and the subregional organizations working for peace, security and development, particularly the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Matters in Central Africa;
- (h) Further invites the OAU General Secretariat and the Centre to approach the donor countries and international institutions and foundations in order to raise the funds needed to revitalize and ensure the smooth functioning of the Centre;
- (i) Requests the OAU Secretary-General to submit a report to the Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session on the implementation of the present decision.

**AHG/Dec.123 (XXXIII)**

**Decision on the Tenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly,*

1. Adopts the Tenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and authorizes its publication;
2. Commends the African Commission for the excellent work done and exhorts it to persevere in its efforts to promote and protect human and peoples' rights in Member States in keeping with its mandate;
3. Invites all Member States to cooperate with the African Commission in the accomplishment of its mandate, in general, and the implementation of the Mauritius Plan of Action (1996-2001), in particular, with a view to strengthening the promotion and respect for human and peoples' rights in Africa;
4. Acknowledges the inadequate resources at the disposal of the African Commission and calls on the competent organs of the OAU to take the necessary measures, as appropriate, to provide the African Commission as quickly as possible with adequate human and financial resources to ensure its smooth functioning;
5. Requests that a report be submitted to the Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session on the implementation of this decision.

**AHG/AEC/Dec.1 (I)**

**Decision on the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government,*

*Considering* the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community,

*Considering* the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Further considering* Decision CM/Dec.316 (LXV) of the OAU Council of Ministers on the First Session of the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC), of the OAU/African Economic Community,

1. Adopts:
  - (i) The recommendations of the First Session of the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) of the African Economic Community held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 20 and 21 November 1996;
  - (ii) The Protocol on Relations between the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities;
  - (iii) The work programme of ECOSOC;
2. Authorizes the Secretary-General of the OAU/Community to sign, on behalf of all Member States, the Protocol on the Relations between the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities;
3. Dissolves the OAU Permanent Steering Committee on economic matters;

4. Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community to do so;
5. Further urges the Regional Economic Communities to ensure that African economic integration related issues are included on the agenda of the sessions of their respective communities; and
6. Requests the Member States concerned to identify the Economic Community which would serve as a regional pillar of the African Economic Community.

## **THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso  
8 to 10 June 1998**





**AHG/Decl.1 (XXXIV)**

**Ouagadougou Declaration**

*We, Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in our Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 8 to 10 June 1998,*

*Reaffirming* the values and ideals of solidarity, unity, freedom, justice, independence, peace and the objectives of security, stability and development enshrined in the OAU Charter by the founding fathers,

*Noting* that despite the end of the cold war and gradual reduction in the conflicts it generated, conflicts in Africa remain a serious factor which impede the development of the continent,

*Aware* of our responsibility to deal with the present economic, cultural and political difficulties and the conflict situations prevailing on the continent,

*Noting further* that conflicts originate from such external factors as the aftermath of colonization and foreign interferences,

*Aware* of our special responsibility in the persistence of these conflicts which are also and especially caused by such internal factors as increase in poverty, adverse exploitation of the diversity and cultural and religious specificities,

*Deeply concerned* over the continuous fall in Africa's share and participation in international economic exchanges and trade,

*Deeply concerned also* over the debt burden on the economies of our countries and the reduction in international financial flows to Africa,

*Assessing* the negative impact of social scourges such as malnutrition, AIDS pandemic, malaria, inadequate health and educational infrastructure on the populations of our continent,

*Recognizing* the inevitable place and role of women in the political, economic and cultural development of the continent and their commitment in this process,

*Imbued* with our common desire to steer Africa out of its precarious and externally dependent economic situation, as proven, among other things, by the drafting of the Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and the Cairo Declaration which set up the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution,

*Convinced* that only a concerted action will make it possible to strengthen Africa's position in the new world order,

*Reaffirming* our genuine desire to enter the third millennium in "unison",

*Decide,*

1. At the Political Level

To make the search for peace, security and stability our primary concern and, to this end:

- Recognize unequivocally that political issues are primarily national;

- Work towards the establishment and consolidation of effective democratic systems, taking into account the sociocultural realities of our States, with the participation of all actors of the civil society;
- Give special attention to the establishment of a system of government based on permanent social dialogue and the search for political consensus;
- Work towards the establishment and consolidation of a credible and independent justice accessible to all;
- Ensure respect for human rights and fight impunity;
- Abolish exclusion and, in this regard, involve all and sundry without discrimination in the management of public affairs;
- Create or strengthen in each of our States an organ to deal with peace or conflict-related issues;
- Create or strengthen within our respective States, structures charged with combating illicit arms circulation, drug trafficking, terrorism and the emergence of transborder criminality, and ensure coordination of these efforts by the OAU;
- Strengthen the Central Organ of the OAU Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Mechanism established in Cairo in June 1993, and coordination of the efforts deployed by the OAU and subregional organizations a factor which constitutes one of the corner stones of success of the mechanism;
- Ensure necessary cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in the field of conflict prevention, management and resolution.

2. At the Economic and Social Cooperation Level

- Endeavour to make of our continent a homogenous political force in international fora such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the African-Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP), and ensure that the specific concerns and interests of our States are taken into account;
- Make the debt question an issue for common action;
- Operationalize sectoral policy coordination systems taking the private sector on board;
- Devote energies towards strengthening the process of subregional integration taking into consideration macroeconomic policy monitoring, and involving both the private sector and the civil society;
- Reinforce inter and intraregional trade as a way of speeding up the integration process on the continent;
- Strengthen the development of interregional and intraregional communication facilities and transport infrastructure;
- Exert effort to endow the continent with the new information and communication technologies and make those technologies a tool for Africa's progressive and harmonious insertion into the third millennium;
- Reiterates the importance of intensifying cooperation among Member States in the field of malaria prevention and control. In this context, the Assembly welcomes the convening of the African Ministers of Health in Cairo from 13 to 15 June 1998;
- Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women to enable them to play fully their role as development actors which can only be achieved through equal access to education and resources;

- Reinforce protection of the rights of the child and increase the resources and facilities for the child's development;
- Work for the assertion of our cultural identities, recognition of our specific cultural values and their incorporation into our development strategies.

3. At the Institutional Level

- Endow our Organization with structures capable of meeting the dynamics of changes unfolding in our societies and worldwide through increased coordination of the activities of subregional organizations, coordination of the continent's sectorial policies and implementation of the decisions of the specialized commissions.

**AHG/Dec.124 (XXXIV)**

**Malaria Prevention and Control within the Context of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development**

*The Assembly,*

1. Reaffirms the pledges and requests made in 1997 in the Harare Declaration on Malaria Prevention and Control in the Context of African Economic Recovery and Development (AHG/Decl.1 (XXXIII));
2. Welcomes the technical and financial support provided to Member States of our Organization by all its partners, especially AusAID, DFID, GTZ, Belgian Cooperation, Italian Cooperation, JICA, UNICEF, USAID, the World Bank and WHO;
3. Acknowledges the initiative and critical role played by WHO in 1997, specifically the generous assistance provided by the Director-General through the accelerated programme of malaria control in Africa, the actions taken to develop strong community-based approaches to ensure sustainability of control and the continuing support in 1998;
4. Appreciates and supports the development of a field-demand driven, multinational, multi-agency and multidisciplinary African initiative for malaria control;
5. Warmly welcomes the global "Roll Back Malaria" initiative of the Director-General elect of WHO which will use the African initiative as its spearhead;
6. Acknowledges the concerted efforts of the endemic countries for their political commitment and investment of human and financial resources towards malaria prevention and control;
7. Calls upon all Member States to:
  - (i) Commit additional human and material resources for malaria prevention and control, including disease surveillance and research, in line with the development of health sector reform;
  - (ii) Develop strong community-based approaches to ensure effectiveness and sustainability;
  - (iii) Mobilize all partners, public and private, local and foreign, to support the execution of malaria prevention and control activities as part of the economic recovery and development;
  - (iv) Take vigorous action against malnutrition and the major endemic diseases, particularly, HIV/AIDS, and malaria within the framework of cooperation with specialized agencies and bilateral cooperation;

8. Requests the WHO to continue working closely with the OAU to coordinate efforts aimed at the eradication of malaria from the African continent and to increase its level of support in that respect.

**AHG/Dec.125 (XXXIV)**

**Establishment of an African Fund for Aids Control**

*The Assembly,*

1. Reaffirms the decisions made in the "Dakar Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa (1992) and the Tunis Declaration on AIDS and the Child in Africa (1994);
2. Requests the international community to adequately consider Africa in the global resources available for HIV/AIDS in order to facilitate prevention and wider accessibility to current research findings, especially on drugs and other medicines necessary in the overall responses to this infection. To that effect:
3. Calls upon the international community, especially the pharmaceutical companies manufacturing anti-retroviral and other drugs necessary in the management of HIV/AIDS patients to consider wide accessibility to those drugs by lowering their retail price;
4. Appreciates and supports the proposal by the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to establish a Solidarity Fund to help treatment of patients from Africa;
5. Requests the Secretary of the OAU to pursue this proposal with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and concerned agencies and report to the Thirty-fifth Summit.

**AHG/Dec.126 (XXXIV)**

**Annual Activities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and commends it for the quality of work accomplished during the period under review;
2. Encourages the African Commission to pursue its activities for the protection and promotion of human and peoples' rights;
3. Requests the African Commission, for reasons of efficiency, to review its criteria for granting observer status and to suspend further granting of observer status until the adoption of the new criteria;
4. Reiterates its earlier decisions concerning the means for the functioning of the Commission and requests the Advisory Committee and the General Secretariat to endeavour to provide the African Commission with the adequate resources as early as possible to enable it to discharge its tasks satisfactorily and independently;
5. Urges Member States to honour their obligations enshrined in the African Charter and to lend the African Commission the full support and the cooperation needed for the efficient accomplishment of its mission;
6. Requests the OAU Secretary-General to convene, in cooperation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, a high-level meeting of experts to consider ways and means of removing obstacles to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including fight against corruption and impunity, and propose appropriate legislative and other measures;

7. Also requests the African Commission to finalize the Protocol to the African Charter, relating to Women's Rights as early as possible;

8. Requests the African Commission to conduct the necessary consultations with the competent organs and OAU Member States to ensure a rapid implementation of the present decision and to report thereon to the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Dec.127 (XXXIV)**

**The Crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 8 to 10 June 1998,*

*Taking note* of the Secretary-General's report on the dispute,

*Having heard* the report of the OAU Committee of Five following its mission to Britain and meeting with the British Foreign Secretary,

*Expressing profound gratitude* to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the position it has adopted and the positive initiatives it has taken in order to resolve the dispute peacefully,

*Welcoming* the judgment announced by the International Court of Justice on 27 February 1998 confirming its competence to look into the dispute,

*Welcoming also* the positive response of the families of victims to the efforts aimed at the speedy settlement of the dispute,

*Expressing its deep concern* over immense human and material losses to the Libyan people and nationals of other OAU Member States,

*Expressing its regret* for lack of positive response by the United States of America and the United Kingdom to the international and regional initiatives and efforts aimed at finding a solution to the dispute based on the principles of the international law and within the framework of understanding and constructive dialogue,

1. Calls upon the Security Council to adopt a resolution on suspending the sanctions imposed on Libya under resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) until the International Court of Justice pronounces its verdict on the issue;

2. Decides not to comply any longer with Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) on sanctions, with effect from September 1998, if the United States of America and the United Kingdom refuse that the two suspects be tried in a third neutral country pursuant to the verdict of the International Court of Justice by July 1998, the date on which the sanctions will be due for review, owing to the fact that the said resolutions violate Article 27, paragraph 3, Article 33, and Article 36, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter, and the considerable human and economic losses suffered by Libya and a number of other African peoples as a result of the sanctions;

3. Decides on moral and religious grounds and with immediate effect that the OAU and its members will not comply from now on with the sanctions imposed against Libya related to religious obligations, providing humanitarian emergencies or fulfilling OAU statutory obligations;

4. Enjoins the OAU Committee of Five to continue with its task;

5. Mandates the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereupon to the next session of the Council.

**AHG/Dec.128 (XXXIV)**

**Culture of Peace**

*The Assembly,*

1. Welcomes the decision taken by the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim the year 2000, International Year of the Culture of Peace;
2. Considers the International Year as a propitious occasion to substitute the culture of war and violence which characterized the last millennium of human history with a culture of peace by promoting values, attitudes and behaviours which constitute the foundations thereof;
3. Calls on Member States to set up national committees comprising all sectors of society to implement activities in respect of the International Year aimed at enhancing reconciliation and national unity through the culture of peace;
4. Calls on the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Director General of UNESCO and all other concerned institutions, to coordinate their efforts with the view to implementing the International Year of the Culture of Peace;
5. Further calls on the Secretary-General, in concert with the Director General of UNESCO and all other concerned agencies and institutions to promote within Member States, activities to celebrate the Year 2000 as the International Year of the Culture of Peace and commends the Director General of UNESCO for this laudable initiative.

**AHG/Dec.129 (XXIV)**

**Modalities of Rotation for Two Seats Being Claimed by Africa on the Enlarged Security Council**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 8 to 10 June 1998,*

*Considering* its Declaration AHG/Decl. 3 (XXXIII) of 4 June 1997 on the reform of the United Nations Security Council,

*Having considered* the follow-up report on this Declaration presented by the African Group at the United Nations and the proposals contained therein,

*Decides* to adopt the following modalities of rotation for the two seats for permanent members being claimed by Africa on the enlarged Security Council,

- Nomination of candidates in each of the five African subregions;
- Drawing up of a list of candidates from the candidatures thus submitted to it;
- Preparation of a basket from which the Heads of State and Government will select two candidates to occupy the two seats. The two candidates should belong to two different subregions to be designated by the Heads of State and Government;

- Adoption of the same process of selecting African candidates for the subsequent elections in the remaining subregions;
- Determination, by the Heads of State and Government, of the duration of the mandate of the two candidates elected as permanent members of the enlarged Security Council.

**AHG/Dec.130 (XXXIV)**

**The Dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 8 to 10 June 1998, examined the ongoing crisis between Ethiopia and Eritrea,

At the end of the deliberations, the Assembly:

*Expressed deep concern* over the escalation of the conflict;

*Endorsed* the relevant resolution of the Sixth-eighth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the crisis between Ethiopia and Eritrea and urgently appealed to the two parties to, concurrently and simultaneously, put an end to all hostilities, accept and implement the recommendations of the Facilitators;

*Decided* to send to Ethiopia and Eritrea a delegation of Heads of State and Government of the Central Organ, to be led by the current Chairman.

**AHG/Dec.131 (XXXIV)**

**Decision on Western Sahara**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)*, meeting in its Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 8 to 10 June 1998, reviewed the situation in Western Sahara and decided to refer the matter to the Sixty-ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers in February 1999.

**AHG/OAU/AEC/Dec.1 (II)**

**Decision on the African Economic Community**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government*,

*Considering* the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Further considering* the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, in particular, Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10,

*Having examined* the Report of the Council of Ministers and the recommendations of the Second Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC), held in Cairo, Egypt, from 23 to 24 April 1998,

*Decides*,

1. Regulation of the Council of Ministers

The Regulation of the Council of Ministers is hereby approved.

2. Acronym of the African Economic Community

“AEC” should be the acronym of the African Economic Community, applicable to all its working languages.

3. Budget of the AEC

(a) In confirmation of our commitment to establish the African Economic Community, a minimum of 10% (ten per cent) of the regular budget of the OAU should be set aside to finance the activities of the Community;

(b) In the above regard, the General Secretariat should prepare a detailed budget in accordance with the ECOSOC work programme, and submit same for consideration by the policy organs of the OAU which have the responsibility for approving the budget;

(c) The General Secretariat should, in addition:

(i) Take account of the ongoing restructuring of the OAU and streamline the activities of the Community as a way of achieving efficiency in resource utilization;

(ii) Maintain close cooperation with the ECA, ADB and the RECs in order to pool resources and enhance cost-effectiveness; and

(iii) Undertake a study, in cooperation with the ECA, ADB and the RECs on a self-financing mechanism for the AEC and the RECs.

4. Consultative Forum for African Parliamentarians

The General Secretariat should take requisite measures in cooperation with the Union of African Parliamentarians (UAP) to establish a Consultative Forum of African Parliamentarians, in anticipation of the Pan-African Parliament provided for under Article 14 of the Abuja Treaty and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Assembly.

5. Free Movement of Persons

The Secretariat should prepare an appropriate plan that will lead to complete freedom of movement of persons throughout the Community, taking on board various ongoing experiences on the continent. Freedom of movement of persons should, from the onset, be envisaged in two stages, namely: at the regional level, in the first instance, and then at the continental level. In the interim, and with immediate effect, officials of the RECs and the African Economic Community, holders of the official travel documents of these institutions, should be exempt from visa requirements during travels within Member States.

6. Cooperation between the Community, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States

(a) The General Secretariat should:

(i) Take steps to ensure greater coordination between the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities, on the one hand, and among the Regional Economic Communities, on the other, with a view to putting to maximum use the complementarities existing among them through the pooling of the resources of the Joint Secretariat and those of the RECs;

(ii) Explore the possibility of utilizing the resources of the EDF to finance the regional projects of the RECs; and

(iii) Get Member States involved in future activities between the Community and the RECs;



(b) Member States should ensure the effective implementation of the programmes of the Regional Economic Communities as a way of facilitating the attainment of the objectives of the African Economic Community;

(c) Member States of the Regional Economic Communities should also speed up the ratification and implementation of the protocols and decisions of these Communities;

(d) The Regional Economic Communities, in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Community, should harmonize the format for the presentation of their activity report.

7. Functioning of the Specialized Technical Committees

(a) The General Secretariat should take appropriate measures to convene, during the 1998-2000 biennium, the meetings of the following Specialized Technical Committees:

- \* The Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters;
- \* The Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs;
- \* The Committee on Education, Culture and Human Resources;
- \* The Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters;
- \* The Committee on Transport, Communications and Tourism.

(b) The Joint Secretariat and the RECs should prepare, organize and service the meetings of the Specialized Technical Committees, invite the private sector to participate in them and ensure the follow-up activities.

8. Industrial Policies and Strategies:

(a) All Member States and RECs are called upon to ensure the harmonization of their industrial development plans with the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization. In this connection, UNIDI and the Joint Secretariat should cooperate with Member States and the RECs to achieve the said harmonization. In this connection:

(i) The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire assumes the Presidency of the Group of Patrons on Africa's Industrialization;

(ii) The Patron's Group on the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization will be composed of the Heads of State and Government of the following countries:

West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal;

East Africa: Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, and Eritrea;

Central Africa: Cameroon, Republic of Congo, and Gabon;

Southern Africa: Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and Lesotho;

North Africa: Tunisia and Libya;

(iii) Note is taken of the arrangements for the first meetings of the Steering Committee and the Patron's Group as well as of donors for the programmes of the Alliance.

(b) Member States are also requested to:

(i) Create or strengthen consultative mechanisms between the government and the private sector with the view to formulating industrial development policies and strategies in line with the objectives of their economic and social development plans as well as programmes for regional and subregional economic integration and cooperation;

- (ii) Also create favourable conditions which will enable the private sector in Africa to play a more important role in the industrialization of African countries by providing the necessary guidelines, advice and assistance;
- (iii) Restructure the public sector to enable it, inter alia, to improve its performance, modernize its management and stimulate competitiveness in order to be in position to assist the private sector in its industrialization endeavour;
- (iv) Implement industrial development, cooperation and integration policies and strategies in Africa at national, subregional and regional levels;
- (c) OAU/African Economic Community, in close cooperation with the Regional Economic Communities, ECA and ADB should assist Member States in implementing industrial development cooperation and integration policies and strategies in Africa;
- (d) International organizations, such as UNDP, UNIDO, ADB, IBRD, and BADEA are requested to offer material, technical and financial assistance to African States for the attainment of their industrial development, cooperation and integration objectives;
- (e) The OAU/AEC General Secretariat, in cooperation with ECA, ADB and RECs should continue to keep ECOSOC informed, through regular reports, of developments in the industrialization of the African countries and industrial integration of the continent.

9. Energy Policies and Strategies: The OAU/AEC General Secretariat should:

- (a) Take every necessary measure to complete the pre-feasibility study on the establishment of the African Energy Commission; and
- (b) Enter into consultations with the Regional Economic Communities, ECA, ADB and international energy institutions, so as to ensure that the policies and strategies of cooperation in the area of energy are finalized and implemented.

10. Policies and Strategies in Transport and Telecommunications

- (a) The Joint OAU/ECA/ADB and RECs should adopt a common approach to the development partners in order to mobilize the necessary resources for financing infrastructural projects;
- (b) ADB is urged to increase the level of financing of regional infrastructural projects, including the use of ADF resources to finance the feasibility studies undertaken by the RECs.

11. International Negotiations

(a) ACP-EU relations

- (i) Africa reaffirms its full support for the orientation contained in the Libreville Declaration for the next negotiations on the ACP-EU Convention as defined by the First ACP Summit. While underscoring the need to maintain and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the ACP Group, it requests that the new agreement take into account the regional specificities of each component of the Group, more particularly the imperatives of economic integration as spelled out in the Abuja Treaty.
- (ii) It further requests that the negotiation scheduled for 30 September 1998 focus on all the areas of ACP-EU cooperation, and should not be restricted to the generalities.

(iii) The joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat is mandated to set up a group of experts/advisors to assist the African negotiators during the ACP-EU negotiations; more particularly in the areas of preferences and the formulation of an alternative proposal aimed at defining a transparent and democratic mechanism for management and allocation of financial resources, which should involve the beneficiaries and take into account the development priorities of African States.

(b) Assessment of TICAD I and preparation for TICAD II

(i) The joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat and Member States of the preparatory committee should continue to participate actively in the activities of the Preparatory Committee of TICAD II, particularly in the elaboration of the agenda for action;

(ii) The General Secretariat and Member States should actively work to make sure that the TICAD II agenda for action is based on the Cairo Agenda for Action and include infrastructural and industrial development among the priority areas for Asia/Africa cooperation in addition to the other areas agreed on so far in the Preparatory Committee;

(iii) The TICAD II agenda for action should include concrete actions for resolving Africa's debt problems which should go beyond debt rescheduling and the HIPC's initiative;

(iv) The TICAD II agenda for action should include modalities for monitoring the implementation process while guaranteeing the participation of African countries in the monitoring process;

(v) The co-organizers of TICAD II should invite all African States to the forthcoming Conference. To this effect, the OAU/AEC General Secretariat should carry out the necessary consultations with the co-organizers of TICAD II, and assist Member States to prepare for the Conference.

(c) Negotiations within WTO

(i) The OAU/AEC General Secretariat should facilitate the coordination of the negotiation positions of the African Groups in Geneva, Brussels, New York and Washington;

(ii) Governments of Member States should strengthen their missions in Geneva and countries that do not have a mission should consider opening one;

(iii) Member States should conduct studies in order to identify their respective national interests so as to better respond to their obligations and opportunities under WTO;

(iv) Member States are urged, if they have not yet done so, to establish national focal points on WTO matters with the view to stimulating national interests in trade policy matters, to be formulated and implemented. These focal points should be equipped with adequate staff and necessary resources to enable them to lend the requisite assistance and ensure coordination at the level of the missions based in Geneva and Brussels as well as that of the Committee in charge of trade, customs and immigration matters at the continental level;

(v) The OAU/AEC General Secretariat is mandated to mobilize resources for assisting the African negotiators in the defence of Africa's interests within WTO. Additionally, it should conduct studies, formulate and coordinate negotiation positions in the areas of common interest for Africa;

(vi) The OAU/AEC General Secretariat should also strengthen its technical presence in Geneva so as to back African diplomatic representations and assist Member States not represented;

(vii) Member States should take the necessary measures, more particularly through their diplomatic representations in Geneva, to obtain as early as possible, observer status for the OAU/AEC;

(viii) Africa's development partners are invited to support the continent's application for observer status at the WTO. The General Council and Director-General of that Organization are also invited to take the necessary steps in that regard;

(ix) WTO should examine the multilateral regulations relating to regional integration in order to facilitate and encourage the participation of developing and least developed countries in such systems;

(x) The proposed Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) can only be supported if it takes Africa's concerns into account. In this regard, the OAU/AEC General Secretariat should monitor developments on this issue and report thereon to the competent bodies of the Community;

(xi) Representatives of OAU/AEC Member States in Geneva should take all necessary measures to ensure a better representation of Africa in the top structure of the WTO, particularly during the consideration of the terms of office of the Director-General of the WTO and his deputies in May 1999.

#### 12. Initiatives in Favour of Africa

(a) The initiatives, though positive and laudable, should be developed in a way to meet the fundamental needs and priorities of Africa;

(b) The General Secretariat should coordinate all the initiatives in favour of Africa;

(c) The proposal for an OAU/EU Summit in the year 2000 was accepted, and in this regard, the offer by the Government of Egypt to host it was welcomed. The proposed Summit should lead to concrete results and actions aimed at Africa's development. In this connection, the following main themes should constitute the agenda items:

(i) Political matters;

(ii) Socioeconomic matters.

A follow-up mechanism should also be put in place to ensure the effective implementation of the decisions that will be taken at the Summit.

#### 13. Africa's External Debt

The General Secretariat should convene as early as possible the OAU Contact Group on Africa's External Debt to deliberate among other things on the initiative in favour of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). It should also take the necessary steps to convene an international conference on Africa's External Debt.

#### 14. Decade of Education in Africa (1997—2006)

(a) Member States and the General Secretariat should take urgent steps to implement as soon as possible the Decade's Programme of Action;

(b) The General Secretariat should:

(i) In cooperation with ECA, ADB, RECs, UNESCO, ADEA, UNFPA, UNDP, the World Bank and other concerned partners within the United Nations system as well as all other relevant institutions, make every effort to assist in the preparation of joint national programmes of action as well as regional and continental programmes towards the implementation of the Decade;

(ii) Put in place, as early as possible, coordination, follow-up and evaluation mechanisms;

(iii) Convene before the end of 1998, a Conference of Ministers of Education to decide on the major guidelines for the implementation of the Decade.

15. Environment and Sustainable Development

(a) Member States are called upon to sign and/or ratify all the African and international conventions on the environment if they have not yet done so;

(b) The General Secretariat should:

(i) Review and actualize the African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in line with the Rio family of Conventions, particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification;

(ii) Encourage Member States to establish effective and efficient national commissions on sustainable development, where they do not exist, and to strengthen those which have already been established;

(iii) Convene, in cooperation with UNEP, ECA, ADB and other relevant institutions working in the area of the environment and sustainable development, an All African Conference on Environment before the beginning of the twenty-first century, to assess and evaluate the status of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio family of Conventions.

(c) RECs should take the necessary steps to put in place environmental and development policy coordination and harmonization mechanisms.

16. Participation in ECOSOC Meetings

(a) The General Secretariat should transmit invitations to attend ECOSOC meetings to Member States in time;

(b) Member States are invited to take the necessary steps to be represented at ECOSOC meetings at the ministerial level.



## **THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION**

**Algiers, Algeria  
12 to 14 July 1999**





**AHG/Decl.1 (XXXV)**

**Algiers Declaration**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Algiers, Algeria, from 12 to 14 July 1999, solemnly declare as follows:*

The end of the second millennium represents for Africa, the demise of an era characterized by colonization and its tragic trail of domination, plunder and negation of the African personality. We welcome this development and affirm our resolve to strive towards ensuring that Africa and mankind as a whole are never again subjected to such an experience so demeaning to the human dignity.

Through huge sacrifices and heroic struggles, Africa has broken the colonial yoke, regained its freedom and embarked upon the task of nation-building. This achievement constitutes for us a source of profound and legitimate pride, as these struggles have not only crystallized the determination of our peoples, who made the greatest sacrifices to assert their existence and their legitimate rights, but also have contributed significantly in inculcating in the peoples and nations of the continent the universal principles of the right of peoples to be the architect of their own destiny, the right to self-determination and independence, as well as the principle of the sovereign equality of states and their right to development.

It is therefore with the most profound respect that we bow to the memory of all the martyrs of Africa whose supreme sacrifice has paved the way for the continent to regain its freedom and dignity. We pay tribute to the sons and daughters of our continent who laid down their lives for its political and economic emancipation, and for the restoration of its identity and civilization, under conditions of extreme adversity.

This is evidenced by the legacy of conflict situations which like many time bombs, exist here and there on the continent, coupled with problems arising from an economic infrastructure geared exclusively to satisfying the needs of the colonial metropolis, problems emanating from a political/administrative organization rooted in authoritarianism and ethnic divisions, widespread illiteracy and extreme marginalization of the African peoples – so many problems whose magnitude has been exacerbated by the climate of the cold war and the negative impact of a basically unfair international economic system.

All these problems constitute an unwieldy heritage whose cumulative effects have been, and continue to be, for the most part, the root cause of the numerous conflicts, crises, poverty and underdevelopment weighing heavily on the overwhelming majority of the peoples of Africa.

We do not intend, by the aforesaid, to shirk our own responsibility for the problems and difficulties still bedeviling our countries and the continent in general; rather, we wish to underscore the immensity of the efforts exerted by our respective countries, individually and collectively, to overcome the problems inherited from colonization, ensure peace and stability on the continent, consolidate the hard-won national sovereignty, establish stable State institutions and promote an equitable and fair economic and social development in our countries.

Inspired by its intrinsic ancestral values, Africa was able to muster the strength and determination to assert its existence and take up all these challenges. Equally inspired by this same spirit and these same values, we commit ourselves to face up to the new and formidable challenges which today confront our continent.

We are deeply convinced that the Organization of African Unity has played an irreplaceable role in the affirmation of the political identity and the realization of the unity of our continent. We hail the pioneering work of our founding fathers, and commit ourselves to further this accomplishment, and to continue to make the OAU the vital instrument of our collective action both within Africa and in our relations with the rest of the world.

Convinced that respect for the principle of inviolability of the borders inherited at independence contributed decisively to the preservation of peace and stability on our continent, we reaffirm its validity and permanence as a fundamental norm applicable in the settlement of border disputes.

We hail Africa's concerted action in ensuring that the process of decolonization of the continent is brought to a successful conclusion. In this regard, we reiterate our support for the speedy implementation of the United Nations-led Peace Plan in the Western Sahara in cooperation with the OAU.

We also reaffirm our determination to promote the use of peaceful means in the resolution of conflicts, in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference, non-recourse to the threat or the use of force, and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

In this respect, we believe that the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution is a valuable asset for our continent which must be nurtured and consolidated. This Mechanism, which symbolizes the concrete resolve of our continent to fully assume its responsibilities, does not exonerate the United Nations Organization from its obligations under the United Nations Charter as far as the maintenance of international peace and security is concerned.

We believe that youth and women's commitment and participation can contribute towards creating an enabling environment which conduces towards a culture of peace and tolerance.

To that end, we reiterate our commitment to the Global Plan of Action on Youth and the African Platform for Action, which is an integral part of the Global Platform for Action for the Advancement of Women as an appropriate framework for creating a more egalitarian society.

We also reaffirm our determination to work relentlessly towards the promotion of the rights and welfare of the child, and our commitment to combat all forms of child exploitation, and, in particular, put an end to the phenomenon of the child soldier.

We believe that human rights have undergone major positive changes since the independence of African countries. The liberation movements of our peoples, the efforts of our countries and of the OAU to codify and implement these rights, as well as the current dynamic process of establishing new democratic spaces in Africa have contributed to a very large extent to these changes. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Protocol on the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights as well as the Declaration and the Plan of Action, recently adopted in Mauritius, eloquently testify to Africa's contribution to the promotion and protection of the noble cause of human rights. We, however, recognize that much remains to be done to bring these developments to the level of our own expectations and the legitimate aspirations of our peoples. We are aware of these limitations and are determined not to relent in our efforts to transcend them.

In this spirit, we reiterate our commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. We emphasize the indivisibility, universality and interdependence of all human rights, be they political and civil or economic, social and cultural, or even individual or collective. We call upon the international community to ensure that they are not used for political purposes.

We are convinced that the increase in, and the expansion of, the spaces of freedom and the establishment of democratic institutions that are representative of our peoples and receiving their active participation, would further contribute to the consolidation of modern African States underpinned by the rule of respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens and the democratic management of public affairs.

Despite the hopes generated by the end of the cold war and the attendant prospects of peace, development and integration in the world economy, we note that the post-cold war era is fraught with new and grave uncertainties, serious risks of marginalization and new challenges that pose numerous threats to our continent.

On the occasion of the Algiers Summit, the last summit of this millennium, we would like to highlight the most important of these new challenges.

First, globalization is undoubtedly the most widespread of these challenges. Ushered in with promises of progress and prosperity for all, it has today aroused fears, in that it poses serious threats to our sovereignty, cultural and historical identities as well as gravely undermining our development prospects. We believe that globalization should be placed within the framework of a democratically conceived dynamics, and implemented collectively to make it an institution capable of fulfilling the hope for a concerted development of mankind and prosperity shared by all peoples.

Secondly, we note with grave concern, the growing marginalization of the United Nations and its role under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation for development. We declare that the unilateral use of force in international relations, outside the duly conferred mandate of the United Nations Security Council, opens the way to practices inimical to world peace and security.

We reaffirm our commitment to respect for the major role and responsibilities of the United Nations and its Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security. In this connection, we, once again, call for a genuine democratization of international relations based on the active participation and a balanced consideration of the legitimate concerns of all nations. We call, in particular, for the democratization of the United Nations and its Security Council, and the recognition of Africa's legitimate place within this organ.

The need for democratization equally applies to other international institutions including, particularly, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Thirdly, we believe that the nuclear disarmament issue and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction remain a challenge and a crucial urgent problem facing the international community, and to which a definitive and lasting solution can be found only through general and comprehensive disarmament under strict and effective international control. Africa has always demonstrated its readiness to bring its contribution to bear on this process, as evidenced by the conclusion and implementation of the Pelindaba Treaty. This important step taken by Africa should be complemented by the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Middle East taking into account the interdependence between the security in both regions.

We believe that illegal movement, proliferation and trafficking of light weapons constitute another threat to the peace and security of the continent, and we commit ourselves to combat this scourge and lend our support to the regional and international mechanisms charged with preventing and combating this phenomenon.

Fourthly, we underscore the fact that new forms of threat to the stability of societies and the life of individuals such as terrorism, drug trafficking, and organized crime also dangerously affect Africa and we call for a collective effort to address them. To this end, we call for the creation of appropriate mechanisms for the eradication of the phenomena of corruption, as well as arms and drug trafficking.

Indeed, terrorism, which is a transnational phenomenon, represents today a serious challenge to the values of civilization and a flagrant violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also poses serious threats to the stability and security of States and their national institutions as well as to international peace and security. While reiterating our profound attachment to the struggle waged by peoples for freedom and self-determination, in conformity with the principles of international law, we call for an effective and efficient international cooperation which should be given concrete expression, under the auspices of OAU, through a speedy conclusion of a Global International Convention for the Prevention and Control of Terrorism in all its forms and the convening of an International Summit Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to consider this phenomenon and the means to combat it. Africa wants to make its full contribution by adopting its own convention on this matter.

Fifthly, we note that the current trends in the world economy do not augur well for Africa or for the great majority of developing countries.

Thus, despite the tremendous efforts invested by our countries to reorganize and restructure their economics at a very high social cost, our economies are increasingly facing a serious deterioration of the terms of trade, a decline in international development cooperation, a continuous fall in official development aid, an exacerbation of the external debt problem and the resurgence of protectionism on the part of the developed countries.

We, for our part, strongly believe that the promotion of economic cooperation and integration for the establishment of the African Economic Community as provided for under the Abuja Treaty will help consolidate the efforts being deployed by our countries to revive and develop their economies and to address the major problems facing Africa, notably problems of refugees and poverty, illiteracy and pandemics including the scourge of AIDS, as well as environmental problems, namely water and desertification related issues and threats to biodiversity.

At the dawn of the third millennium, we, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity solemnly affirm our determination to fully assume our responsibilities to take up all these challenges. We recognize, however, that the solutions to these challenges depend, to a large extent, on the collective will and the pooling of efforts and resources of the entire international community.

In this connection, we call for a mutually beneficial and genuine international partnership; a partnership based on a balance of interests and mutual respect; a partnership, the most crucial and immediate ingredients of which are the genuine democratization of international relations, the renewal of multilateralism and consolidation of its instruments, the reorganization of international cooperation based on sustained interdependence and the decline in national egoism, and lastly the establishment of a security system designed and functioning with the participation and involvement of all nations.

While expressing satisfaction at the various cooperation initiatives and approaches in favour of Africa, we reaffirm our readiness and willingness to promote, with all our partners, a genuine partnership devoid of any selfish calculations for influence; a partnership that respects the unity of the continent and aims at the development of Africa, rather than using it as a mere reservoir of raw materials and market for manufactured goods; a partnership that enables Africa to achieve its integration, ensure its development for the benefit of its peoples and occupy its rightful place on the international scene for the mutual and inclusive benefit of the international community as a whole.

Together, let us enter the third millennium with a genuine spirit of cooperation, with restored human dignity and a common hope in an interdependent future for mankind. In this process, Africa, which is prepared to be the master of its destiny, will shoulder its share of responsibility.

#### **AHG/Decl.2 (XXXV)**

#### **Declaration of the Year 2000 as the Year of Peace, Security and Solidarity In Africa**

*The Assembly,*

1. Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Twenty-seventh OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU which, inter alia, acknowledged the link between security, development and cooperation in Africa;
2. Further Recalling the Kampala document which proposed the convening of a Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA);
3. Gravely concerned about the proliferation of armed conflicts and crises and their devastating impact on the stability, as well as on the economic and social development of Member States;
4. Recalling also the establishment in 1993 in Cairo, of the OAU Mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict situations on the continent;

5. Noting the efforts being deployed by the various subregional organizations and leaders to successfully and peacefully resolve existing conflicts;
6. Determined to develop a new consensus and a shared vision of the future;
7. Declares the year 2000 as the Year of Peace, Security and Solidarity in Africa and invites the current OAU Chairman, all African leaders and countries to rededicate themselves to effectively eliminate armed conflicts in Africa by the end of that year.

**AHG/Dec.132 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the Report of the Secretary-General on the Ministerial Conference on the  
OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the decision of Council on the draft OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism;
2. Adopts the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism;
3. Urges Member States to sign, and subsequently ratify, the Convention in order to ensure its speedy implementation;
4. Endorses the convening of an international conference at the summit level under the auspices of the United Nations to elaborate the international strategy needed to combat terrorism and identify the necessary international instruments required by the international community to eliminate the phenomenon of terrorism;
5. Expresses satisfaction at the considerable progress so quickly made by the Government and people of Algeria in the restoration of peace and stability and hails the courageous initiative of H.E. President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to give concrete expression to these objectives and usher in permanent civil peace and harmony in Algeria.

**AHG/Dec.133 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights: Twelfth Annual Activity Report**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the Twelfth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and commends the latter for the work accomplished during the past financial year;
2. Requests the competent organs to continue to reflect over the possible ways and means of strengthening the operational capacity of the African Commission in order to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate;
3. Urges the States parties to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights to fulfil their obligations under this important instrument and to lend all the necessary assistance to the African Commission for the effective accomplishment of its mission;
4. Authorizes the publication of the Twelfth Annual Activity Report in accordance with Article 59 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

**AHG/Dec.134 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the Crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States and the United Kingdom**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its satisfaction over the courageous decision of the authorities of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to encourage the two Libyan suspects to stand trial before the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands and over its positive response, and supports the Jamahiriya's demand for adequate guarantees and conditions to ensure a just and fair trial for the two suspects;
3. Pays special tribute to former President of South Africa Nelson Mandela, the custodian of the two holy Mosques, King Fahad IBN Abdelaziz, President Blaise Compaore, outgoing Chairman of the OAU and all the African leaders who have worked towards the implementation of the letter and spirit of the decision of the OAU Ouagadougou Summit on the crisis;
4. Further expresses its satisfaction at the efforts of the OAU Committee of Five and the Committee of Seven of the League of Arab States for their contributions in the search for a just solution to the crisis;
5. Commends the African Group in New York for its role in resolving the crisis, and particularly for drawing the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General to the fact that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had cooperated and fulfilled the requirements of United Nations Security Council resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993), and 1192 (1998);
6. Calls upon the United Nations Security Council to immediately and permanently lift the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
7. Requests the OAU current Chairman to address letters to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Security Council to take appropriate measures to ensure the speedy and permanent lifting of sanctions;
8. Requests the Committee of Five on the Dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States of America and the United Kingdom to continue its work until the definitive resolution of the dispute;
9. Decides to remain seized of this matter and to act as appropriate;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this decision.

**AHG/Dec.135 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the relevant information contained in the Report of the Secretary-General on the First Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 3 to 7 May 1999;

2. Recognizes that the issue of anti-personnel mines constitutes a major public health threat and a source of concern in the international political agenda, requiring a global approach in order to address the negative effects of these deadly devices;
3. Commends the rapid entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction;
4. Further recognizes that the proliferation of anti-personnel mines constitutes an issue of insecurity which affects the free circulation of people and goods in affected countries;
5. Expresses its deep concern for the devastating effects of anti-personnel mines on human lives and their negative impact on the country's economic development;
6. Commends all States parties to the Convention;
7. Calls upon all countries which have not done so to sign and ratify the Convention;
8. Expresses its appreciation for the outcome of the Maputo meeting;
9. Supports firmly the objectives and purposes enshrined in the Maputo Declaration;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to sensitize Member States to contribute to the effective implementation of the Convention.

**AHG/Dec.136 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the Report of the Secretary-General on the Conference of African Ministers of Education (COMEDAF 1) and the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the Decade of Education in Africa**

The Assembly:

1. Takes note of the report;
2. Endorses the recommendations of the Conference of African Ministers of Education (COMEDAF 1) meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 15 to 19 March 1999;
3. Takes note of the Programme of Action of the Decade of Education in Africa and of the Mechanism for its implementation, as well as the components thereof, as approved by the Conference of Ministers of Education;
4. Takes note of the Kampala Declaration and Framework of Action on the Empowerment of Women through Functional Literacy and the Education of the Girl Child;
5. Urges Member States to put in place all the necessary national structures as recommended in the report for the effective implementation of the Decade and the Harare Programme of Action;
6. Also urges Member States to continue to give priority to education, more particularly basic education, as a pillar of development and generator of human resources, in all their national development plans;
7. Invites Member States as well as technical and financial partners to leave no stone unturned in monitoring, particularly at the national level, the synergy of all the ongoing initiatives on the continent, with a view to coordinating and harmonizing the various programmes;

8. Further urges the Regional Economic Communities to take the necessary steps to implement the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action in consultation with the OAU General Secretariat, the countries and the competent regional organizations;
9. Calls on the OAU Secretary-General to:
  - (a) Put in place the Decade Secretariat;
  - (b) Set up the Decade Steering Committee;
  - (c) Release, as early as possible, the necessary resources for the launching of the Decade coordination activities;
  - (d) Convene every two years the Conference of African Ministers of Education;
  - (e) Convene in 2002, on the occasion of the mid-term review of the Decade, a Summit on Education.
10. Appeals to African and international agencies and institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and donor countries, to lend their technical and financial support to the implementation of the Decade Programme of Action both at the national and continental levels.

**AHG/Dec.137 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the report;
2. Adopts the proposals contained therein;
3. Hails the Declaration on the Moratorium on the Import, Export and Manufacture of Light Weapons adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998, by the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
4. Welcomes the appeal contained in the said Declaration calling on the OAU to support implementation of the moratorium and to encourage similar initiatives in other regions of the continent;
5. Welcomes also the initiatives being undertaken by Member States and regional organizations concerning the question of small arms, in particular the ECOWAS moratorium on small arms, the destruction of surplus and obsolete small arms in South Africa and the destruction of illicit weapons in Mozambique;
6. Further welcomes the work of the United Nations, through its Group of Experts on Small Arms and the draft Protocol on the Illicit Manufacturing, Circulation and Proliferation of as well as Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunitions and Other Related Materials, supplementary to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; the European Union, through its Joint Action on Small Arms and the Organization of American States, through its Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing, Trafficking, Circulation and Proliferation of Firearms, Ammunitions, Explosives and Other Related Materials;
7. Appeals to the international community to render to the affected African countries all necessary assistance to enable them to implement programmes to effectively deal with the problems associated with the proliferation of small arms and light weapons;



8. Reiterates the urgency and the need for inter-African cooperation in addressing the problems associated with the illicit use, transfer and manufacture of small arms and light weapons and emphasizes the primary role the OAU can play in coordinating actions in those affected areas;
9. Urges the Secretary-General to further seek the views of Member States on the illicit trafficking, circulation and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, in particular, to seek their views on actions to be undertaken;
10. Calls for a coordinated African approach to the problems posed by the illicit trafficking, circulation and proliferation of small arms, under the OAU, taking into account the regional experiences and activities in this matter;
11. Stresses the impact of the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of light weapons on the increased involvement of children as soldiers and the psychosocial trauma thereof and the need to comply with the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of Children and the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
12. Further appeals to all Member States and to the international community to assist in the psychosocial rehabilitation of children who have been affected by the trafficking, circulation and the proliferation of light weapons;
13. Requests the OAU Secretariat to organize, to that effect, a ministerial preparatory conference on this matter, prior to the International Conference scheduled for the year 2001 and to seek the support of the relevant United Nations agencies and other actors concerned, so as to evolve an African common approach;
14. Further requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

**AHG/Dec.138 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the progress made since its Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session in efforts to consolidate the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
2. Expresses satisfaction at the appointment by the United Nations Secretary-General of a Director for the Centre;
3. Reaffirms its unwavering support for the revitalization of the Centre and underscores the need to provide it with the necessary resources to enable it to consolidate its activities and implement its programmes;
4. Further reaffirms the need to establish close collaboration between the Centre and the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, on the one hand, and, on the other, between the Centre and the subregional organizations working for peace, security and development;
5. Once again invites the General Secretariat to establish close cooperation with the Centre;
6. Urges Member States and the international community to support the Centre by making financial contributions to it and assisting it in any other way likely to help in the promotion of its activities and effectiveness;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to its Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session.

**AHG/Dec.139 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the ILO Convention on the Banning of the Worst Forms of  
Child Labour and Immediate Action for their Elimination**

*The Assembly,*

1. Recalls the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child adopted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1990, by the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
2. Further recalls the unanimous adoption in Geneva, Switzerland on 17 June 1999 of the ILO Convention on the Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and Immediate Action for their Elimination, by the Eighty-seventh Ordinary Session of the International Labour Conference;
3. Approves the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the Twenty-second Ordinary Session of the Labour and Social Affairs Commission (Windhoek, Namibia, 22 to 23 April 1999) pertaining to the proposed ILO Convention (Doc.LSC/9 (XXII));
4. Requests all Member States to ratify the Convention as a matter of urgency preferably before the Thirty-sixth Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government scheduled to take place in the year 2000;
5. Further requests the International Labour Office (ILO) to Provide Member States with necessary technical assistance to back their efforts towards ratification and implementation of this Convention.

**AHG/Dec.140 (XXXV)**

**Decision on the Convening of an Extraordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government  
in Accordance with Article 33, paragraph 5, of its Rules of Procedure**

*The Assembly:*

*Having heard* the intervention of H.E. Col. Muamar Gaddafi, Leader of the Great First of September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during the discussion of the item on collective security and conflicts on the continent,

*Having also heard* his intervention on the convening of an Extraordinary Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in the Jamahiriya, from 6 to 9 September 1999 to discuss ways and means of making the OAU effective so as to keep pace with political and economic developments taking place in the world and the preparation required of Africa within the context of globalization so as to preserve its social, economic and political potentials,

Decides to accept the offer of H.E. Col. Muamar Gaddafi to host an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at the aforementioned proposed date.

**AHG/Dec.141 (XXXV)**

**Decision**

*The Assembly,*

1. Reaffirms the provisions of the OAU Charter;
2. Reaffirms further the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and in particular Article 13;

3. Recalls the Universal Declaration on Democracy, adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 161st Session in Cairo, on 16 September 1997;
4. Recalls further the spirit of the Harare Decision on unconstitutional removal of governments;
5. Recognizes that the principles of good governance, transparency and human rights are essential elements for building representative and stable government and contribute to conflict prevention.

**AHG/Dec.142 (XXXV)**

**Decision**

*The Assembly,*

*Determined* to promote strong and democratic institutions that will safeguard the principles mentioned in the decision above,

1. Decides that Member States whose governments came to power through unconstitutional means after the Harare Summit, should restore constitutional legality before the next summit;
2. Requests the OAU Secretary-General to be actively seized of developments in those countries and to assist in programmes intended to return such countries to constitutional and democratic governments;
3. Calls upon the OAU Secretary-General to report to the Ordinary Sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Thirty-sixth Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the progress made in this regard.

**AHG/OAU/AEC/Dec.1 (III)**

**Decision**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government,*

*Considering* the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Considering* the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, especially Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10 thereof,

*Considering further* the Protocol on the Relations between the African Economic Communities and the Regional Economic Communities,

*Having considered* the report of the Council of Ministers and the recommendations of the Third Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) held in Addis Ababa on 17 June 1999,

*Expressing satisfaction* at the positive developments regarding the revitalization of ECCAS,

*Decides,*

1. Regulations of the Council of Ministers

Regulations CM/AEC/Regl.1 (IV), CM/OAU/AEC/Regl. 1 (V) and CM/OAU/AEC/Regl. 2 (V) of the Council of Ministers are hereby approved.

2. Implementation of the AEC Treaty

- (a) Note is taken of the end of the first stage of implementation of the AEC as provided for under the Abuja Treaty and Member States should intensify their efforts towards strengthening the existing RECs to which they belong;
- (b) Each REC is to submit to its policy organs an assessment of the progress made during the first stage, and inform ECOSOC of any additional requirements to be met for complying with the conditions needed to complete the first phase;
- (c) The RECs should submit to the Fourth Session of ECOSOC their respective programmes for implementing the second phase and a progress report thereon, as well as prospects and constraints;
- (d) The RECs, within the framework of the Specialized Technical Committees, should establish benchmarks for each sector to enhance assessment of the progress of integration, and regularly provide the OAU/AEC Secretariat with their sectoral work programmes in order to facilitate programme coordination and harmonization;
- (e) The Chairman of each REC is to submit a report to the Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of the AEC Treaty;
- (f) To reaffirm their commitment under the AEC Treaty, especially those regarding the implementation of the legally binding decisions of the AEC Summit, all Member States are to set up the requisite national modalities and machinery to facilitate the incorporation of AEC decisions in their national legislation.

3. Ratification of the Treaty

All Member States concerned are to take appropriate measures to ratify or accede to the AEC Treaty;

4. Budget of the Community

The Committee on Coordination, under Article 6 of the Protocol on Relations between the AEC and the RECs, should give priority to the preparation of the AEC budget, and the Secretariat is to intensify its efforts at mobilizing extrabudgetary resources.

5. OAU-EU summit

Support is reiterated for the holding of the proposed Summit with the EU and while requesting the OAU Preparatory Committee to continue to overview the contacts with the EU, mandate is given to a Core Group of that Committee to undertake consultations with the relevant EU Group with a view to clearing all obstacles and determining the best ways and means for the convening of the Summit.

## **FOURTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

**Sirte, Libya  
8 to 9 September 1999**



**EAHG/Decl.1 (IV)**

**Sirte Declaration**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), met at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of our Assembly in Sirte, the Great Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriya, from 8 to 9 September 1999, at the invitation of the Leader of the Al-Fatah Revolution, Colonel Muammar Ghaddafi, and as agreed upon during the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of our Summit in Algiers, Algeria, from 12 to 14 July 1999.

We deliberated extensively on the ways and means of strengthening our continental Organization to make it more effective so as to keep pace with the political, economic and social developments taking place within and outside our continent.

In this endeavour, we were inspired by the ideals which guided the founding fathers of our Organization and generations of Pan-Africanists in their resolve to forge unity, solidarity and cohesion, as well as cooperation, between African peoples and among African States.

We recall the heroic struggles waged by our peoples and our countries during the last century of this millennium for political independence, human dignity, and economic emancipation. We take pride in the achievements made to promote and consolidate African unity and we salute the heroism and the sacrifices of our peoples, particularly during the liberation struggles.

As we prepare to enter the twenty-first century, and cognizant of the challenges that will confront our continent and peoples, we emphasize the imperative need and a high sense of urgency to rekindle the aspirations of our peoples for stronger unity, solidarity and cohesion in a larger community of peoples transcending cultural, ideological, ethnic, and national differences.

In order to cope with these challenges and to effectively address the new social, political, and economic realities in Africa and in the world, we are determined to fulfill our peoples' aspirations for greater unity in conformity with the objectives of the OAU Charter and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (the Abuja Treaty). It is also our conviction that our continental Organization needs to be revitalized in order to be able to play a more active role and continue to be relevant to the needs of our peoples and responsive to the demands of the prevailing circumstances. We are also determined to eliminate the scourge of conflicts which constitutes a major impediment to the implementation of our development and integration agenda.

In our deliberations, we have been inspired by the important proposals submitted by Colonel Muammar Ghaddafi, Leader of the Great Al-Fatah Libyan Revolution, and particularly, by his vision for a strong and united Africa, capable of meeting global challenges and shouldering its responsibility to harness the human and natural resources of the continent in order to improve the living conditions of its peoples.

Having discussed frankly and extensively on how to proceed with the strengthening of the unity of our continent and its peoples, in the light of those proposals, and bearing in mind the current situation on the continent, we decided to:

1. Establish an African Union, in conformity with the ultimate objectives of the Charter of our continental Organization and the provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
2. Accelerate the process of implementing the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, in particular shorten the implementation periods of the Abuja Treaty;
3. Ensure the speedy establishment of all the institutions provided for in the Abuja Treaty, such as the African Central Bank, the African Monetary Union, the African Court of Justice and, in particular, the Pan-African Parliament. We aim to establish that Parliament by the year 2000 to provide a common platform for our peoples

and their grass root organizations to be more involved in discussions and decision-making on the problems and challenges facing our continent;

4. Strengthen and consolidate the Regional Economic Communities as the pillars for achieving the objectives of the African Economic Community and realizing the envisaged Union;

5. Mandate the Council of Ministers to take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the above decisions and, in particular, to prepare the constitutive legal text of the Union, taking into account the Charter of the OAU and the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community. Member States should encourage the participation of parliamentarians in that process. The Council should submit its report to the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly for appropriate action. Member States should work towards finalizing the process of ratification, where appropriate, by December 2000, in order for a constitutive act to be solemnly adopted in the year 2001, at an Extraordinary Summit, to be convened in Sirte;

6. Mandate our current Chairman, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, and President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, to engage African creditors on our behalf on the issue of Africa's external indebtedness, with a view to securing the total cancellation of Africa's debt, as a matter of urgency. They are to coordinate their efforts with the OAU Contact Group on Africa's External Debt;

7. Convene an African Ministerial Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation on the continent, as soon as possible;

8. Request the Secretary-General of our Organization, as a matter of priority, to take all appropriate measures to follow up the implementation of these decisions.



## **THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION**

**Lomé, Togo  
10 to 12 July 2000**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXXVI)**

**Declaration on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly and the Fourth Ordinary Session of the African Economic Community in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000, have undertaken a critical review of the socioeconomic situation of the 33 least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa.
2. We note with concern that the socioeconomic situation in these countries has continued to deteriorate, and that this situation has been exacerbated by external debt, inadequate infrastructure facilities, as well as by conflicts in some regions and natural disasters like cyclones, floods, and drought in others, leading to a rising level of poverty. Despite the drastic structural adjustment and policy reforms carried out by our countries, the number of countries on our continent classified in the category of least developed countries has not decreased.
3. The international community, including the institutions within the United Nations system, has demonstrated its support to the LDCs through special initiatives targeted at this category of countries. In this regard, we welcome the opportunity provided by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries as a forum for the international community to go beyond general declarations of intent and commitment, and embark on concrete implementable actions directed at ameliorating the socioeconomic situation in the LDCs, with a view to attaining the internationally agreed target of reducing the level of poverty by half by the year 2015.
4. We reaffirm at the same time, that the development of African LDCs is primarily the responsibility of their governments and peoples. In this regard, we commit ourselves individually and collectively to support the effort of the LDCs on our continent through programmes for promoting regional economic cooperation. This, we believe is the only way forward for Africa as a whole to integrate into the global economy equitably.
5. In order to assist the LDCs deal with the serious challenges they continue to face, we call on the international community to redouble its effort in the critical areas of debt cancellation, resource flows, capacity-building and infrastructural development with concrete programmes to be worked out in close consultation and cooperation with our continental and regional organizations.
6. For the LDCs to be a credible participant in the global economy and conscious of the unavoidable phenomenon of globalization, we call on the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs to launch a programme for the accelerated transformation of the economies of these countries, with emphasis on expanding and diversifying the production and export base. While we commend the decision to improve market access for products from the LDCs, we firmly believe that these opportunities can be exploited advantageously only when the required production and export capacities have been established and strengthened in the LDCs.
7. With regard to the debt problem of the LDCs, we welcome the announcement concerning the enhancing of HIPC Initiative and call on the international community to provide adequate resources for its effective operationalization. While underscoring the fact that external debt and the debt service payments represent an excruciating burden on our continent and stifle our effort at development, we call on the creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to provide real debt relief, including debt cancellation in favour of all LDCs, complemented by increased capital flows, particularly official development assistance to meet the international agreed target, and foreign direct investment. We, on our part, undertake to commit the funds released from such actions to the development of our societies with a view to eradicating poverty.
8. We pledge to lend our full support to the African LDCs in preparing for the Third United Nations Conference and to ensure the effective participation of all our countries. We call on the Secretary-General of the OAU, in consultation and cooperation with all the Regional Economic Communities, UNCTAD and other related

United Nations bodies to assist the LDCs in the preparation for the Third United Nations Conference and to organize in that respect an African ministerial conference for the purpose of adopting an African common position.

**AHG/Decl.2 (XXXVI)**

**Lomé Declaration**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000,*

*Firmly committed* to the fundamental principles and objectives of the OAU Charter adopted by the founding fathers, namely, political independence, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, promotion of peace, security, cooperation, development and human and peoples' rights,

*Conscious* of the persistence of conflict situations and acts of violence which are seriously undermining the security and stability of our States, and gravely hampering our development efforts,

*Convinced* of the need to work towards the maintenance of regional and international peace and security, in accordance with the United Nations and OAU Charters,

*Noting with concern* that the reform of the Security Council aimed at aligning its membership and functioning to new exigencies is long overdue,

*Deploring* the fact that the international community has not always accorded due attention to conflict management in Africa, as it has consistently done in other regions of the world, and that the efforts exerted by Africans themselves in the area of peacekeeping, as provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, are not given adequate financial and logistical support,

*Gravely concerned* by the growing number of refugees and displaced persons on the African continent, as a result of all these conflicts,

*Also deploring* the growing deterioration of the prices of raw materials and the obstacles militating against access of African countries to international trade,

*Further gravely concerned* by the negative effect of indebtedness on African economies and by the persistent decline of ODA and investments in our countries,

*Recognizing* that Africa's progress and economic and social development are contingent upon the integration of African economies, as stipulated in the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

*Considering* the imperative need to strengthen African economies in order to enable them to benefit from the globalization process,

*Stressing* the importance of the international community's contribution to efforts by African States for sustainable development, a prerequisite for peace and security,

*Further stressing* the importance of technology transfer for Africa's industrial development,

*Further recognizing* that misery, poverty, hunger, disease, injustice, illiteracy and war constitute major impediments to the development and advancement of our peoples,

*Recalling* the importance of education, training and capacity-building in Africa's development process,

*Also recognizing* the preponderant place and role of African women in the economic, social, human and cultural development, as well as in the edification of a harmonious and prosperous African society,

*Further considering* that cross-border criminality, illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons, drug trafficking, corruption and terrorism constitute serious threats to security and stability, and hamper the harmonious economic and social development of the continent,

*Bearing in mind* our Decision AHG/Dec.137 (LXXV) of July 1999 on the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons,

*Further noting* with concern that the plight of millions of African children is worsening by the day due to war, their conscription for armed conflicts and their abusive exploitation in many respects,

*Further recalling* the need to implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child,

*Also gravely concerned* by the widespread incidence of HIV/AIDS and the ravages caused by other pandemics such as malaria, which seriously undermine Africa's development efforts,

*Further concerned* with the devastating effects of natural disasters in Africa on the lives of the peoples and on the national and regional economies,

*Aware* that development, democracy, respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights, good governance, tolerance, culture of peace are essential prerequisites for the establishment and maintenance of peace, security and stability,

*Further convinced* that cultural diversity and dialogue among civilizations are sources of enrichment and progress,

*Reiterating* our faith in the Sirte Declaration of 9 September 1999,

1. Reaffirm our strong resolve to make the year 2000, a year of peace, security and solidarity in Africa, in accordance with Declaration AHG/Decl.2 (XXXV) which we adopted at our Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session held in Algiers from 12 to 14 July 1999;
2. Commit ourselves to intensify our actions for peace, and to support efforts aimed at the peaceful settlement of conflicts in Africa, particularly through the strengthening of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, and of African capacities for conflict management and the maintenance of peace and security;
3. Strongly advocate cooperation in the area of peacekeeping and security between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and African regional organizations;
4. Recognizing the expansion of United Nations peacekeeping activities and the need for adequate resources for rapid and efficient deployment of peacekeeping operations, we affirm the importance of taking necessary steps to ensure an adequate system of financing for all United Nations peacekeeping activities;
5. While recalling that maintenance of international peace and security is the primary responsibility of the United Nations Security Council, we urge the United Nations and the international community to pay necessary attention to the management and resolution of conflicts in Africa and actively support the initiatives deployed under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

6. Reaffirm further the need to pursue efforts aimed at achieving comprehensive and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, as a means of attaining the objectives of regional and international peace and security;
7. Commit ourselves further to tackle the root causes of the problem of refugees and displaced persons, and to create conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation of refugees and return of displaced persons to their places of origin;
8. Are determined to preserve Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone in conformity with the Pelindaba Treaty signed in Cairo on 11 April 1996, and reaffirm our resolve to leave no stone unturned to ensure the early entry into force of this Treaty;
9. Commit ourselves also to resolutely combat cross-border criminality, illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons, drug trafficking, corruption and terrorism;
10. Welcome the moratorium on import, export and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in Africa introduced by ECOWAS Member States and encourages the establishment of similar mechanisms in other regions;
11. Emphasize the need for African States to take an active part in the 2001 World Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects;
12. Solemnly appeal to Member States to speed up the ratification process of the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism signed in Algiers on 14 July 1999;
13. Reiterate our determination to continue to promote respect and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy, rule of law and good governance in our countries;
14. Reaffirm also the imperative need to accelerate the reform of the United Nations Security Council, and ensure that its membership is more reflective of the universality of the organization, a prerequisite for its increased credibility;
15. Are firmly resolved to hasten the African integration process, particularly through:
  - Dynamic cooperation among the Regional Economic Communities;
  - Enhancement of intra and interregional trade, and
  - Rationalization and optimum use of the regional training and capacity-building centres in Africa in conformity with the 1991 Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community;
16. Recall with satisfaction the successful holding from 3 to 4 April 2000, of the Africa-Europe Summit in Cairo, Egypt, as a historic effort to strengthen cooperation and develop a new strategic partnership between the two continents and urge that efforts be sustained to implement the decisions contained in the Cairo Declaration and Plan of Action;
17. Further reaffirm our commitment to the Libreville Summit Declaration and Plan of Action and the Social Summit of Copenhagen on the increase of poverty and its reduction in Africa and reiterate our pledge to implement this Plan of Action;
18. Call on the industrialized countries to take more purposeful and innovative initiatives aimed at the total cancellation of the debt owed by African countries;

19. Agree to reinvigorate the OAU Contact Group on Africa's External Debt in order to continue to search for suitable solutions to the excruciating debt burden;
20. Further call on the international community to do its utmost to ensure that globalization serves the interest of all countries without discrimination and, in particular, facilitate the effective participation of our countries in the global trade system, thereby helping us to lay the foundations for durable and equitable growth;
21. Further reaffirm our firm resolve to eliminate poverty, illiteracy and social inequalities in our countries, and in this regard, support the efforts aimed at the establishment of a World Solidarity Fund;
22. Call upon Member States to strengthen the measures designed to implement the Programme of Action of the Decade of Education in Africa (1997-2006) and support the resolutions adopted by the Dakar UNESCO Conference on Education held from 24 to 28 April 2000;
23. Advocate further the establishment and promotion of the new communication and information technologies as invaluable tools for the promotion of culture, education and development;
24. Reaffirm finally our determination to implement all relevant United Nations and OAU Declarations aimed at the rapid and definitive elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and urge for greater participation of women at all levels of management of public affairs and development;
25. Exhort Member States to implement policies which contribute to the promotion and exercise of the rights of the child, as well as the full physical, intellectual and moral development of the child in an environment of peace, security and stability;
26. Call on also the international community to lend support to our efforts in the promotion of health care, particularly in the fight against malaria and AIDS, in accordance with the pertinent decisions and resolutions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers;
27. Strongly support the establishment of an African mechanism for the prevention and control of natural disasters and the strengthening of the relevant funds to mitigate their destructive effects in Africa;
28. Reaffirming that Africa's development devolves primarily on our governments and peoples, we are resolved to consolidate the foundations of equitable and sustainable development centred on humankind, and underpinned by viable economic policies, social justice, respect for human rights and effective management of public affairs, thereby ensuring the speedy structural transformation of our economies;
29. To these ends, we finally and solemnly commit ourselves to resolutely support all efforts geared to defending and promoting Africa's interests within the context of the African Union, as stipulated in the Sirte Declaration of 9 September 1999, thereby making Africa a more united, more prosperous and stronger continent, fully responsible for its own destiny.

**AHG/Decl.3 (XXXVI)**

**Lomé Declaration on HIV/AIDS in Africa**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000,*

*Having devoted a full session of our meeting to deliberate frankly and extensively on the epidemic of HIV/AIDS in our countries and bearing in mind the daunting medical, socioeconomic and political challenges posed by the HIV/AIDS scourge on our continent,*

*Recognizing* that responding to those challenges requires, inter alia, an intense awareness building campaign and an expression of political will of an exceptional nature at the highest possible level in all countries of our continent,

*Recalling* our previous Declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXIII) on Health as a Foundation for Development, endorsed in 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as well as our Dakar (1992) and Tunis (1994) Declarations on HIV/AIDS in Africa in which we committed ourselves to mobilize all segments of the society in our countries, to fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

*Gravely concerned* about the rapid spread of HIV infection in our countries and the millions of deaths caused by AIDS throughout our continent in spite of the serious efforts being invested by our countries to combat this scourge, as well as infectious diseases particularly sexually transmitted diseases (STDs),

*Further concerned* by the recurrence of diseases which had previously been eradicated from our continent, such as tuberculosis, and the emergence of new diseases which have become prevalent in Africa, and are complicating the control of HIV/AIDS,

*Commending* the efforts made by our respective individual national governments, our continental organization, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations, and some individuals, to sensitize our peoples to the threat of HIV/AIDS and recognizing that progress made in this endeavour has remained largely limited, uneven, fragile and incomplete,

*Further recognizing* that the sacrifices, and ability of our people, mainly women, to cope with the tragic consequences of this pandemic at the individual, family, community and national levels, to confront and overcome the losses and threats of HIV/AIDS, need our greater attention and support,

Solemnly decide to,

1. Recommit ourselves and our governments to the principles and actions enunciated in our previous declarations, decisions and recommendations on controlling the spread of the HIV/AIDS on our continent;
2. Commit ourselves to take personal responsibility and provide leadership for the activities of the national aids commissions/councils where they exist and ensure that they are established where they do not exist;
3. Resolve to keep the question of HIV/AIDS high on the national agenda for health, social, cultural and economic activities and to make it a development issue;
4. Enhance capacities of our governments, particularly our ministries of health, to develop and enact national strategies to deal with HIV/AIDS as a priority within our national development plans;
5. To that effect, we resolve to endorse:
  - The Algiers Common Position and Plan of Action on Strategies to support HIV/AIDS Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Children-Infected by HIV/AIDS adopted by the OAU Labour and Social Affairs Commission;
  - The Algiers Appeal by the OAU Labour and Social Affairs Commission for the Intensification of the Fight Against AIDS in Africa;
  - The Ouagadougou Commitment for Action for the Implementation of the Declarations, Decisions and Recommendations of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU aimed at Strengthening HIV/AIDS Control in Africa;
  - The Framework of the International Partnership on AIDS in Africa in order to intensify the health sector response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic;



6. Further commit ourselves and pledge to take all necessary measures to facilitate the implementation of the above instruments and to allocate resources within the framework of our national budgets to HIV/AIDS activities, particularly the prevention and the epidemiological study of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, public education on HIV/AIDS and its prevention and care, taking due recognition of the needs of HIV positive people and people living with AIDS, their rights and roles in the containment of the epidemic;
7. Request the International Partnership against HIV/AIDS to collaborate with the OAU General Secretariat and our individual Member States in order to mobilize necessary additional financial resources for the fight against the AIDS epidemic in Africa;
8. Mandate our governments, with the assistance of international partners, to take all necessary measures in order to accelerate health sector reform with a focus on all pandemics in general and HIV/AIDS in particular, as a basis for improving the standard of living of our populations;
9. Further request our Secretary-General in collaboration with international partners, to draw up a Plan of Action for acceleration of health sector reform with a focus on epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, and malaria on our continent, particularly the establishment of research and training centres where African indigenous knowledge on health systems could be incorporated;
10. Also request our Secretary-General, in collaboration with WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF and all other interested international partners, to follow up on the implementation of this Declaration and report to our Assembly every year on progress achieved.

**AHG/Decl.4 (XXXVI)**

**Solemn Declaration on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA)**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in Lomé, Togo, at the Thirty-sixth Assembly of our Organization, have considered the report of the Ministerial Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) held in Abuja, from 8 to 9 May, 2000. The Ministerial Conference was convened pursuant to the decision taken in Algiers in July 1999, proclaiming 2000 as the Year of Peace, Security and Solidarity in Africa as well as the Declaration adopted on 9 September 1999, at our Fourth Extraordinary Summit in Sirte, in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which, inter alia, decided on the establishment of an African Union and the convening of the Ministerial Conference.
2. We recall the decisions we have taken, over the years, to promote political stability and economic development on our continent. In the realm of promoting stability, the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and the Declaration on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, were adopted in 1990.
3. In June 1993, in Cairo, Egypt, we adopted a Declaration establishing the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution to forge, within the OAU, a new institutional dynamism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. In 1981 and 1998, respectively, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Protocol on the Establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights were adopted. Both were important instruments for ensuring the promotion, protection and observance of human rights as an integral part of our Organization's wider objective of promoting collective security for durable peace and sustainable development.
4. In July 1997, during our Summit in Harare, we took a stand against unconstitutional changes of government. This led the Algiers Summit of July 1999 to adopt Decision AHG/Dec.141 (XXXV) on unconstitutional changes of governments to reinforce respect for democracy, the rule of law, good governance and stability.

5. In the area of development and cooperation, the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos were adopted in 1980; the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and the Cairo Agenda for Relaunching the Economic and Social Development of Africa, were adopted in 1991 and 1995, respectively. The Sirte Declaration of September 1999, included measures for accelerating the process of economic integration and addressing the question of Africa's indebtedness.

6. We recall that these concerns were at the core of the initiative launched by the African Leadership Forum on the CSSDCA process. We note that the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa as proposed in the Kampala Document was not conceived as a one-off event, but rather as a process. The underlying thinking of the CSSDCA process as articulated in the four calabashes of the Kampala Document of 1991 was a recognition of the fact that the problems of security and stability in many African countries had impaired their capacity to achieve the necessary level of intra and inter-African cooperation that is required to attain the integration of the continent and critical to the continent's socioeconomic development and transformation. In this regard, we have used both the revised Kampala Document and the working document elaborated by our experts in Addis Ababa to enrich our thinking on the CSSDCA process.

7. We note that all the major decisions taken by our Organization since its inception reflect the interlinkage between peace, stability, development, integration and cooperation. We believe that the CSSDCA process creates a synergy between the various activities currently undertaken by our Organization and should therefore help to consolidate the work of the OAU in the areas of peace, security, stability, development and cooperation. It should provide a policy development forum for the elaboration and advancement of common values within the main policy organs of the OAU.

8. We are convinced that the interactive approach embedded in the CSSDCA initiative, should provide an invaluable tool for the pursuit of the agenda of the OAU in the new millennium, with particular reference to the issues of security, stability, development and cooperation.

#### Declaration of Principles

9. In recognition of the importance of the CSSDCA, which shall encompass four major areas henceforth called calabashes: security, stability, development and cooperation in furthering Africa's interests within the ambit of the OAU, we affirm the following general and specific principles:

#### General Principles

- (a) Respect for the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of all Member States;
- (b) The security, stability and development of every African country is inseparably linked to that of other African countries. Instability in one country affects the stability of neighbouring countries and has serious implications for continental unity, peace and development;
- (c) The interdependence of Member States and the link between their security, stability and development make it imperative to develop a common African agenda. Such an agenda must be based on a unity of purpose and a collective political consensus derived from a firm conviction that Africa cannot make any significant progress without finding lasting solutions to the problem of peace and security;
- (d) The peaceful resolution of disputes, with emphasis on seeking African solutions to African problems;
- (e) The prevention, management and resolution of conflicts provide the enabling environment for peace, security, stability and development to flourish;

- (f) The responsibility for the security, stability and socioeconomic development of the continent lies primarily with African States;
- (g) While recognizing that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security lies with the United Nations Security Council, the OAU, in close cooperation with the United Nations and the Regional Economic Communities, remains the premier organization for promoting security, stability, development and cooperation in Africa;
- (h) Democracy, good governance, respect for human and peoples' rights and the rule of law are prerequisites for the security, stability and development of the continent;
- (i) Africa's resources should be used more effectively to meet the needs of African peoples and to improve their well-being;
- (j) The fulfillment of the objectives of the CSSDCA, requires the strengthening of Africa's solidarity and partnership with other regions of the world, in order to meet the challenges of globalization and avoid further marginalization;
- (k) HIV/AIDS and other pandemics on the continent constitute a threat to human security as well as short and long-term sustainable growth in Africa;
- (l) Member States should adhere in good faith to all CSSDCA principles and ensure their implementation.

#### Specific Principles

##### Security

10. Recognizing that security should be seen in its wholeness and totality including the right of peoples to live in peace with access to the basic necessities of life, while fully enjoying the rights enshrined in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and freely participating in the affairs of their societies; and bearing in mind that Africa's security and that of its Member States are inseparably linked with the security of all African peoples;

We affirm that:

- (a) Security should be recognized as a pillar of the CSSDCA process. It is an indispensable condition for peace, stability, development and cooperation. It underscores the organic links that exist between the security of Member States as a whole and the security of each of them on the basis of their history, culture, geography and their common destiny. This implies individual and collective responsibilities exercised within the basic framework of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant international instruments;
- (b) The concept of security must embrace all aspects of society including economic, political, and social and environmental dimensions of the individual, family, and community, local and national life. The security of a nation must be based on the security of the life of the individual citizens to live in peace and to satisfy basic needs while being able to participate fully in societal affairs and enjoying freedom and fundamental human rights;
- (c) The security of all Africans and their States as a whole is indispensable for stability, development and cooperation in Africa. This should be a sacred responsibility of all African States – individually and collectively – which must be exercised within the basic framework of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant international instruments;
- (d) Member States should in times of peace undertake the delimitation and demarcation of common borders;

- (e) There is an imperative need to build and enhance Africa's capacity for peace support operations, emergency relief preparedness and natural disaster response at the subregional and continental levels, including the strengthening of regional efforts and initiatives;
- (f) Foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Member States, especially in situations of conflict should be resisted and condemned by all Member States;
- (g) The problem of refugees and displaced persons constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the continent and its root causes must be addressed;
- (h) Uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons as well as the problem of landmines pose a threat to peace and security in the African continent.

#### Stability

11. Noting that stability requires that all States be guided by strict adherence to the rule of law, good governance, peoples participation in public affairs, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the establishment of political organizations devoid of sectarian, religious, ethnic, regional and racial extremism;

We affirm that:

- (a) The executive, legislative and judicial branches of government must respect their national constitutions and adhere to the provisions of the law and other legislative enactment promulgated by national assemblies. No one should be exempted from accountability;
- (b) The active and genuine participation of citizens of every country in the decision-making processes and in the conduct of public affairs must be fostered and facilitated;
- (c) All rights and freedoms of citizens should be promoted and protected;
- (d) There shall be no hindrance to the promotion of political pluralism. All forms of extremism and intolerance foster instability;
- (e) Terrorism, in all its manifestations, is inimical to stability.

#### Development

12. Noting that the attainment of self-reliance, sustainable growth and economic development will be facilitated by the promotion of economic cooperation and integration; that effective diversification of the resource and production base is vital for rapid social and economic transformation; that popular participation, equal opportunity, transparency in public policymaking and partnership between government and peoples are necessary for the achievement of development; that improved access to resources and markets for Africa's exports as well as debt cancellation and capacity-building in all fields of human endeavour are crucial for Africa's development;

We affirm that:

- (a) The accelerated economic development of our countries is at the centre of our national policies and in this regard, comprehensive programmes will be put in place at the national and regional levels to address capacity constraints, infrastructural problems and weak industrial and technological base;
- (b) Self-sustaining economic growth and development must be grounded on self-reliance and diversification of the production base of African economies;

- (c) Unilateral imposition of economic sanctions and blockades are unjust and constitute a serious constraint to development;
- (d) Rapid physical and economic integration of the continent through the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities is vital for Africa's economic recovery and development and for enhancing prospects to achieve competitiveness in a globalizing world;
- (e) The principles of popular participation, equal opportunity and equitable access to resources for all people must underlie all development objectives and strategies;
- (f) Partnership, trust and transparency between leaders and citizens will be critical to ensure sustainable development, based on mutual responsibilities and a shared vision;
- (g) An effective solution to Africa's external debt problem, including total debt cancellation in accordance with the mandates given to the Presidents of Algeria and South Africa, is crucial to supporting Africa's programme on poverty eradication;
- (h) The inalienable sovereign right of African countries to control their natural resources must be respected.

#### Cooperation

13. Noting the importance of regional and subregional cooperation and integration to the development of our continent, and the efforts so far made in this connection to implement the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, as well as the various initiatives of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs); and stressing the need to articulate and harmonize the macroeconomic policies, strengthen the institutions for regional integration and build regional infrastructural networks, particularly in the transport and communication sectors;

We affirm that:

- (a) Member States should further intensify efforts at economic integration to compete better in the global economy and work towards a shortened timetable for the realization of the African Economic Community (AEC);
- (b) Member States should act jointly and collectively to develop, protect, manage and equitably utilize common natural resources for mutual benefit;
- (c) Taking into account the growing global interdependence, African countries must seek to explore further, opportunities for beneficial cooperative relations with other developing and industrialized countries;
- (d) In pursuing closer cooperation and integration, African countries will need to transfer certain responsibilities to continental or subregional institutions within the framework of the African Economic Community and the Regional Economic Communities;
- (e) The promotion of North-South and South-South cooperation is an important strategy in Africa's development effort, particularly in addressing issues such as official development assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, external debt and terms of trade which impact on Africa's development;
- (f) The process of regional and continental integration will be facilitated by enhanced effort at harmonization and coordination of economic programmes and policies of the Regional Economic Communities.

#### Plan of Action

14. Having identified the general and specific principles that will guide the CSSDCA process and having reached a consensus on the need to put in place measures for the implementation of those principles, we, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, have agreed on the following Plan of Action.

Security

We agree to:

- (a) Reinforce Africa's capacity for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution by strengthening the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, in particular, through the mobilization of additional resources and logistical support for the operational activities of the Mechanism and the enhancement of the effectiveness of the Central Organ;
- (b) Strengthen the capacity of the OAU Mechanism for Negotiation, Mediation and Conciliation, inter alia, through the use of African statesmen and eminent personalities in overall efforts to prevent, manage and/or resolve conflicts;
- (c) Establish modalities for more effective cooperation, coordination and harmonization between the OAU and African and non-African organizations, on the one hand, and between the OAU and the United Nations, as the world body which is primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, on the other, especially, in relation to peacebuilding and peacemaking and peacekeeping;
- (d) Adopt confidence-building measures based on trust, transparency, good neighbourliness, respect for the territorial integrity, security concerns of States and non-interference in their internal affairs, as the bedrock of inter-State relations. In this regard, negotiations for the delimitation and demarcation of disputed borders, exchange of information and cooperation at the subregional level on security matters, especially on issues relating to terrorism, cross-border criminal activities and joint military training as well as emergency relief preparedness and natural disaster response;
- (e) Recommit ourselves to politically negotiated approaches for resolving conflicts so as to create an environment of peace and stability on the continent that will also have the effect of reducing military expenditure, thus releasing additional resources for socioeconomic development;
- (f) Ensure that parties to conflicts commit themselves to fully cooperate with the efforts made within the framework of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and of regional mechanisms;
- (g) Endorse the proposed OAU Early Warning System which should be made fully operational expeditiously, to provide timely information on conflict situations in Africa. This should be complemented by a corresponding preparedness by our States to facilitate early political action by the OAU, based on early warning information;
- (h) Enhance OAU's capacity for mobilizing support and resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts of countries emerging from conflicts;
- (i) Implement the Decision of the Thirty-first Summit on Ready Contingents within Member States for possible deployment by the United Nations and in exceptional circumstances, by the OAU, as well as the recommendations of the meetings of the African Chiefs of Defence Staff;
- (j) Address the root causes of the problem of refugees and displaced persons on the continent and work towards the mobilization of resources to provide adequate assistance for asylum countries to enable them to mitigate the impact of the refugee burden;

- (k) Address the phenomena of armed elements and political activists in refugee camps, impunity, crimes against humanity, child soldiers and drug addiction, which have contributed to the state of insecurity in some parts of the continent;
- (l) Work towards ending the illicit proliferation and trafficking in small arms and light weapons that has played a major role in perpetuating intra and inter-State conflicts in Africa;
- (m) Monitor progress and regularly evaluate the implementation of the Algiers Decision declaring the year 2000, as the Year of Peace, Security and Solidarity in Africa.

Stability

We agree to:

- (a) Intensify efforts aimed at enhancing the process of democratization in Africa. In this regard, the strengthening of institutions that will sustain democracy on the continent including the holding of free and fair elections should be encouraged;
- (b) Adopt and implement a set of guidelines for dealing with unconstitutional and undemocratic changes in Africa in line with the Decisions that we took during the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of our Assembly held in Algiers in 1999;
- (c) Encourage the participation and contribution of civil society in our States, to the efforts to bring about further democratization on our continent;
- (d) Recommit ourselves to the promotion of good governance, a culture of peace and accountability by leaders and officials, as a shared community value;
- (e) Encourage civic education on good governance and the promotion of African values in African institutions and schools;
- (f) Uphold and guarantee the rule of law, the protection and defence of the rights of citizenship as acquired at independence and as provided for in national constitutions;
- (g) Vigorously combat racism, extreme nationalism, religious extremism and xenophobic tendencies;
- (h) Promote and encourage cohesion, national solidarity and identity within African societies;
- (i) Protect and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as the freedom of expression and association, political and trade union pluralism and other forms of participatory democracy;
- (j) Ensure the equitable distribution of national income and wealth, as well as transparency in the exploitation of Africa's resources. In this regard, the negative impact of external and internal interests in the exploitation of Africa's resources and corruption, which continue to fuel conflicts on the continent, should be addressed in a more cohesive and effective manner;
- (k) Promote greater burden sharing in addressing refugee problems in Africa and, especially, reduce its negative impact on the environment and the economies of asylum countries;
- (l) Condemn genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes on the continent and undertake to cooperate with relevant institutions set up to prosecute the perpetrators. Similarly, we agree to take measures to prevent the occurrence of genocide on our continent, and encourage ratification of the Protocol on the

Establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Development

We agree to:

- (a) Accelerate the implementation process of the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;
- (b) Implement the Cairo Agenda for Relaunching the Economic and Social Development of Africa;
- (c) Implement the Sirte Summit Declaration on the establishment of the African Union and other decisions, including the establishment of a Pan-African Parliament;
- (d) Initiate action in cooperation with other developing countries to establish an open, rule-based, accountable, predictable, just, equitable, comprehensive and development-oriented global system of economic relations that takes into account the special situation of African economies;
- (e) Create a stable and predictable economic environment that will allow for linkages between different economic sectors and dynamic local entrepreneurship, while establishing and reinforcing linkages between the formal and informal sectors;
- (f) Design programmes for poverty eradication and the improvement of the living standards of African peoples;
- (g) Support the appeals made by Tunisia to Heads of State and Government at regional and international fora for the creation of a World Solidarity Fund to combat poverty;
- (h) Build and nurture African solidarity and unity of action, based on shared values, common development interests and goals for the benefit of Africa and its peoples. Such solidarity should be manifested in situations where African countries and peoples are subjected to external pressures and sanctions;
- (i) Encourage and strengthen work ethics as well as create the necessary conditions to stop brain drain, particularly, through increased development of African human resources and the establishment of a register of African experts;
- (j) Strengthen partnership between the State and the private sector and create the propitious environment for the development and expansion of our economies;
- (k) Develop the human resources of our continent;
- (l) Enhance relevant skills development through the optimal and efficient utilization of existing institutions and develop new centres of excellence, and where necessary draw on, inter alia, the diaspora to supplement existing capacities and facilitate technology and skills transfer;
- (m) Implement reforms to enhance economic development;
- (n) Ensure the enactment of appropriate national laws to extend equal opportunities with respect to health, education, employment and other civic rights to all citizens, especially women and the girl child;
- (o) Mobilize financial resources, pursue the objective of the cancellation of Africa's debt and of improved market access for Africa's exports;



- (p) Develop as a priority, the main sectors of the economy, at all levels, such as agriculture, energy, industry, trade, transport and communication and human resources;
- (q) Give special emphasis to the empowerment of women to enable them to actively and independently participate in activities aimed at promoting economic development;
- (r) Develop programmes to improve the skills of youths, so as to facilitate their employment and enhance their role in development;
- (s) Promote sustainable environmental policies and sustained economic growth.

Cooperation

We agree to:

- (a) Pursue with vigour, the implementation of the Abuja Treaty, establishing the African Economic Community;
- (b) Implement the Cairo Agenda for Relaunching the Economic and Social Development of Africa;
- (c) Implement the Sirte Declaration of 9 September 1999;
- (d) Elaborate a strategy for the dissemination and popularization of the decisions of the OAU/AEC and the RECs;
- (e) Improve coordination at the level of the OAU to ensure accelerated integration at the regional levels and improved coordination among the RECs, and between the OAU/AEC and the RECs;
- (f) Promote financial cooperation and integration of financial markets;
- (g) Promote intra-African and international cooperation with a view to finding an effective solution to Africa's outstanding problems in the fields of debt, trade, investment and AIDS pandemic;
- (h) Implement the outcome of various studies undertaken on the establishment of self-financing mechanisms for the RECs;
- (i) Improve the modalities for undertaking regular review and the implementation of cooperation agreements, within Africa and between Africa and its development partners;
- (j) Improve various trade-related facilities, including transport, communication, border formalities, to ensure the free movement of persons and goods at all levels;
- (k) Promote joint ventures between Member States and regional cooperation programmes;
- (l) Take necessary measures to identify static and dynamic comparative advantage, through joint harmonization of the regional policy framework, as the basis for the expansion of the production base in African countries and as a guide for cooperation between African countries in the areas of industry, trade, energy, transport, communication and human resources;
- (m) Strengthen Regional Economic Communities;
- (n) Promote South-South cooperation and cooperation between Africa and the industrialized countries;

- (o) Improve access to information and communication technologies;
- (p) Forge close cooperation with a view to addressing problems related to natural disasters through the establishment of appropriate institutions and promotion of capacity-building.

Implementation Mechanism

15. In order to implement the CSSDCA within the framework of our Organization and ensure the sustainability of the process, we agree to:

- (a) Establish a Standing Conference which should meet every two years during our Summit. Provision should be made for African parliamentarians to make their contributions to the Conference through the Pan-African Parliament, while representatives of the civil society may forward their views and recommendations to the Standing Conference through the OAU General Secretariat;
- (b) Convene review meetings of plenipotentiaries and senior officials of OAU Member States to monitor the implementation of the CSSDCA decisions, in between sessions of the Standing Conference. To this end, we request our Secretary-General to work out the modalities and financial implications for realizing this objective;
- (c) Incorporate CSSDCA principles and guidelines in national institutions that would have responsibility for helping in the monitoring of the implementation of CSSDCA activities;
- (d) Request the Secretary-General to initiate internal administrative arrangements for designating, within the OAU Secretariat, a unit to coordinate CSSDCA activities;
- (e) Take necessary measures to ensure that detailed discussions are undertaken on the various calabashes in order to implement the CSSDCA process. In this regard, the Secretary-General is requested to coordinate the consultations with a view to ensuring the convening of the meetings on the calabashes;
- (f) Review the progress report of the Secretary-General on the CSSDCA process during our next extraordinary summit in Sirte, Libya, in 2001 and the conclusions of the discussions on the various calabashes at our summit in 2002;
- (g) Review the agreements deriving from these meetings and discussions after considering the outcome of consultations to be undertaken by the Secretary-General, during our summit in Sirte, Libya, in 2001.

**AHG/Decl.5 (XXXVI)**

**Declaration on the Framework for an OAU Response to Unconstitutional Changes of Government**

*We, Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000 have undertaken a review of the political developments on the continent and, in particular, the state of consolidating democracy in Africa,*

*We express our grave concern about the resurgence of coup d'état in Africa. We recognize that these developments are a threat to the peace and security of the continent and they constitute a very disturbing trend and serious set back to the ongoing process of democratization on the continent,*

*We recognize that the phenomenon of coup d'états has resulted in flagrant violations of the basic principles of our continental organization and of the United Nations. The phenomenon also contradicts and contravenes the position taken by our Organization in Harare in 1997 following the coup d'état in Sierra Leone, in which we unequivocally condemned and rejected any unconstitutional change of government. We reaffirm that coups are sad and unacceptable developments on our continent, coming at a time when our people have committed*

themselves to respect for the rule of law based on the peoples' will expressed through the ballot and not the bullet,

*We recall* our Decision AHG/Dec.141 (XXXV), adopted during the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of our Assembly, in which we unanimously rejected any unconstitutional change as an unacceptable and anachronistic act, which is in contradiction of our commitment to promote democratic principles and conditions,

*We recall further* the mandate by the Seventieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, held in Algiers, in July 1997, to the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution to reactivate, as a matter of urgency, the Subcommittee on Unconstitutional Change, in order to finalize its work in the light of the Harare discussions particularly, as regards the measures to apply in coup d'état situations occurring in Member States,

*We reaffirm* the provisions of the OAU Charter and the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

*We recognize* that the principles of good governance, transparency and human rights are essential elements for building representative and stable governments and can contribute to conflict prevention,

*Having reviewed* the state of democracy on the continent, and bearing in mind all our previous decisions on this issue, as well as our strong determination to put an end to this unacceptable development,

*We have agreed* on the following elements of a Framework for an OAU response to Unconstitutional Changes of Government:

- (a) A set of common values and principles for democratic governance;
- (b) A definition of what constitutes an unconstitutional change; and
- (c) Measures and actions that the OAU would progressively take to respond to an unconstitutional change of government; and
- (d) An implementation mechanism;

*We are of the view* that there is need to provide a solid underpinning to the OAU's agenda of promoting democracy and democratic institutions in Africa. Beyond invoking relevant declarations issued by various sessions of our Assembly and the Council of Ministers, consideration could be given to the elaboration of a set of principles on democratic governance to be adhered to by all Member States of the OAU. These principles are not new; they are, as a matter of fact, contained in various documents adopted by our Organization. What is required here is to enumerate them in a coherent manner which will bear witness to our adherence to a common concept of democracy and will lay down the guiding principles for the qualification of a given situation as constituting an unconstitutional change. In this regard, and without being exhaustive, we have also agreed on the following principles as a basis for the articulation of common values and principles for democratic governance in our countries:

- (i) Adoption of a democratic constitution: its preparation, content and method of revision should be in conformity with generally acceptable principles of democracy;
- (ii) Respect for the constitution and adherence to the provisions of the law and other legislative enactments adopted by parliament;
- (iii) Separation of powers and independence of the judiciary;

- (iv) Promotion of political pluralism or any other form of participatory democracy and the role of the African civil society, including enhancing and ensuring gender balance in the political process;
- (v) The principle of democratic change and recognition of a role for the opposition;
- (vi) Organization of free and regular elections, in conformity with existing texts;
- (vii) Guarantee of freedom of expression and freedom of the press, including guaranteeing access to the media for all political stakeholders;
- (viii) Constitutional recognition of fundamental rights and freedoms in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981;
- (ix) Guarantee and promotion of human rights;

*We believe* that the strict adherence to these principles and the strengthening of democratic institutions will considerably reduce the risks of unconstitutional change on our continent. Indeed, experience has shown that unconstitutional changes are sometimes the culmination of a political and institutional crisis linked to non-adherence to the above common values and democratic principles. Our Organization should therefore support all efforts aimed at promoting adherence to these principles;

In order to give practical effect to the principles we have enunciated, we have agreed on the following definition of situations that could be considered as situations of unconstitutional change of government:

- (i) Military coup d'état against a democratically elected government;
- (ii) Intervention by mercenaries to replace a democratically elected government;
- (iii) Replacement of democratically elected governments by armed dissident groups and rebel movements;
- (iv) The refusal by an incumbent government to relinquish power to the winning party after free, fair and regular elections;

*We have also decided that:*

Whenever an unconstitutional change as provided for in the definition of unconstitutional change above, takes place in a Member States, our current Chairman of the OAU and our Secretary-General, on behalf of our Organization, should immediately and publicly condemn such a change and urge the speedy return to constitutional order. The current Chairman and the Secretary-General should also convey a clear and unequivocal warning to the perpetrators of the unconstitutional change that, under no circumstances, will their illegal action be tolerated or recognized by the OAU. In that regard, the current Chairman and the Secretary-General should urge consistency of action at the bilateral, inter-State, subregional and international levels. The Central Organ should thereafter convene, as a matter of urgency, to discuss the matter;

At the request of its Chairman, the Secretary-General or any OAU Member State, the Central Organ may be convened to consider any given situation that could be considered as constituting an unconstitutional change;

Following the initial response of condemning the unconstitutional change by the Central Organ:

- (a) A period of up to six months should be given to the perpetrators of the unconstitutional change to restore constitutional order. During the six-month period, the government concerned should be suspended from participating in the policy organs of the OAU. Apart from the sanctions provided for under Article 115 of the OAU Financial Rules and Regulations, the government concerned should not participate in meetings of the Central

Organ and sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Its exclusion from participating in the OAU policy organs should not affect the country's membership in the OAU and therefore will not preclude it from honouring its basic obligations towards the Organization including financial contributions to the OAU regular budget;

(b) The Secretary-General should, during this period gather facts relevant to the unconstitutional change of government and establish appropriate contacts with the perpetrators with a view to ascertaining their intentions regarding the restoration of constitutional order in the country; the Secretary-General should seek the contribution of African leaders and personalities in the form of discreet moral pressure on the perpetrators of the unconstitutional change in order to get them to cooperate with the OAU and facilitate the restoration of constitutional order in the Member State concerned; the Secretary-General should speedily enlist the collaboration of the regional grouping to which the "country in crisis" belongs;

At the expiration of the six months suspension period, a range of limited and targeted sanctions against the regime that stubbornly refuses to restore constitutional order should be instituted, in addition to the suspension from participation in the OAU policy organs. This could include visa denials for the perpetrators of an unconstitutional change, restrictions of government-to-government contacts, trade restrictions, etc. In implementing a sanctions regime, the OAU should enlist the cooperation of Member States, regional groupings and the wider international/donor communities. Careful attention should be exercised to ensure that the ordinary citizens of the concerned country do not suffer disproportionately on account of the enforcement of sanctions;

In order to give effect to these measures, we have decided that existing OAU mechanisms, particularly the Central Organ, at all its three levels, will be the instrument for implementing this Framework for an OAU response to unconstitutional changes in Africa. In this regard, we request our Secretary-General to explore how best to enhance the capacity of that policy organ to enable it to implement in an effective and credible manner, the principles contained in the Framework;

*We have agreed* on the establishment of a Central Organ Sanctions Subcommittee of five members chosen on the basis of regional representation. The subcommittee will regularly monitor compliance with decisions taken on situations of unconstitutional changes and recommend appropriate review measures to the policy organs of the OAU.

#### **AHG/ST.1 (XXXVI)**

##### **Statement on Zimbabwe**

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000, received a report on a bill recently adopted by the Senate of the United States of America, titled "Zimbabwe Democracy Act" 2000,

The bill, inter alia, prohibits assistance or debt relief from being extended by the USA to Zimbabwe. It also opposes any assistance to Zimbabwe by international financial institutions where the USA is a member. Furthermore, it prescribes the reform of land ownership Zimbabwe should adopt. It authorizes the USA President to support opponents of the Government of Zimbabwe including financing propaganda activities targeting Zimbabwe,

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity are dismayed by this report which amounts to interference in the internal affairs of a Member State by a foreign power. We direct the OAU Secretariat and our Ambassadors in Washington to make representations to the American Congress with the objective of dissuading the legislators from proceeding with passing this bill into law.

#### **AHG/ST.2 (XXXVI)**

##### **Statement on Niger**

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the Agreements with the various fronts which had carried out rebellion in Niger. Those Agreements were concluded thanks to an internal dialogue and the support of the mediating countries inside and outside Africa. As those Agreements enabled the restoration of peace and stability in the country, Niger is preparing to organize on 25 September 2000 a symbolic ceremony called the "Flame of Peace", a ceremony during which the arms which were used for the rebellion will be publicly burnt thus marking the definitive restoration of peace and sealing national reconciliation.

**AHG/ST.3 (XXXVI)**

**Statement on the Tripartite Talks Currently Being Held in Washington on the Palestinian Israeli Peace Process**

We, Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000, have taken note of the important tripartite meeting currently being held in the United States, to put the Middle East peace process back on track,

We welcome the participation of Chairman Yasser Arafat and Prime Minister Barak in these direct talks and hope that their efforts will create the environment for success,

In this connection, we the Heads of State and Government express the hope that the talks will lead to a comprehensive Agreement between the Palestinians and the Israelis covering all pending issues in particular, Jerusalem and the refugees,

We therefore call upon the three leaders to spare no effort in bringing the talks to a successful conclusion and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the realization of the right to self-determination by the Palestinians and the establishment of their own State in Palestine,

We wish to also express our gratitude to President Bill Clinton, in particular, for his abiding interest in these talks and for showing courage and leadership at this critical junction in the Middle East peace process.

**AHG/Dec.143 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Establishment of the African Union and the Pan-African Parliament**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the Report and Recommendation of the Seventy-second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers;
2. Commends the excellent work accomplished, within a short time, by the Council of Ministers assisted by experts and parliamentarians;
3. Approves and adopts the draft Constitutive Act on the establishment of the African Union;
4. Urges all Member States to take the necessary measures to sign and ratify it as soon as possible in order to ensure its speedy implementation;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of parliamentarians to examine the draft Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament and submit it for approval by the next session of the Council of Ministers and subsequent adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Dec.144 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea**

*The Assembly,*

1. Expresses satisfaction at the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000 by the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea;
2. Pays tribute to President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, outgoing Chairman of the OAU and the OAU Secretary-General for the sustained efforts they made to promote a peaceful solution to the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea;
3. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and other members of the international community for the support they continue to give to the efforts of the OAU;
4. Encourages the two parties to pursue the negotiations, under the auspices of the OAU, in order to reach a lasting and definitive peace;
5. Requests the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary measures for the speedy deployment of the peacekeeping mission provided for in the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities;
6. Requests Member States to continue to give their support and assistance to the efforts of the OAU, particularly to enable it to assume its responsibilities in the implementation of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities;
7. Expressly requests President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to kindly pursue his action with a view to reaching a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict between the two brotherly countries.

**AHG/Dec.145 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*The Assembly,*

1. Reiterates its support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which constitutes the only negotiated and accepted framework by all the parties for the solution to the crisis in the DRC;
2. Urges the parties to strictly implement the Agreement in all its aspects;
3. Commends Sir. Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, and the Joint Military Commission (JMC) for the efforts made for the implementation of Lusaka Agreement;
4. Requests the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other Congolese parties to cooperate fully with the Facilitator so that the inter-Congolese dialogue can begin as soon as possible;
5. Further urges the countries which have troops in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to begin withdrawing them in accordance with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement;
6. Also urges the United Nations to complete, as soon as possible, the deployment of United Nations Observers in conformity with United Nations Security Council resolution 1291 of 24 April 2000 and to take the necessary measures for the deployment of the peacekeeping force in the DRC under the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement;

7. Pays tribute to President Frederick Chiluba, Chairman of the Regional Initiative for Peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the outgoing OAU Chairman, the other African leaders and the OAU Secretary-General for the untiring efforts made for the restoration of peace in the DRC;
8. Encourages President Frederick Chiluba, in consort with the current Chairman, the OAU Secretary-General and the other Heads of State to pursue his efforts for the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
9. Finally urges the international community to continue to support the peace process in the DRC and to support the efforts of the Facilitator and the JMC.

**AHG/Dec.146 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on Somalia**

*The Assembly,*

1. Reiterates its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia;
2. Congratulates the President of the Republic of Djibouti, Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh, and strongly supports his initiative aimed at restoring the State and the Somali institutions and promoting a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict in this country torn by protracted years of civil war;
3. Further supports the Somali National Conference for Peace meeting in Arta, Djibouti, and the Somali institutions that will emanate from this Conference;
4. Requests the international community to give political, financial and logistic support to ensure the success of the Somali National Conference for Peace and the implementation of decisions from this Conference.

**AHG/Dec.147 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on Sierra Leone**

*The Assembly,*

1. Expresses its appreciation to the current Chairman of ECOWAS, President Alpha Omar Konare, and the other leaders of the region, for the efforts they have deployed to bring peace to Sierra Leone; and expresses support for their efforts to establish a ceasefire and revive the peace process in Sierra Leone, based on the Lomé Peace Agreement;
2. Calls on the RUF, in particular, to scrupulously abide by and implement the terms of the Peace Agreement, including disarming and demobilizing voluntarily and desisting from making attacks on UNAMSIL as well as from acts of hostage-taking;
3. Calls for the immediate and unconditional lifting of the siege of UNAMSIL peacekeepers at Kailahun by RUF, and restoring to them, complete freedom of movement; recalls that restrictions on freedom of movement of UNAMSIL peacekeepers is a violation of the Lomé Accord, the Bamako Summit Communiqué and United Nations Security Council resolutions on Sierra Leone. It also recalls the mandate given by the ECOWAS Summit to President Charles Taylor of Liberia in this regard and urges him to facilitate the early lifting of the siege on United Nations personnel. The Conference stresses that the RUF will be entirely responsible for any consequences that may follow, in case the matter is not resolved immediately;



4. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to Colonel Muamar Al Gaddafi, Leader of the Great Alfateh Revolution for his assistance in securing the release of the hostages and for his effort to settle the conflict and to achieve and sustain peace in Sierra Leone;
5. Expresses support for the decision of the ECOWAS Heads of State that troops be provided from the subregion to strengthen UNAMSIL and supports the call by ECOWAS to the United Nations Security Council to change the mandate of UNAMSIL from peacekeeping to enforcement, to increase the number of UNAMSIL personnel deployed and to provide adequate logistical support to enable UNAMSIL to effectively carry out its mandate;
6. Welcomes the decision of ECOWAS to conduct a regional enquiry into the illegal trade in diamonds originating from Sierra Leone; and expresses support for the ban by the United Nations on the illegal trade in diamonds from Sierra Leone.

**AHG/Dec.148 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on Angola**

*The Assembly,*

1. Expresses its concern at the fact that the United Nations sanctions against UNITA are not implemented effectively;
2. Welcomes the recent measures taken by some Member States towards ensuring the implementation of the United Nations sanctions against UNITA;
3. Reaffirms its strong support for all the resolutions and efforts of the United Nations Security Council on Angola;
4. Requests all Member States to scrupulously comply with all the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions and in this regard, to fully cooperate with the United Nations, to ensure their effective implementation;
5. Condemns UNITA for continuing to wage war against the people of Angola, which war has been responsible for the humanitarian tragedy in that country and expresses its solidarity with the Government and people of Angola;
6. Appeals to Member States in a position to do so and to the wider international community to extend maximum assistance to the Government of Angola to enable it to address the humanitarian and socioeconomic problems that have resulted from the conflict in that country.

**AHG/Dec.149 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Comoros**

*The Assembly,*

1. Reiterates its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;
2. Approves the proposals of the Council of Ministers upon recommendation of the countries of the region and of the Troika of the Central Organ aimed at putting an end to the separatist crisis in Anjouan, particularly the military measures whose modalities will be determined by the countries of the region and the Troika of the Central Organ;

3. Reiterates its support to the efforts of the countries of the region and the Troika of the Central Organ in order to promote the restoration of the constitutional order in the Comoros and approves the proposals made by the Council of Ministers in this regard.

**AHG/Dec.150 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on Unconstitutional Changes of Government in Africa  
(CM/2166 (LXXII))**

*The Assembly,*

1. Commends the Central Organ and its Subcommittee on Unconstitutional Changes of Government in Africa for their work, and the Secretary-General for the efforts deployed to implement the Algiers Decisions;
2. Decides to restrict the definition of unconstitutional changes of government to paragraph (b) (i) to (iv) of the "Framework for an OAU Response to Unconstitutional Changes of Government" (Doc. Rev.1 of the Central Organ);
3. Welcomes the restoration of democratic governance in Niger and Guinea Bissau by their transitional authorities, in compliance with the decision of the Algiers Summit on Unconstitutional Changes of Government and strongly appeals to the international community, particularly the international financial institutions, to lend concrete support for the post-conflict reconstruction of both countries so that their peoples can begin to enjoy the dividends of peace and the fruits of democracy;
4. Adopts the proposed Framework for an OAU Response to Unconstitutional Changes of Government;
5. Recalls Decision AHG/Dec.141 (XXXV) adopted during the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Assembly rejecting any unconstitutional changes of government in Africa;
6. Reiterates its condemnation of all types of unconstitutional change of government as anachronistic and in contradiction of its commitment to the promotion of democratic principles and constitutional rule;
7. Calls upon the United Nations during the Millennium Summit to join in the rejection of all types of unconstitutional changes anywhere in the world, and to take appropriate measures against their perpetrators.

**AHG/Dec.151 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and  
the United States of America and the United Kingdom  
(CM/2169 (LXXII))**

*The Assembly,*

1. Expresses satisfaction at the commencement of the trial of the two Libyan suspects and requests that all the necessary conditions be provided to ensure that the trial is fair, neutral, and transparent;
2. Requests the Security Council to take a decision as soon as possible for a final and total lifting of sanctions imposed on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and considers as unacceptable any delay or impediment to this process, or any request contrary to international law, such as request for damages prior to the verdict of the Scottish Tribunal on this matter;

3. Reaffirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to compensation for the damages caused by the imposition of sanctions;
4. Commends the outgoing Chairman of the OAU for his endeavours in approaching the President of the United Nations Security Council as well as the United Nations Secretary-General regarding the immediate and definitive lifting of the sanctions imposed on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
5. Notes with appreciation the normalization of diplomatic relations and economic cooperation between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and a number of Western countries and encourages other countries to follow suit;
6. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow-up on the implementation of this decision and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

**AHG/Dec.152 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on Côte d'Ivoire**

*The Assembly,*

1. Decides to establish a Committee composed of ten (10) Heads of State to proceed quickly to Abidjan with the mission of finding, together with all the political leaders, a political compromise likely to ensure a peaceful transition in the unity and stability of Côte d'Ivoire;
2. Mandates President Eyadema to:
  - (a) Inform the Ivorian authorities of this decision;
  - (b) Convene immediately this Committee composed of: Togo, Nigeria, Mali, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Algeria, South Africa, Djibouti and Senegal.

**AHG/Dec.153 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Thirteenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Thirteenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and commends the Commission for the quality of work accomplished during the period under review;
2. Urges the African Commission to continue to exercise its mandate of promoting and protecting human and peoples' rights, and to strengthen cooperation with organizations dealing with human rights issues, as well as with other relevant partners;
3. Further urges Member States to honour their commitments under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and to extend to the African Commission all the assistance and cooperation necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;
4. Authorizes the publication of the Thirteenth Annual Activity Report in conformity with Article 59 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

**AHG/Dec.154 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Holding of an African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the nexus between HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, other infectious diseases and malaria;
2. Endorses the proposal to hold an African Summit on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in the year 2001 and accepts the offer by the Federal Republic of Nigeria to host the Summit;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake necessary consultations with UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, other relevant international organizations and the Government of Nigeria, to ensure the success of the Summit. This conference should be preceded by a meeting of experts.

**AHG/Dec.155 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Report of the African Summit on Roll Back Malaria**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the report;
2. Acknowledges and welcomes the Abuja Declaration and Plan of Action on Roll Back Malaria endorsed by the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government which met from 24 to 25 April 2000 in Abuja, Nigeria;
3. Calls upon Member States to implement the Abuja Plan of Action at the national level and more specifically, at the community level;
4. Endorses the proposal of declaring April 25 each year as "Africa Malaria Control Day" and calls upon the United Nations to declare the coming decade 2001 – 2010, a Decade for Roll Back Malaria;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up and report annually to the summit on the progress made in the implementation of the Abuja Declaration and Plan of Action on Roll Back Malaria.

**AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Proposal for the Eradication of Tsetse Flies on the African Continent  
(CM/2152 (LXXII) Add.2)**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the report presented by the Government of Uganda, and commends the efforts undertaken to highlight the problems caused by tsetse flies in Africa;
2. Commends those African countries that have initiated the application of Sterile Insect Technology (SIT) for their pioneering effort;
3. Recognizes the seriousness of the problem as one of Africa's greatest constraints to socioeconomic development severely affecting human and livestock health, limiting land use, causing poverty and perpetuating underdevelopment on the continent;

4. Urges Member States to act collectively to rise to the challenge of eliminating the problem through concerted efforts in mobilizing the necessary human, financial and material resources required to render Africa tsetse-free within the shortest time possible;
5. Acknowledges the transboundary nature of the problem, welcomes the establishment of the Pan-African SIT Forum as a mechanism through which sustainable area-wide tsetse eradication can be achieved and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide support to the Pan African SIT Forum;
6. Declares the year 2001 as the year of the control of the tsetse fly, to mark the beginning of renewed efforts in the campaign for the eradication of tsetse flies in Africa;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake all necessary consultations with a view to initiating the campaign from all possible partners and seek their support and cooperation in the implementation of the Pan-African Tsetse Eradication Campaign. The Secretary-General should submit an annual progress report to the OAU Summit, through the current Chairman.

**AHG/Dec.157 (XXXVI)**

**Decision Proclaiming 25 May a Work-Free Day in Africa**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly, from 10 to 12 July 2000 in Lomé, Togo,*

1. Declare 25 May as work-free day throughout the territories of Member States of the Organization of African Unity. On this occasion, appropriate activities will be organized to bring African peoples closer together, reaffirm their faith in the integration and popularize the ideals of union on the continent;
2. Invite Member States to take all necessary legislative and regulatory measures for the implementation of this decision.

**AHG/Dec.158 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on Africa and the United Nations Millennium Summit**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the invitation extended to African Heads of State and Government by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to participate in the Millennium Summit that is scheduled to take place in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, and of the Millennium Report presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
2. Urges African Heads of State and Government to fully participate in the deliberations of this important Summit, which will be co-chaired by Namibia, on behalf of the developing countries, and Finland, on behalf of the developed countries, in order to present the African vision, and to contribute to the shaping of the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century in general and particularly in Africa.

**AHG/Dec.159 (XXXVI)**

**Decision on the Chagos Archipelago**

*The Assembly,*

1. Expresses concern that the Chagos Archipelago was unilaterally and illegally excised by the colonial power from Mauritius prior to its independence in violation of United Nations resolution 1514;

2. Notes with dismay that the bilateral talks between Mauritius and the United Kingdom on this matter has not yielded any significant progress;
3. Urges the United Kingdom Government to immediately enter into direct and constructive dialogue with Mauritius so as to enable the early return of the sovereignty of Mauritius.

**AHG/OAU/AEC/Dec.1 (IV)**

**Decision**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government,*

*Considering* the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

*Considering* the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, especially Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10 thereof,

*Considering further* the Protocol on the Relations between the African Economic Communities and the Regional Economic Communities,

*Having considered* the Report of the Council of Minister,

*Decides,*

1. Regulations of the Council of Ministers

Regulation CM/AEC/Regl.1 (VI) and CM/OAU/AEC/Regl.1 (VII) of the Council of Ministers are hereby approved;

2. Ratification of the AEC Treaty

Member States, which have not yet done so, are urged to ratify the AEC Treaty or accede to it as early as possible;

3. First Africa-Europe Summit

(a) Special commendations are extended to President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt for the tireless efforts they have deployed to ensure the convening and success of this Summit;

(b) Gratitude is expressed to the OAU Preparatory Committee and its Core for their initiatives in preserving the solidarity and unity of the OAU during negotiations with the European side;

(c) Member States are invited to give necessary priority to implementation of the "Cairo Plan of Action" adopted by the Summit;

(d) Member States and the General Secretariat are invited to map out, in cooperation with the RECs, an implementation programme for the priority issues contained in the Cairo Plan of Action and report regularly thereon to Council;

4. Africa's External Debt

(a) Creditors and the international community are requested to take urgent measures to:

(i) Relax the modalities of the initiative in favour of heavily indebted poor countries and extend it to all African countries as a step towards the cancellation of the continent's external debt;

- (ii) Cancel all outstanding arrears in respect of debt incurred before the new millennium;
  - (b) The General Secretariat is requested to set up a group of experts to assist the OAU Contact Group on Africa's External Debt in:
    - (i) Formulating specific measures aimed at resolving Africa's external debt problem;
    - (ii) Mapping out a common African position for the 2001 event on development financing;
    - (iii) Formulating concrete proposals on the reform of the international monetary system;
  - (c) The OAU Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters should take the necessary measures to ensure that adequate funds are earmarked to this effect;
  - (d) Special commendations are extended to the NGOs for resolutely supporting the just cause of Africa for debt cancellation as a way to help the continent relieve itself of the debt burden;
5. Transport and Communications
- (a) Note is taken of the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Aviation;
  - (b) Decision relating to the Implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration concerning the Liberation of Access to Air Transport Markets in Africa and contained in document CM/2178 (LXXII) is endorsed;
  - (c) Member States are urged to:
    - (i) Adopt measures for speedy implementation of the Decision;
    - (ii) Enhance cooperation among them with a view to facilitating development of the air transport industry, particularly air safety in Africa;
  - (d) The Monitoring Body is requested to provide Member States with the necessary support in the implementation of the Decision;
6. Third United Nations Conference on LDCs
- (a) Mandate is given to the Chairman of the Third United Nations Conference on Least Development Countries (LDCs) to contact the G8 countries in order to secure their support for the Conference;
  - (b) The General Secretariat is requested to organize in cooperation with the RECs and relevant United Nations agencies, a meeting of all Member States, in order to adopt a coordinated African position in preparation for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.





## **FIFTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

**Sirte, Libya  
1 to 2 March 2001**



**EAHG/Dec.1 (V)**

**Decision on the African Union**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifth Extraordinary Session in Sirte, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 1 to 2 March 2001,

*Recalling* the Sirte Declaration of 9 September 1999 adopted by the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Assembly,

*Further recalling* the adoption of the Constitutive Act of the African Union by the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000,

*Noting* that all Member States have signed the Constitutive Act of the African Union,

*Decides:*

1. To proudly declare the establishment of the African Union by the unanimous will of Member States;
2. That the legal requirements for the Union will have been completed upon the deposit of the Thirty-sixth instrument of ratification of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;
3. That the Constitutive Act of the African Union shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by two thirds of the Member States of the OAU, as provided for in Article 28 of the Constitutive Act;
4. That the Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly should take the necessary decisions pertaining to the transformation of the OAU into the African Union, in accordance with Article 33 of the Constitutive Act, and the preparation of necessary draft protocols relating to the organs and institutions of the Union.

**EAHG/Dec.2 (V)**

**Decision on the Draft Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community  
Relating to the Pan-African Parliament  
(Doc. EAHG/3 (V))**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifth Extraordinary Session in Sirte, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 1 to 2 March 2001,

*Having considered* the recommendation of the Seventy-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers contained in Decision CM/566 (LXXIII) on the draft Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament,

1. Takes note of the recommendation;
2. Adopts, with amendments to Articles 4 and 25, the draft Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament and urges all Member States to sign and ratify the Protocol as expeditiously as possible.

**EAHG/Dec. 3 (V)**

**Decision on the Lockerbie Issue**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in its Fifth Extraordinary Session in Sirte, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 1 to 2 March 2001,

*Having reviewed* the evolution of the Lockerbie issue, particularly the verdict handed down by the Scottish Court at Camp Ziest,

*Having taken note* of the statement made by President Nelson Mandela on this issue at the opening of the Fifth Extraordinary Session,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant decisions of the OAU and those of the Community of the Sahelo-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and other international and regional organizations all of which commended the Great Jamahiriya for its responsible and laudable attitude as well as for the cooperation it has shown in this matter,

1. Endorses the resolution on the Lockerbie issue adopted by the CEN-SAD Summit held in Khartoum, from 12 to 13 February 2001;
2. Calls upon the United Nations Security Council to immediately and definitively lift the sanctions imposed on Libya;
3. Decides to establish a Commission of Jurists to follow up on all aspects related to the legal proceedings and report to the Assembly;
4. Mandates the Heads of State (the countries to be determined after consultation), making use of their good offices, to maintain the necessary contacts with all concerned parties with a view to ensuring a speedy and satisfactory resolution of the issue.

**EAHG/Dec.4 (V)**

**Special Motion of Thanks to the Leader of the Great Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,  
Brother Muammar Al Ghaddafi**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting in our Fifth Extraordinary Session, in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 1 to 2 March 2001,

*Considering* the initiatives taken by Brother Muammar Ghaddafi to strengthen the unity, cohesion and solidarity of our peoples and continent,

*Bearing in mind* the immense contributions made by the Libyan people and leadership, to the advancement of the objectives of the continent, in the area of peace, security, stability and development,

*Conscious* of the persistent attempts to destabilize the Great Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and thereby divert the attention of its leader from reasserting the dignity and freedom of his people as well as undermining the important role that our Brother and his people have been playing on our continent,

*Hereby*,

1. Pay deserving tribute to Brother Muammar Al Ghaddafi, Leader of the Great Al Fatah Revolution for his role and efforts as the son of Africa;
2. Reaffirm our confidence in his determined efforts aimed at realizing our collective vision for unity, cooperation, development, peace and security on our continent;

3. Consider that any act aimed at destabilizing and undermining the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya constitutes an affront to the collective aspiration of Africa and African peoples towards the attainment of self-esteem, dignity and independence.



**AFRICAN SUMMIT ON HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND  
OTHER RELATED INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

**Abuja, Nigeria  
24 to 27 April 2001**





**OAU/SPS/ABUJA/3**

**Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) met in Abuja, Nigeria, from 26 to 27 April 2001, at a Special Summit devoted specifically to address the exceptional challenges of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases, at the invitation of H.E. President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and in accordance with the agreement reached at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of our Assembly in Lomé, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000.
2. We gathered in Abuja to undertake a critical review and assessment of the situation and the consequences of these diseases in Africa, and to reflect further on new ways and means whereby we, the leaders of our continent, can take the lead in strengthening current successful interventions and developing new and more appropriate policies, practical strategies, effective implementation mechanisms and concrete monitoring structures at the national, regional and continental levels with a view to ensuring adequate and effective control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases on our continent.
3. We are deeply concerned about the rapid spread of HIV infection in our countries and the millions of deaths caused by AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases throughout the continent, in spite of the serious efforts being made by our countries to control these diseases. Africa is exceptionally afflicted by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This generalized epidemic is affecting a wide cross-section of our people, thus decimating the adult population, the most productive group, and leaving in its wake millions of orphans, and disrupted family structures.
4. We recognize the role played by poverty, poor nutritional conditions and underdevelopment in increasing vulnerability. We are concerned about the millions of African children who have died from AIDS and other preventable infectious diseases. We are equally concerned about the particular and severe impact that these diseases have on children and youth who represent the future of our continent, the plight of millions of children orphaned by AIDS and the impact on the social system in our countries.
5. We are particularly concerned about the high incidence of mother to child transmission, especially given the challenges of infant breastfeeding in the context of HIV infection on the continent.
6. We recognize that special efforts are required to ensure that Africa's children are protected from these pandemics and their consequences and that the full and effective participation of young people in prevention and control programmes is essential to their success.
7. We recognize that biologically, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection. In addition, meconomic and social inequalities and traditionally accepted gender roles leave them in a subordinate position to men.
8. We appreciate the special needs and challenges of the HIV/AIDS pandemic for the youth that make them vulnerable to infection and adverse impacts of the epidemic.
9. We recognize that the practice of injectable drug abuse with sharing of contaminated needles in some African countries is a major concern. The abuse of alcohol, marijuana and other mind-altering drugs, which is on the increase among the youth, further enhances their vulnerability to HIV infection.
10. We recognize the essential place that education, in its widest sense, has played and will continue to play in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa. Education constitutes the most powerful, cost-effective tool for reaching the largest number of people with information and personal development strategies that promote long-term behaviour change.

11. We acknowledge that forced migrations due to war, conflicts, natural disasters and economic factors including unilateral sanctions imposed on some African countries, lead to an increased vulnerability and the spread of the disease; we note that special attention should be given to migrants, mobile populations, refugees and internally displaced persons in national and regional policies. We also note that special attention should be given to the problem of trafficking in human beings and its impact on HIV/AIDS.
12. We are aware that stigma, silence, denial and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) increase the impact of the epidemic and constitute a major barrier to an effective response to it. We recognize the importance of greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS.
13. We recognize that the epidemic of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases constitutes not only a major health crisis, but also an exceptional threat to Africa's development, social cohesion, political stability, food security as well as the greatest global threat to the survival and life expectancy of African peoples. These diseases, which are themselves exacerbated by poverty and conflict situations on our continent, also entail a devastating economic burden, through the loss of human capital, reduced productivity and the diversion of human and financial resources to care and treatment.
14. We recognize the need to intensify our efforts in all areas of research such as traditional medicines and vaccine development.
15. We are fully convinced that containing and reversing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases should constitute our top priority for the first quarter of the twenty-first century. We are equally convinced that tackling these epidemics should constitute an integral part of our continental agenda for promoting poverty reduction, sustainable development and ensuring durable peace and political security and stability consistent with the Millennium African Recovery Programme.
16. We recognize and commend the efforts by our respective national governments, our continental organization and its Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the national and international NGOs, the civil society, including youth, women, people with disability, religious organizations, sport organizations, trade unions, employers organizations, traditional health practitioners, traditional rulers, people living with HIV/AIDS and individuals, who care for, support and sensitize our people to the threat of HIV/AIDS and the associated opportunistic infections including sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
17. We acknowledge the support that the international community, including the United Nations system, its specialized agencies and programmes, bilateral agencies, private sector and other communities and stakeholders, has provided in raising awareness about and combating the scourge of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases in Africa.
18. We further acknowledge that, to successfully implement a comprehensive and multisectoral approach and campaign to overcome HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases, there is a need to secure adequate financial and human resources at national and international levels.
19. We recognize the need to establish a sustainable source of income to fund HIV/AIDS programmes.
20. We recognize the importance of leadership at all levels in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases on our continent. We, therefore, acknowledge the special importance of the "African Consensus and Plan of Action: Leadership to overcome HIV/AIDS" adopted at the African Development Forum 2000 as the outcome of a wide-ranging process of consultation with all stakeholders.
21. In this regard, we recall and reaffirm our commitment to all relevant decisions, declarations and resolutions in the area of health and development and on HIV/AIDS, particularly the "Lomé Declaration on

HIV/AIDS in Africa" (July 2000) and the "Decision on the adoption of the International Partnership against HIV/AIDS" (Algiers 1999).

We solemnly declare as follows:

22. We consider AIDS as a state of emergency on the continent. To this end, all tariff and economic barriers to access to funding of AIDS-related activities should be lifted.

23. To place the fight against HIV/AIDS at the forefront and as the highest priority issue in our respective national development plans. To that end, we are resolved to consolidate the foundations for the prevention and control of the scourge of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases through a comprehensive multisectoral strategy which involves all appropriate development sectors of our governments as well as a broad mobilization of our societies at all levels, including community level organizations, civil society, NGOs, the private sector, trade unions, the media, religious organizations, schools, youth organizations, women organizations, people living with HIV/AIDS organizations and individuals who care for, support and sensitize our population to the threat of HIV/AIDS and associated opportunistic infections and also to protect those not yet infected, particularly the women, children and youth through appropriate and effective prevention programmes.

24. To that effect, we commit ourselves to take personal responsibility and provide leadership for the activities of the national aids commissions/councils. We therefore resolve to lead from the front the battle against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases by personally ensuring that such bodies were properly convened in mobilizing our societies as a whole and providing focus for unified national policymaking and programme implementation, ensuring coordination of all sectors at all levels with a gender perspective and respect for human rights, particularly to ensure equal rights for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA).

25. We also commit ourselves to ensure that leadership role is exercised by everyone in his/her area of responsibility in the fight against HIV/AIDS and other related diseases. We therefore endorse the "African Consensus and Plan of Action: Leadership to overcome HIV/AIDS" adopted during the Second African Development Forum on "AIDS: The Greatest Leadership Challenge" organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in collaboration with the OAU, UNAIDS and ILO (Addis Ababa, 3 to 7 December 2000).

26. We commit ourselves to take all necessary measures to ensure that the needed resources are made available from all sources and that they are efficiently and effectively utilized. In addition, we pledge to set a target of allocating at least 15 per cent of our annual budget to the improvement of the health sector. We also pledge to make available the necessary resources for the improvement of the comprehensive multisectoral response, and that an appropriate and adequate portion of this amount is put at the disposal of the national commissions/councils for the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases.

27. We request the OAU Secretariat, in collaboration with ADB, ECA, and all other partner institutions, especially WHO and UNAIDS, to assist Member States in formulating a continental-wide policy for an international assistance strategy for the mobilization of additional financial resources.

28. We call upon donor countries to complement our resource mobilization efforts to fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases. Bearing in mind that Africa cannot, from its weak resource base, provide the huge financial resources needed. In this regard, we urge those countries to, among others, fulfil the yet to be met target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP as official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries.

29. We support the creation of a Global AIDS Fund capitalized by the donor community to the tune of US\$ 5 to 10 billion accessible to all affected countries to enhance operationalization of action plans, including accessing anti-retroviral programmes in favour of the populations of Africa.

30. We undertake to mobilize all the human, material and financial resources required to provide care and support and quality treatment to our populations infected with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infections, and to organize meetings to evaluate the status of implementation of the objective of access to care.
31. We resolve to enact and utilize appropriate legislation and international trade regulations to ensure the availability of drugs at affordable prices and technologies for treatment, care and prevention of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. We also resolve to take immediate action to use tax exemption and other incentives to reduce the prices of drugs and all other inputs in health care services for accelerated improvement of the health of our populations.
32. We commit ourselves to explore and further develop the potential of traditional medicine and traditional health practitioners in the prevention, care and management of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases.
33. We commit ourselves to support the development of an effective, affordable, accessible HIV vaccine relevant to Africa. We, therefore, support "The Africa AIDS Vaccine Programme" (AAVP), its collaborative partners, international partners and institutions committed to the facilitation of HIV vaccine research and testing in Africa.
34. We commit ourselves to documenting and sharing these successful and positive experiences with a view to sustaining and scaling them up for wider coverage; mindful that there are still challenges that confront us, particularly in the area of infant feeding.
35. We commit ourselves to scaling up the role of education and information in the fight against HIV/AIDS in recognition of the essential role education, in its widest sense, plays as a cost-effective tool for reaching the largest number of people.
36. We commit ourselves to the strengthening and development of special youth programmes to ensure an AIDS-free generation.
37. We, within the framework and spirit of our Sirte Declaration of 9 September 1999, renew the mandate of our brothers, President Bouteflika of Algeria, President Mbeki of South Africa and President Obasanjo of Nigeria, to continue discussion with our debt creditors, on our behalf, with the view to securing the total cancellation of Africa's external debt in favour of increased investment in the social sector.
38. We endorse the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases; and we pledge to promote advocacy at the national, regional and international levels; and we also pledge to ensure massive participation of Heads of State and Government at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on HIV/AIDS slated for 25 to 27 June 2001 so as to ensure that the session comes up with concrete and urgent decisions for the fight against HIV/AIDS in Africa, including the fight against poverty and the reduction of Africa's debt.
39. We request the OAU Secretary-General, in collaboration with ECA, ADB, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO, UNIFEM, IOM, UNDCP and other partners, to follow up on the implementation of the outcome of this summit and submit a report to the ordinary sessions of our Assembly.
40. We mandate the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to submit a report on the outcome of this African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases to the next ordinary OAU Summit, which will be held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001.

## **THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Lusaka, Zambia  
9 to 11 July 2001**



**AHG/Decl. 1 (XXVII)**

**Declaration on the New Common Initiative (MAP and OMEGA)**

1. *We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity*, meeting at the Thirty-seventh Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Lusaka, Zambia, from 9 to 11 July 2001, have undertaken an in-depth and critical review of the political, economic and social situation on our continent as presented in the report of the Secretary-General to the Seventy-Fourth Session of the Council of Ministers;
2. *Are fully aware* of the fundamental changes, which have occurred in the world since the beginning of the 1990s. These include the establishment, enlargement as well as strengthening of economic and trading groupings, the conclusions of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the creation of WTO, and the rapid progress in information and communication technology. Consequently, Africa needs to take urgent and effective steps to avoid marginalization and ensure that it becomes an active partner in the emerging world economic order. To this end, Africa must adopt a new vision for its revival and development, and translate this vision into an appropriate and coherent programme of action;
3. *Reaffirm* that the revival and development of Africa are primarily the responsibility of our governments and peoples. Consequently, we are determined to establish the conducive political, economic and social environment and create the required structural economic transformation in our countries with the objective of achieving a human-centred and sustainable development;
4. *Recall* the endorsement of the Fifth Extraordinary Summit of the OAU, held in Sirte, Libya, from 1 to 2 March 2001, of the work done regarding the revival and development of Africa by Presidents Mbeki of South Africa, Obasanjo of Nigeria, Bouteflika of Algeria, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Wade of Senegal, respectively;
5. *Commend* the efforts of the five Presidents for producing a single coordinated and inclusive plan for Africa's renewal based on the two initiatives, namely, the Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme (MAP) and the OMEGA Plan, that complement each other;
6. *Reiterate* our commitment and determination to uplift the living conditions of our people through the promotion of collective self-reliance as stated in the Lagos Plan of Action, the Abuja Treaty and the Cairo Agenda for Action;
7. *Further commit* ourselves to the objectives of the Declaration which we adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of our Assembly in Sirte, The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 9 September 1999 in which we decided to establish the African Union;
8. *Recognize* the need to reassert and revitalize the existing continental development strategies in order to achieve self-sustained development of our continent;
9. *Adopt* the Strategic Policy Framework of the New African Initiative as well as its Programme of Action and reaffirm our commitment to the provisions of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community and the Constitutive Act of the African Union;
10. *Decide* to present the consolidated Plan for African Revival and Development to the United Nations General Assembly in its session of September 2001 for endorsement and call upon the international community and particularly our development partners and the United Nations system to support this plan and to assist Africa in its implementation;
11. *Decide* to convene in Dakar from 15 to 17 November 2001 a Summit of Heads of State and Government with the participation of international economic and financial institutions as well as the private sector on the theme: Financing the New Common Initiative;

12. *Decide* to set up a follow-up committee comprising five (5) Heads of State, promoters of the New Common Initiative and of ten (10) other Heads of State to ensure a continuous follow-up on this initiative, particularly the establishment of management institutions for the New African Initiative;
13. *Decide* to enlarge the African delegation to the G8 with the inclusion of the President Abdoulaye Wade.

**AHG/Decl.2 (XXXVII)**

**Declaration on the Resolution of the Land Question in Zimbabwe**

1. *The Summit recalled* Statement AHG/ST.1 (XXXVI) adopted by the Thirty-sixth Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Lomé, Togo, in July 2000;
2. *Reaffirmed* that the resolution of the land issue is central to ensuring durable peace, stability and economic development in Zimbabwe;
3. *Took note* of the tireless efforts being coordinated by His Excellency President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to mediate between Zimbabwe and Britain in respect of resolving the land issue in Zimbabwe;
4. *Reiterated* its demand for Britain to honour its colonial obligation to fund the land resettlement programme in Zimbabwe in accordance with the Lancaster House Agreement;
5. *Called upon* Britain to cooperate fully and enter into dialogue with the Government of Zimbabwe with the purpose of finding a final solution to this colonial legacy.

**AHG/Dec.160 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Implementation of the Sirte Summit Decision on the African Union**

*The Assembly,*

1. Takes note of the report;
2. On the Ratification of the Constitutive Act:

Urges all those Member States that have not yet ratified the Constitutive Act to do so expeditiously and before the inaugural session of the African Union;

3. On Consultations with Member States:

Mandates the Secretary-General to work with Member States through the Permanent Representatives and experts, the results of whose work should be examined by a Representative Committee of Ministers to be established for this purpose before final submission to the Council and the Assembly;

4. On the Launching of the Organs of the African Union:

Mandates the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations with Member States with a view to working out the modalities and guidelines for the launching of the organs of the African Union, including the preparation of the draft rules of procedure of these organs and ensuring the effective exercising of their authority and discharging their responsibilities. In undertaking this task, priority should be given to the launching of the key organs, namely: the Assembly, the Executive Council, the Commission and the Permanent Representatives Committee;



5. On the Commission:

Mandates the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States to submit proposals regarding the structure, functions and powers of the Commission;

6. On Popularizing the African Union:

The primary responsibility of popularizing the African Union belongs to each Member State, which should involve citizens at all levels. In this regard, it urges all Member States to take the necessary steps so that all can be truly a community of peoples;

It further requests the OAU General Secretariat and the Regional Economic Communities to undertake complementary actions to popularize the African Union;

7. On the Organs of the African Union and its Relationship with Other Bodies:

(a) The Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC):

(i) Stresses the importance of involving African non-governmental organizations, socioeconomic organizations, professional associations and civil society organizations in general in Africa's integration process as well as in the formulation and implementation of programmes of the African Union;

(ii) Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with Member States, to submit to the Seventy-sixth Ordinary Session of Council, a comprehensive report on ECOSOCC, with recommendations on:

1. Its structure, functioning, areas of competence and relationships to other organs of the Union;
2. The procedure and criteria for selecting the members of ECOSOCC, including their terms of office;
3. The relationship between ECOSOCC and African regional non-governmental organizations and professional groups;
4. The Rules of Procedure of ECOSOCC and the preparation of its work programme;

(b) The Economic and Social Commission:

Decides that in view of the establishment of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, as well as of the Specialized Technical Committees that report to the Executive Council of the African Union, the ECOSOC provided for in the Abuja Treaty will cease to exist at the end of the transition period;

8. On the Incorporation of other Organs:

(a) The Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution as an Organ of the African Union:

a. Considers that the objectives and principles stipulated in the Cairo Declaration establishing, within the OAU, a Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution constitute an integral part of the declared objectives and principles of the African Union;

b. Decides to incorporate the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution as one of the organs of the Union in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

c. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the structures, procedures and working methods of the Central Organ, including the possibility of changing its name;

(b) The Regional Economic Communities (RECs):

(i) Recalls the Protocol on Relations between the African Economic Community and Regional Economic Communities;

(ii) Reaffirms the status of the Regional Economic Communities as building blocs of the African Union and the need for their close involvement in the formulation and implementation of all programmes of the Union;

(iii) Requests the Secretary-General to undertake necessary consultations with all the RECs in order to examine the implications of the Constitutive Act of the African Union on:

1. The existing institutional, operational and programmatic relationship between OAU and RECs;

2. The current and future programmes of the RECs in relation to the objectives of the African Union;

3. The Protocol between the AEC and RECs, with a view to its amendment or to preparing a new protocol to govern the relationship between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities;

(iv) Calls upon the policy organs of the RECs to initiate a reflection on the relationship between the African Union and the respective RECs, including the adoption of appropriate decisions on the most effective modalities for actualizing this relationship;

(c) OAU Specialized Agencies:

(i) Mandates the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the existing OAU specialized agencies so as to determine their continued relevance and make concrete proposals on their possible incorporation as specialized agencies of the African Union;

(ii) Requests the Secretary-General to convene as soon as possible, a meeting with all the relevant specialized agencies, so as to define all aspects of their relationship with the African Union with emphasis on the modalities for their full involvement in the programmes of the African Union and all the functional, institutional and programmatic dimensions of the relationship;

9. The Specialized Technical Committees (STCs):

(i) Takes note of the existence of ministerial conferences and commissions and of the role of Africa's partner institutions in these organs, and stresses the need for ensuring that they operate within the framework of the African Union as its integral part;

(ii) Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Council a comprehensive report on:

1. All aspects of the functioning of the STCs, including their terms of reference and modalities for programme formulation and implementation;

2. The relationships between the STCs and similar organs of the Regional Economic Communities, African governmental and non-governmental organizations and international institutions;

3. Streamlining of the activities and functional and programmatic relationship between the STCs and the existing ministerial sectoral conferences and commissions;

10. On the Signing and Ratification of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament:

Appeals to all Member States to sign and ratify the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament as expeditiously as possible so as to ensure the speedy establishment of the Pan-African Parliament as one of the organs of the African Union;

11. On Reorienting the Programmes and Budgetary Resources of the OAU and Management of the Transitional Period:

(i) Authorizes the Secretary-General to revisit and reorient the programmes of the General Secretariat to enable it to undertake the additional responsibilities and corresponding additional programmes arising from the implementation of the Constitutive Act and the operationalization of the African Union during the transitional period;

(ii) Authorizes the Secretary-General to:

1. Review the current programme budget (2001/2002 financial year) and to reallocate the budgetary appropriations contained therein in order to implement activities related to the transition from the OAU to the African Union in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Financial and Budgetary Matters, including the activities relating to the popularization of the African Union;

2. Explore the possibility of mobilizing extrabudgetary contributions from Member States, OAU partners and others;

3. Undertake studies, with the assistance of experts, to identify alternative modalities of funding the activities and programmes of the African Union, bearing in mind that the Union cannot operate on the basis of assessed contributions from Member States only, and to make appropriate recommendations thereon;

12. On the Devolution of OAU Assets and Liabilities:

Authorizes the Secretary-General to:

(i) Undertake the necessary measures for the devolution of assets and liabilities of the OAU to the African Union in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 1, of the Constitutive Act;

(ii) Review and, where appropriate, seek the amendment of OAU agreements with other parties, including the headquarters and host agreements;

13. On Preparation of the Paraphernalia or Symbols of the African Union:

Authorizes the General Secretariat to continue to use the OAU logo, flag and anthem until the General Secretariat or the Commission initiates and finalizes the process of their review for gradual adaptation or replacement through competitions and requests the Secretary-General to include this task/activity in the work programme of the OAU during the transitional period and to prepare and submit a progress report for consideration by the inaugural session of the Assembly of the Union;

14. On the Commemoration of Africa Day and Union Day:

(i) Reaffirms its earlier decision to the effect that 25 May should be commemorated as Africa Day and urges all the Member States to observe it as an official holiday;

(ii) Decides that 2 March should be commemorated as Union Day and urges all Members to observe it appropriately;

15. On the Duration of the Transitional Period:

Decides that, in view of the magnitude of the tasks to be performed and bearing in mind the need for consultations with Member States, the transitional period shall be for a period of one year following the adoption of this decision.

**AHG/Dec.161 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the Report on the African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases;
2. *Commends* President Olusegun Obasanjo and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for successfully hosting the African Summit on HIV/ AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases;
3. *Reiterates* its commitment on the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases as enshrined in the Abuja Declaration;
4. *Endorses* the Abuja Declaration, the Abuja Framework for Action and Framework Plan of Action for the implementation of the Abuja Declaration on the Control of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases in Africa;
5. *Urges* Member States to immediately operationalize the Framework Plan of Action as a minimum programme of action and adapt it to the national context;
6. *Appeals* to Member States to commit adequate national resources in order to meet the challenges posed by the epidemics and the implementation of the Plan of Action;
7. *Also appeals* to the international community and to donors and other stakeholders to provide necessary financial support to Member States in the implementation of the Plan of Action either individually or through the Global Fund for the Control of HIV/AIDS;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with all relevant institutions and stakeholders to develop a mechanism for implementation, monitoring and follow-up which will ensure that the Plan of Action is implemented in a sustainable manner by ensuring that the actions are well-coordinated and that evaluation and feedback are continuous and further requests UNAIDS, WHO and UNICEF to assist the OAU to put in place a small unit which will service the mechanism on a daily basis;
9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General in consultation with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and in collaboration with ECA, ADB, WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF to follow up on the implementation of the Abuja Plan of Action and report annually to the Assembly.

**AHG/Dec.162 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Fourteenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Fourteenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and commends the African Commission for the excellent work accomplished in the past year in the area of promotion and protection of human rights;
2. *Calls upon* the African Commission to pursue reflection on the strengthening of the African system for the promotion and protection of Human and Peoples' Rights to enable it to effectively meet the needs of the African populations within the context of the African Union, and submit a report thereon as early as possible;
3. *Authorizes* the publication of the Fourteenth Annual Activity Report pursuant to Article 59 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

**AHG/Dec.163 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Partnership Conference on the African Process for the  
Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Recalls* Decision CM/ Dec.479 (LXX) of the Seventieth Ordinary Session of Council, held in Algiers, Algeria, in July 1999 which endorsed the Cape Town Declaration on an African Process for the Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment including the convening of a Partnership Conference to consider concrete action proposals to alleviate environmental problems based on the recommendations of its Preparatory Committee established to that effect;
2. *Acknowledges* with great satisfaction that the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) will be held in South Africa in September 2002, focusing attention of the world leaders on the environmental and developmental problems and need for effective solutions and recognizes the opportunity which the WSSD represents in terms of the evolution of the African process for the development and protection of the coastal and marine environment and its linkages to African sustainable development;
3. *Further acknowledges* the Land Water Initiative for Africa presented on behalf of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) by the Executive Director of UNEP at the Thirty-fifth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU as reflected in paragraph 271 of the report of the Secretary-General of the OAU Doc. CM/(...);
4. *Endorses* the generous offer of the Government of Nigeria in its capacity as the Presidency of AMCEN, to convene not later than February 2002 a high-level Preparatory Meeting of the Partnership Conference,
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to convene the Partnership Conference on the African Process for the Development and Protection on the Coastal and Marine Environment in conjunction with the WSSD at the level of Heads of State and Government and calls upon the African partners to be represented at the highest level,
6. *Invites* all African States:
  - (a) To support and actively participate in the implementation of the African Process for the Development of the Coastal and Marine Environment;
  - (b) To liaise, through the Preparatory Committee, on preparation for the Partnership Conference; and
7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the results of the Partnership Conference to the next summit of the African Union.

**AHG/Dec.164 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Declaration of the Period 2001-2010 as the OAU Decade for African Traditional Medicine**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Welcomes* the proposal by Uganda to declare the Decade 2001—2010 as the OAU Decade for African Traditional Medicine;
2. *Recognizes* the important role traditional medicine continues to play in African societies, hence almost 85 per cent of the African population resort to it for their health delivery services;
3. *Recognizes further* that Member States and their governments need to acknowledge and build upon this traditional knowledge resource-base, thereby making the goal of health for all easier to achieve by mobilizing and using these resources more effectively;
4. *Acknowledges* that it is unlikely that social, technical or economic changes in Member States over the next decade will reduce significantly the dependency of rural populations on medicinal plants species resources;
5. *Endorses* the Nairobi Declaration formally recognizing traditional medicine as the most affordable and accessible form of healthcare system for the majority of the African rural population;
6. *Reiterates* its commitment and support for the ongoing two processes initiated by the General Secretariat of elaborating:
  - (a) An African Model Law for the Protection of the Rights of Local Communities, Farmers and Breeders and for the Regulation of Access to Biological Resources;
  - (b) An African Biosafety Model Law and an Africa-wide Biosafety System;
7. *Calls for* a speedy finalizations of these two processes and calls upon Member States to use these models as a basis for finalizing their national legislation by adapting their provisions to the national context and within the framework of the WTO negotiations;
8. *Requests* the General Secretariat, in collaboration with relevant partners and stakeholders to also initiate a process to draw up the appropriate elements for national legislation in relation to compulsory licensing, parallel imports and other aspects to incorporate in national patent laws that are important to increase access to vitally-needed medicines, and thereafter, to draft a national model law or model elements to be incorporated into national patent laws in Africa for this purpose;
9. *Declares* the period 2001—2010, the Decade for African Traditional Medicine and requests the General Secretariat, in collaboration with WHO and other interested stakeholders to assist OAU Member States to prepare a plan of action for its implementation;
10. *Finally requests* the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Assembly on the progress made in the implementation of this decision.

**AHG/Dec.165 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of Member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting in our Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session in Lusaka, Zambia, from 9 to 11 July 2001,*

*Recalling* previous declarations, resolutions and decisions of the OAU Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa,

*Deeply concerned* by the recurrent cycles of armed conflicts and persecution which generate displacement often on a massive scale, as well as by the absence of safe and timely solutions for millions of refugees in Africa who require international protection,

*Noting* that 2001 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which together with its 1967 Protocol, as complemented by the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, remain the foundation of the international refugee protection regime,

*Recognizing with appreciation* that the fundamental principles and rights embodied in these Conventions have provided a resilient protection regime within which millions of refugees have been able to find safety from armed conflicts and persecution,

*Referring* to the Comprehensive Implementation Plan (CIP) by the Special OAU/UNHCR Meeting of Government and Non-Government Technical Experts on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the 1969 OAU Convention on 29 March 2000 in Conakry, Guinea, was endorsed by the Seventy-second session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Lomé, Togo,

*Alarmed* at the growing number of refugees throughout Africa and their terrible plight as well as the many challenges faced by States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the latter being the key institution mandated to secure respect for the 1951 Convention by ensuring both legal protection and humanitarian assistance particularly in emergency situations,

*Aware* that the problem of refugees is social and humanitarian in nature, and therefore should not become a cause of tension between States, and that as the grant of asylum may place unduly heavy burdens on host countries, a satisfactory solution of the problem of refugees can only be achieved through international cooperation and responsibility sharing,

*Welcoming* the process of Global Consultations on International Protection initiated by UNHCR to revitalize the international protection of refugees,

*Convinced* that the first-ever meeting of States parties, jointly organized by the Swiss Government and UNHCR, will serve both to reinforce a truly global and meaningful commitment to the foundation principles, and contribute to the search for complementary and compatible new approaches to strengthen the protection of refugees and solutions to refugee problems,

1. *Solemnly reaffirm* that the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, as complemented by the OAU 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, constitute the foundation of international refugee law and as such are pivotal in securing refugee protection;

2. *Urge* States that have not yet acceded to the Convention and the Protocol to join the 140 States, including 49 OAU Member States, who are currently party to these instruments, in order that, as soon as possible, all African States will have acceded to the international instruments on refugees;

3. *Reaffirm* our commitment to the full implementation and follow-up of the Comprehensive Implementation Plan which will lead to strengthened and more effective implementation of the OAU 1969 Convention as well as of the 1951 Convention, including considering withdrawing reservations made at the time of accession to the regional and universal instruments;

4. *Affirm* our determination to contribute to the Global Consultations on International Protection undertaken by UNHCR and their subsequent follow-up, with a view to consolidating the international refugee protection regime;
5. *Reaffirm* the fundamental importance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as the multilateral institution with the mandate to serve the protection of refugees and calls on governments to further examine the mechanisms, resources and modalities available to UNHCR to enable it to fulfill its supervisory role;
6. *Commit* ourselves to finding durable solutions to refugee problems most importantly by facilitating voluntary repatriation, while endeavouring to create conducive conditions to that effect, and concomitantly to taking preventive measures, to peacefully resolve conflicts, to avoid forced displacement of populations.

**AHG/Dec.166 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Holding of a Ministerial Meeting on Employment and Poverty Control in Africa**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the proposal by Burkina Faso to organize a ministerial meeting whose central theme would be “Employment and Poverty Control in Africa” and endorses its offer to organize this ministerial meeting parallel to the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour and Social Affairs Commission;
2. *Expresses gratitude* to President Blaise Compaore and the Government of Burkina Faso for their offer to host this ministerial meeting;
3. *Recognizes* the challenges facing African countries due to the current economic situation, globalization and technological changes as well as the increased risks of unemployment, underemployment and the resulting social exclusion;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General in collaboration with the International Labour Office (ILO), the other regional and international institutions concerned, other stakeholders and the host country, to take all the necessary measures towards the organization of this meeting.

**AHG/Dec.167 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Establishment of the African Energy Commission (AFREC)**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference of African Ministers of Energy held in Algiers from 23 to 24 April 2001 on the immediate establishment of the African Energy Commission (AFREC);
2. *Adopts* the Convention of the African Energy Commission;
3. *Urges* Member States to accede without delay to the Convention and make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the interim structure of AFREC;
4. *Commends* the Government of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria for having accepted to host the headquarters of AFREC and for its commitment to provide the Commission with the necessary support including premises, equipment and supplies;



5. *Requests* the President of the African Development Bank to cooperate closely with AFREC within the framework of the African Energy Programme being implemented by the Bank with a view to its future transfer to the African Energy Commission (AFREC), and provide the latter with the requisite technical and financial support;
6. *Invites* the agencies of the United Nations system (FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDESA) and other international organizations such as the World Energy Commission to lend technical, financial and material support to the African Energy Commission;
7. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate actively in the Africa-Latin America Conference on Energy scheduled to take place in Algiers in the second quarter of the year 2002;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate closely with Algeria, the host country of AFREC, and the Bureau of the Conference of African Ministers of Energy, for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the early establishment of an interim structure of the Commission to enable the latter to begin its activities without delay;
9. *Calls upon* the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters to consider the possibility of allocating the necessary resources for the take-off and operation of AFREC during the first years of its inception on the basis of a budget to be submitted by the General Secretariat;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to it on the implementation of this decision.

**AHG/Dec.168 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Lockerbie Issue**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the report;
2. *Recalls* Decision EAHG/Dec.3 (V) adopted by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 5 March 2001;
3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Security Council to immediately and definitively lift the unjust sanctions and suspend the embargo imposed on Libya, which has no legal or moral justification following the positive stand, civilized handling and great cooperation displayed by the Jamahiriya in dealing with this issue;
4. *Demands* the immediate release of the Libyan citizen Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi who has been convicted for political reasons totally unrelated to law; his continued detention may be regarded as an abominable kidnapping under all applicable laws and customs;
5. *Reaffirms* the right of the Great Jamahiriya to compensation for the material and moral damage it has suffered;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to initiate the necessary steps, including the mobilization of financial resources, for the establishment of the Commission of Jurists which was established by Decision EAHG/Dec. 3 (V) to follow up on all aspects related to the legal proceedings of the Lockerbie issue;
7. *Recommends* that the current Chairman and other members of his Bureau make use of their good offices to undertake the necessary contacts with all the concerned parties with a view to ensuring a speedy and satisfactory resolution of the issue.

**AHG/Dec.169 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Tsetse Flies in Africa**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Recalls* Decision AHG/156 (XXXVI) of the Thirty-sixth Assembly of the Heads of State and Government which urged Member States to rise to the challenge of the campaign for eradication of tsetse flies from the continent of Africa;
2. *Acknowledges* with satisfaction that the OAU Secretariat has prepared a Plan of Action for the implementation of the Summit decision on tsetse flies eradication;
3. *Urges* the OAU Secretariat and the relevant offices in the affected Member States dealing with health, agriculture, livestock production, rural development and poverty reduction to include the objective of the said Plan of Action among their priority programmes for implementation;
4. *Appeals* to the international community to provide technical, financial and material support and assistance to Member States in their efforts to eradicate tsetse flies.

**AHG/ Dec.170 (XXXVII)**

**Decision on the Pan-African Forum on the Future of Children**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Seventy-fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and its Decision CM/Dec.4 (LXXIV) on the Pan-African Forum on the Future of Children held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 28 to 31 May 2001;
2. *Expresses its sincere thanks* to the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted the Forum and to UNICEF for its invaluable contribution;
3. *Invites*, in particular, Member States to reaffirm, in a concrete manner, their commitment to the cause of the African child, and to draw inspiration from the African Common Position adopted in Cairo as their contribution at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children to be held in New York from 19 to 21 September 2001;
4. *Urges* Member States, which have not yet done so, to ratify the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
5. *Requests* African Heads of State to participate personally and massively in the Special Session in order to reaffirm the priority, which Africa accords to the well-being of its children by respecting all their rights.

## **THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY SESSION**

**Durban, South Africa  
8 July 2002**



**AHG/Decl.1 (XXXVIII)**

**OAU/AU Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections in Africa**

**I. Preamble**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Durban, South Africa, at the Thirty-eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the OAU, have considered the Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the role of the OAU in election observation and monitoring and the advancement of the democratization process,*

*Considering the principles and objectives of the African Union enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, particularly in its Articles 3 and 4,*

*Reaffirming the Algiers Decision of July 1999 and the Lomé Declaration of July 2000 on the Framework for an OAU response to unconstitutional changes of government, which laid down a set of common values and principles for democratic governance,*

*Considering the CSSDCA Solemn Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in Lomé, Togo, in July 2000, which underpins the OAU's agenda of promoting democracy and democratic institutions in Africa,*

*Considering the New African Initiative (NAI) now referred to as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) adopted by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001, by which, through the Democracy and Political Governance Initiative, African Leaders undertook to promote and protect democracy and human rights in their respective countries and regions, by developing clear standards of accountability and participatory governance at the national and subregional levels,*

*Reaffirming the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in December 1948, as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in December 1966, which recognized the will of the people expressed through free and fair elections as the basis of the authority of government,*

*Reaffirming also the significance of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted in Nairobi, Kenya, in June 1981, which recognized the right of every citizen to participate freely in the government of his or her country whether directly or through democratically elected representatives,*

*Recalling the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the Political and Socioeconomic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, adopted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 1990 wherein OAU Member States undertook to continue with the democratization of African societies and the consolidation of the democratic institutions,*

*Recalling further the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development adopted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 1990, which emphasized the need to involve the people of Africa in the spheres of economic and political governance,*

*Referring to the Cairo Agenda for Action adopted in Cairo, Egypt, in 1995, which stressed the imperative of ensuring good governance through popular participation based on the respect for human rights and dignity, free and fair elections, as well as on the respect of the principles of freedom of the press, speech, association and conscience,*

*Cognizant of the fact that each Member State has the sovereign right to choose its political system in accordance with the will of its people and in conformity with the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the universally accepted principles of democracy,*

*Considering* the ever-growing role already played by the OAU in the observation/monitoring of elections and the need to strengthen the Organization's efforts in advancing democracy in Africa,

*Agree and endorse* the following Principles Governing Democratic Elections in Africa:

## II. Principles of Democratic Elections

1. Democratic elections are the basis of the authority of any representative government;
2. Regular elections constitute a key element of the democratization process and therefore, are essential ingredients for good governance, the rule of law, the maintenance and promotion of peace, security, stability and development;
3. The holding of democratic elections is an important dimension in conflict prevention, management and resolution;
4. Democratic elections should be conducted:
  - (a) Freely and fairly;
  - (b) Under democratic constitutions and in compliance with supportive legal instruments;
  - (c) Under a system of separation of powers that ensures in particular, the independence of the judiciary;
  - (d) At regular intervals, as provided for in national constitutions;
  - (e) By impartial, all-inclusive competent accountable electoral institutions staffed by well-trained personnel and equipped with adequate logistics;

## III. Responsibilities of the Member States

We commit our governments to:

- (a) Take necessary measures to ensure the scrupulous implementation of the above principles, in accordance with the constitutional processes of our respective countries;
- (b) Establish where none exist, appropriate institutions where issues such as codes of conduct, citizenship, residency, age requirements for eligible voters, compilation of voters' registers, etc. would be addressed;
- (c) Establish impartial, all-inclusive, competent and accountable national electoral bodies staffed by qualified personnel, as well as competent legal entities including effective constitutional courts to arbitrate in the event of disputes arising from the conduct of elections;
- (d) Safeguard the human and civil liberties of all citizens including the freedom of movement, assembly, association, expression, and campaigning as well as access to the media on the part of all stakeholders, during electoral processes;
- (e) Promote civic and voters' education on the democratic principles and values in close cooperation with the civil society groups and other relevant stakeholders;
- (f) Take all necessary measures and precautions to prevent the perpetration of fraud, rigging or any other illegal practices throughout the whole electoral process, in order to maintain peace and security;

- (g) Ensure the availability of adequate logistics and resources for carrying out democratic elections, as well as ensure the adequate provision of funding for all registered political parties to enable them to organize their work, including participation in the electoral process;
- (h) Ensure that adequate security is provided to all parties participating in elections;
- (i) Ensure the transparency and integrity of the entire electoral process by facilitating the deployment of representatives of political parties and individual candidates at polling and counting stations and by accrediting national and other observers or monitors;
- (j) Encourage the participation of African women in all aspects of the electoral process in accordance with the national laws;

#### IV. Elections: Rights and Obligations

We reaffirm the following rights and obligations under which democratic elections are conducted:

1. Every citizen shall have the right to participate freely in the government of his or her country, either directly or through freely elected representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law;
2. Every citizen has the right to fully participate in the electoral processes of the country, including the right to vote or be voted for, according to the laws of the country and as guaranteed by the constitution, without any kind of discrimination;
3. Every citizen shall have the right to free association and assembly in accordance with the law;
4. Every citizen shall have the freedom to establish or to be a member of a political party or organization in accordance with the law;
5. Individuals or political parties shall have the right to freedom of movement, to campaign and to express political opinions with full access to the media and information within the limits of the laws of the land;
6. Individual or political parties shall have the right to appeal and to obtain a timely hearing against all proven electoral malpractices to the competent judicial authorities in accordance with the electoral laws of the country;
7. Candidates or political parties shall have the right to be represented at polling and counting stations by duly designated agents or representatives;
8. No individual or political party shall engage in any act that may lead to violence or deprive others of their constitutional rights and freedoms. Hence all stakeholders should refrain from, among others, using abusive language and/or incitement to hate or defamatory allegations and provocative language. These acts should be sanctioned by designated electoral authorities;
9. All stakeholders in electoral contests shall publicly renounce the practice of granting favours, to the voting public for the purpose of influencing the outcome of elections;
10. In covering the electoral process, the media should maintain impartiality and refrain from broadcasting and publishing abusive language, incitement to hate, and other forms of provocative language that may lead to violence;

11. Every candidate and political party shall respect the impartiality of the public media by undertaking to refrain from any act which might constrain or limit their electoral adversaries from using the facilities and resources of the public media to air their campaign messages;
12. Every individual and political party participating in elections shall recognize the authority of the electoral commission or any statutory body empowered to oversee the electoral process and accordingly render full cooperation to such a commission or body in order to facilitate their duties.
13. Every citizen and political party shall accept the results of elections proclaimed to have been free and fair by the competent national bodies as provided for in the constitution and the electoral laws and accordingly respect the final decision of the competent electoral authorities or, challenge the result appropriately according to the law;

#### V. Election Observation and Monitoring by the OAU

We request the OAU to be fully engaged in the strengthening of the democratization process, particularly by observing and monitoring elections in our Member States, according to the following guidelines:

1. The observation and monitoring of elections shall be undertaken subject to a memorandum of understanding between the OAU General Secretariat and the host country in accordance with the principles enshrined in this Declaration and the laws of the host country.
2. In performing their obligations, the election observers or monitors shall be guided by detailed guidelines to be prepared by the General Secretariat drawing inspiration from the essential thrust of this Declaration, the specific mandates and terms of reference determined by the particular case in question as well as the wider legal framework of the country staging elections.
3. Member States should ensure that invitations to the OAU to participate in election observation or monitoring are sent at least two months before the date of the election.
4. Member States should refrain from imposing any fees and/or charges on OAU observers i.e. registration/accreditation fees etc. and facilitate easy access of observers/monitors to locations of electoral events/activities and unhindered in the performance of their tasks.
5. The General Secretariat shall have the right to decline invitations to monitor elections which, in its considered opinion, do not measure up to the normative standards enunciated in this Declaration.

#### VI. Role and Mandate of the General Secretariat

Further request the OAU Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of this Declaration by undertaking, in particular, the following activities:

- (a) Strengthen its role in the observation and monitoring of elections within the legal framework of the host country, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding reached with that country;
- (b) Mobilize extrabudgetary funds to augment the General Secretariat resource base so as to facilitate the implementation of this Declaration;
- (c) Undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of a Democratization and Electoral Assistance Fund, to facilitate a successful implementation of this Declaration;
- (d) Undertake a feasibility study on the establishment within the OAU General Secretariat of a Democratization and Election Monitoring Unit that will also discharge issues on good governance;



- (e) Compile and maintain a roster of African experts in the field of election observation and monitoring and democratization in general in order to deploy competent and professional observers and to avail itself of their services whenever necessary. Member States on their part are requested to assist by making the names of their experts available to the General Secretariat;
- (f) Work out better standards of procedures, preparations and treatment for personnel selected to serve on OAU observer missions;
- (g) Promote cooperation and work in partnership with African organizations and international organizations, as well as national institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society groups involved in the election monitoring and observation work;
- (h) Publish and make the General Secretariat reports on the observation/monitoring of elections and other related activities open to all Member States and the public at large, as a means of consolidating electoral and democratic processes on the continent.

**AHG/Decl.2 (XXXVIII)**

**Declaration on Developments in Angola**

*We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of the African Unity, meeting at our Thirty-eighth Ordinary Session, in Durban, South Africa, on the 8 July 2002,*

*Having taken cognizance* of developments in the situation in Angola, as presented by H.E. the President of the Republic of Angola,

*Having been solicited* by the Angolan Government to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the people recently affected by the war in the country,

1. *Welcome* the return of peace to Angola which, we are convinced, will bring about peace and tranquility in the Southern and Central African regions as well as in the whole African continent;
2. *Note with satisfaction* the exemplary implementation of commitments subscribed to within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding to the Lusaka Protocol between the Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA signed in Luanda on 4 April 2002;
3. *Commend* the Government and the people of Angola, and in particular, H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the spirit of national reconciliation and magnanimity they have demonstrated and encourage them to continue in this spirit;
4. *Express* our willingness to contribute to the ongoing efforts aimed at finding a solution for demobilized soldiers, orphans, internationally displaced persons and other war victims by ensuring their social reintegration and rehabilitation;
5. *Appeal* to the African community in particular, and the international community in general, to continue to provide urgent humanitarian assistance towards the reconstruction and development of Angola.

**AHG/Dec.171 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Fifteenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Fifteenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and commends the African Commission for the excellent work accomplished in the past year in the area of promotion and protection of human rights;
2. *Calls on* the African Commission to propose ways and means of strengthening the African system for the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights within the African Union, and submit a report thereon at the next session of the Assembly;
3. *Calls upon* Member States, which have not yet done so, to expedite the process of ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights in order to have this important instrument in force before the next session (July 2003);
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action in order to complete as soon as possible, the elaboration of the draft Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the Rights of Women in Africa and to make sure that all Member States are fully involved in the process;
5. *Authorizes* the publication of the Fifteenth Annual Activity Report of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, pursuant to Article 59 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

**AHG/Dec.172 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Report of the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the report and recommendations of the inaugural meeting of the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
2. *Recognizes* the important role of the African Committee in the improvement of the conditions of African children everywhere on the continent;
3. *Calls upon* the Committee to ensure that the provisions on the rights and welfare of the African child, as enshrined in the African Charter are respected in all Member States;
4. *Urges* Member States which have not yet done so to urgently sign and/or ratify the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;
5. *Requests* Member States to extend their full support and cooperation to the African Committee and submit their reports regularly to the Committee;
6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to urgently appoint a Secretary to the Committee, as stipulated in Article 40 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, to enable the Committee to function effectively.

**AHG/Dec.173 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Lockerbie Case**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the Report of the OAU Commission of Jurists on the Lockerbie Case which noted that the judgment of 31 January 2001 was based on evidence that was not in line with the vital elements of the accusation;

2. *Recalls* Decision AHG/Dec.3 (V) adopted by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 2 March 2001 and Decision AHG/Dec.168 (XXXVII) adopted on the issue by the Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 9 to 11 July 2001, as well as all the other resolutions and decisions taken by the OAU on this matter;
3. *Regrets* the fact that the United Nations Security Council has, up to now, not definitively lifted the unjust sanctions and embargo imposed on Libya and which no longer have legal or moral justification, given the positive attitude and full cooperation shown by Jamahiriya in handling this issue and urgently requests the Security Council to take the necessary measures to immediately and definitively lift these sanctions and embargo which have already caused untold suffering to the Libyan people;
4. *Also regrets* that the Court of Appeal pronounced judgment on 14 March 2002 rejecting the appeal lodged by Mr. Al Megrahi;
5. *Further regrets* the decision taken on 7 January 2002 by the United States of America to extend for a period of one year the measures to boycott the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by virtue of the special law they promulgated since 1986 in the aftermath of the crisis;
6. *Commends* the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the spirit of cooperation it demonstrated throughout the judicial process and for the efforts it has invested to find a just and equitable solution to the Lockerbie Affair;
7. *Recommends* that the current Chairman and the members of his Bureau use their good offices to make the necessary contacts with a view to ensuring a rapid and permanent settlement of the case.

**AHG/Dec.174 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Status Report on the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the report;
2. *Acknowledges* that vaccines constitute one of the most effective means of improving health and reducing the suffering and mortality occasioned by infectious diseases;
3. *Also acknowledges* that the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) is a public-private partnership established in 1999 to reinforce the commitment to immunization;
4. *Urges* Member States to take all necessary measures to ensure that every child in Africa is fully immunized by widening, for all children, the range of basic vaccines (measles, poliomyelitis, BCG and DTC) to include hepatitis B vaccines;
5. *Further urges* Member States to establish more effective linkages between immunization and health sector development in general, and create technical partnerships between low and medium-income countries to promote experience and resource sharing so as to reduce the gap between children born in different environments;
6. *Appeals* to GAVI partners to support efforts aimed at combating measles which accounts for 50 per cent of infant mortality each year in Africa; formulate strategies to ensure the sustainability of immunization services in the poorest countries, with over 80 per cent coverage; and help low-income African countries to identify mechanisms which will enable them to increase their national immunization budgets;

7. *Urges* GAVI partners to undertake to increase the number of African governments on the Governing Body of GAVI in order to reflect the priority needs of the continent, and to collaborate with the vaccine industry partners to guarantee adequate supply of essential vaccines;
8. *Further urges* donors, international organizations and all institutions working in the health and development sector to provide adequate and sustained official development assistance for long-term funding, as well as other financial incentives related to poverty reduction strategies, such as debt cancellation and additional technical assistance;
9. *Finally requests* the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures to follow up on the implementation of the present decision and report to subsequent sessions of Council.

**AHG/Dec.175 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation (CSSDCA)**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Welcomes* the efforts deployed by the Secretary-General in the implementation of the Solemn Declaration on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation (CSSDCA) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Lomé, Togo, in July 2000;
2. *Approves* the Memorandum of Understanding on Security, Stability, Development, and Cooperation as elaborated by the Experts' meetings, enriched by the OAU-Civil Society Conference and recommended by the Council of Ministers;
3. *Requests* the Member States to take steps required for the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and to keep the Secretariat informed of the progress made in this direction in order to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process of the CSSDCA, including through review conferences and meetings, as provided for in the CSSDCA Solemn Declaration adopted in Lomé, Togo, in July 2000;
4. *Welcomes* the convening of the second OAU-Civil Society Conference on Developing Partnership between the OAU and African Civil Society Organizations, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 15 June 2002, and takes note of the recommendations of the Conference, in particular, those relating to the African Union and the CSSDCA Process;
5. *Commends* Nigeria and South Africa for their generous contribution of five hundred thousand dollars (\$US 500,000) each for the operationalization of the CSSDCA and calls upon OAU Member States, the United Nations and all OAU partners to provide financial support for the CSSDCA process;
6. *Reaffirms* the centrality of the CSSDCA process as a policy development forum, a framework for the advancement of common values, and as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the African Union;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue efforts aimed at strengthening the CSSDCA Unit to enable it to carry out its functions effectively and to take the necessary steps to ensure the follow-up of these recommendations.

**AHG/Dec.176 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Place of the African Population Commission (APC) in the African Union**

*The Assembly,*

THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY SESSION (2002)

1. *Recognizes* the objectives, functions and achievements of the Commission, since its inception in 1994, under the Joint Secretariat of ADB, ECA and OAU;
2. *Commends* the efforts of the African Population Commission (APC) in the implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration and the International Conference on Population and Development and urges for intensification of these efforts;
3. *Requests* the OAU/AU to continue spearheading the realization of the APC Programmes;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to provide sustained and adequate support to national population councils, local focal points of the APC;
5. *Further calls upon* the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and other relevant partners to continue supporting and working with the APC;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to determine the position of this Commission within the African Union, and make recommendations in this regard to the Assembly.

**AHG/Dec.177 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Place of the OAU Labour and Social Affairs Commission in the African Union**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Acknowledges* the multifarious human, social and economic problems hindering sustainable development on the African continent;
2. *Recognizes* that the Labour and Social Affairs Commission is one of the most dynamic and fruitful organs of the OAU;
3. *Recognizes also* the numerous achievements of the Commission in improving the social and economic conditions of the African peoples during its twenty-five years of existence;
4. *Commends* the spirit of tripartism that exists in the Commission and the collaboration among governments, employers and workers which is unique in the world, thus making the Labour and Social Affairs Commission a unique regional commission of this nature in the world;
5. *Affirms* that with the promotion of tripartism as the bedrock of social dialogue and democracy, faster and sustainable development, social justice, peace, stability and good governance can be achieved;
6. *Further recognizes* that in the context of globalization and the attendant challenges which Africa should take up in the economic and social fields, in particular employment, it is imperative to maintain the Commission in its present tripartite form and to strengthen it with a view to enhancing its effectiveness;
7. *Requests* that the social dimension be adequately addressed in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to determine the position of this Commission within the African Union and make recommendations in this regard to the Assembly.

**AHG/Dec.178 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the World Solidarity and Poverty Reduction Fund**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Recalls* Decision AGH/Dec.4 (XXXV) by which the Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the initiative launched by H.E. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the President of the Republic of Tunisia, aimed at the establishment of the World Solidarity Fund;
2. *Recalls* Decision CM/Dec.645 by which Council requested the Secretary-General to seize the United Nations Secretary-General of this Decision as the African Common Position, and seek his support to speed up the implementation of resolution 56/207 on the mechanisms, operational modalities, powers and management modalities for the Fund, thereby making it operational;
3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that the Fund will contribute to the strengthening of international solidarity and cooperation with a view to eradicating poverty in the world, especially on the African continent, pursuant to the objectives of the poverty reduction programme adopted at the Millennium Summit held in September 2000;
4. *Further reaffirms* that this fund will constitute one of the instruments for the realization of the objectives of the African Union and NEPAD;
5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on consultations with the United Nations Secretary-General to accelerate the process of establishing this Fund;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts as well as his consultations with the United Nations Secretary-General and closely monitor negotiations on the implementation mechanisms to be conducted during the next session of the United Nations General Assembly;
7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of this decision to the next session of the Assembly of the African Union.

**AHG/Dec.179 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the Control of Arterial Hypertension in Africa**

*We, Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Durban, South Africa, on 8 July 2002,*

*Anxious* to ensure the sustainable preservation and protection of health as a basic necessity of the individual, an inalienable right and an international public good,

*Recalling* the New African Initiative adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001 and later renamed NEPAD which recognizes that poverty eradication, necessary for placing our countries on the path of sustainable growth and development, requires the revitalization of teaching, technical training and health services,

*Recognizing* that the reduction and eventual elimination of poverty requires bold leadership, building an international partnership and the adoption of policies and strategies aimed at promoting development and strengthening dependable and efficient health systems,

*Noting* that the objectives set with regard to health promotion need not be solely limited to the control of major communicable diseases, and that non-communicable diseases equally record very high morbidity and mortality rates,

*Stressing* that the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases, especially arterial hypertension, has assumed alarming dimensions with the tendency towards early occurrence and increased severity,

*Further stressing* that these diseases which are becoming the major cause of morbidity and invalidity, with the attendant consequences of increased human suffering and health loss in Africa, call for a preventative public health approach characterized by a determination to act and by resource mobilization,

*Bearing In mind* the Victoria (Canada) Declaration of 28 May 1992 on Cardiovascular Health, as well as the will to promote cardiovascular health awareness in the third millennium, which emphasizes prevention and calls for intersectoral and interdisciplinary collaboration,

*Considering* the conclusions and recommendations of the “First Symposium on the Problem of Arterial Hypertension among Black People” organized in Brussels on 11 December 2000, which stressed the urgent need for concerted and collective action with regard to the control of cardiovascular diseases, not only by way of testing and management, but through preventive measures,

*Further considering* the conclusions and recommendations of the Libreville Declaration on the Control of Arterial Hypertension in Africa of 6 November 2001,

1. *Reaffirm* the importance of addressing the problem of non-communicable diseases as one that requires a multisectoral approach involving all the sectors concerned, especially with regard to health and development policy, production and marketing of pharmaceutical products and research;
2. *Decide* that the fight against arterial hypertension should feature prominently in the development policies of our respective countries;
3. *Request* the Secretary-General to ensure that this matter is drawn to the attention of the relevant Specialized Technical Committees, upon the establishment of these committees, in order to ensure the promotion and coordination of research and control activities for arterial hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases;
4. *Invite* the international community to respond positively to this Declaration by supporting financially and otherwise our efforts to fight against arterial hypertension in Africa;
5. *Mandate* the Council to review each year, the progress made in the implementation of this Declaration with a view to ensuring better control of arterial hypertension in Africa.

**AHG/Dec.180 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on Support for Mr. Juan Somavia**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the motion of support for the candidature of Mr. Juan Somavia for a second term as ILO Director General, adopted by the Twenty-fifth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour and Social Affairs Commission held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 16 to 21 April 2002;
2. *Endorses* this motion and supports the candidature of Mr. Juan Somavia for re-election for a second term as Director General of the ILO;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the African Tripartite Representatives on the ILO Governing Body to ensure implementation of this decision.

**AHG/Dec.181 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on the African Process for the Development and Protection of  
the Marine and Coastal Environment in Africa**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Recalls* Decision AHG/Dec.163 (XXXVII) of its Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session, held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001, which further endorsed the African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa and decided to hold its Partnership Conference at the level of Heads of State in conjunction with the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
2. *Affirms* that the African Process is an important contribution of African countries to the World Summit in Sustainable Development and acknowledges the outstanding quality of the work carried out by African experts in the development of the Global Environment Facility (GEF MSP) for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa through which the African Process has been implemented to date;
3. *Endorses* the proposal made at the Second Meeting of the Steering Committee of the GEF MSP on the Environmental Component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to include the African Process as the component of its oceans segment, and to recommend the application of its methodology to other thematic areas;
4. *Invites* all participating countries in the process to provide adequate financial resources, as well as institutional, administrative, policy and regulatory support, for the implementation of the African Process, and in particular for selected project proposals and urges all Member States to support and actively participate in the implementation of the African Process;
5. *Appeals* to the G8 countries and other external partners, bilateral and multilateral, as well as international financial Institutions, to assist with financing projects which are to be presented at the Partnership Conference of the African Process;
6. *Requests* the Global Environmental Facility and the World Bank to fund the second generation of the African Process project development cycle, with a view to enabling other Member States to participate and to assist in the development of viable "win-win" projects which address root causes of environmental degradation and promote sustainable development;
7. *Commends* the innovative approach developed by the African Process, executed by a representative of civil society, the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) in partnership with UNEP, the GPA Coordination Office and IOC, of UNESCO, and recommends that such multi-stakeholder partnerships be further promoted for addressing pressing environmental issues, and that such mechanism should also include the OAU/AU;
8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Nigeria, and in particular to His Excellency President Olusegun Obasanjo, for his vision and leadership in fulfilling the mandate given to his country as Presidency of AMCEN, and his decision to host the Super Prep-Com as well as in ensuring that the Partnership Conference be held at the level of Heads of State during the WSSD Conference;
9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the conclusions of the Partnership Conference to the next summit of the African Union.\*

**AHG/Dec.182 (XXXVIII)**

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\* Reservation by Libya.



**Decision on the Implementation and Universality of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (hereinafter “the Convention”) that aims to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction;
2. *Recalls* United Nations General Assembly resolution 55/33 of 20 November 2000 which notes with appreciation the ongoing work to achieve the objective and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the full implementation of its provisions and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States parties;
3. *Also recalls* the steadfast position of Africa regarding weapons of mass destruction and in particular to the Pelindaba Treaty;
4. *Acknowledges* the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop devoted to Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention held in Khartoum, Sudan, from 9 to 11 March 2002;
5. *Welcomes* the recommendation for an effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Africa through sustained technical assistance from the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;
6. *Encourages* the call to achieve universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Africa;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council, at its regular sessions, of developments regarding the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the progress made on the issue of universality.

**AHG/Dec.183 (XXXVIII)**

**Decision on Developments in the Middle East and Palestine**

*The Assembly,*

1. *Takes note* of the report;
2. *Recalls* the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine, in particular resolutions 181 and 194 and Security Council resolutions 242, 252, 338, 465, 478, 1397, 1402 and 1403 and calls for the implementation of these resolutions;
3. *Further recalls* all relevant resolutions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers on the Middle East, which affirm that the question of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East conflict and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace can be established unless Israel fully withdraws from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including East Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan Heights, the Lebanese territory to the borders of 4 June 1967;
4. *Reaffirms* its solidarity and support for the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative, to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homes, recover their property, self-determination and the establishment of an independent State on their national soil, with East Jerusalem as its capital, in accordance with the principles of international law and other pertinent resolutions of the United Nations;

5. *Expresses* full solidarity with and support for the elected President of the Palestinian National Authority, the leader of the Palestinian people, H.E. Yasser Arafat, and demands the immediate end of the Israeli brutal military siege imposed on President Arafat in Ramallah and calls for international efforts and assistance to rebuild the Palestinian institutions destroyed by the Israeli occupation army;
6. *Further condemns* the repeated military incursions and reoccupation of areas under Palestinian control, the marginalization of the Palestinian National Authority, the wave of killings and assassinations, the policy of collective punishment and premeditated destruction of the Palestinian economy, infrastructures, official and public institutions, including the Presidential buildings in Gaza and Ramallah, and the suffocating blockage against the Palestinian people, all of which, will only jeopardize the prospects of peace in the region; also condemns the policy of Israel to desecrate Christian and Moslem places of worship in the occupied Palestinian territory and demands that Israel respect the sanctity of these religious institutions and Israel's commitment to the principles of international humanitarian law in the occupied Palestinian territory;
7. *Also condemns* the policy of destruction and demolition of homes carried out by the Israeli forces in the Palestinian refugee camps, villages and towns as well as the refusal of the Israeli Government to allow the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission charged with establishing the facts about alleged crimes and atrocities committed in the Jenin refugee camp, Nablus and other places. Also condemns the policy of Israel to forbid the entry and provision of medical and food supplies to the refugee camps, villages and towns in the occupied Palestinian territory;
8. *Takes note* with appreciation of the initiative of the Saudi Crown Prince, adopted by the Arab League Summit in Beirut, Lebanon, which provides a historic opportunity and basis for a global, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, and calls upon the parties and the international community to support the initiative;
9. *Calls for* the implementation of the Declaration adopted by the reconvened Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on 5 December 2001 and calls for concrete action on the national, regional and international levels to ensure respect by the occupying power of the provisions of the Convention;
10. *Hails* the efforts deployed by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and urges it to continue to pursue its initiatives with all the parties concerned;
11. *Welcomes* the recent resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council on Development in the Middle East and Palestine, especially resolution 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002 which inter alia reaffirms a vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders;
12. *Expresses concern* over the stalled peace process attributed to the lack of commitment of the Israeli Government in pursuing the negotiations that will ensure a just and comprehensive peace and guarantee security and stability for all the peoples of the region and reiterates its call for the resumption of negotiations between Israel and Palestine on the one hand, and between Israel and Syria and Lebanon on the other, on the basis of resolutions 242, 338, and 425 and the tenets of the peace process established at the Madrid Conference as well as the full implementation of all other agreements and commitments undertaken on all tracks of the peace process in the region;
13. *Also expresses* its support for all peace initiatives aimed at achieving just, lasting and comprehensive peace, including the recommendations of the Mitchell Report and the Tenet Work Plan on security intended to ensure the stoppage of the cycle of violence and facilitate the resumption of the peace negotiations as well as the initiatives of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Colin Powell, and the "Quartet" among other things, the immediate cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a ceasefire regime and urges the sponsors and the international community at large, to revive the peace process and guarantee its success and for the parties

concerned, to honour their commitments in order to create the necessary conditions for the establishment of a ceasefire regime that will usher in lasting peace and security in the region;

14. *Welcomes* the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the establishment of a robust and credible multinational force under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Calls on the members of the Security Council to quickly consider the proposal of the Secretary-General and to take the necessary measures in this regard since the presence of such a force in Palestine could make an important, positive contribution towards the rapid achievement of a final settlement between Palestine and Israel;

15. *Agrees* to set up a Committee of 10 Members in order to activate the peace process in the Middle East.

**AHG/Dec.184 (XXXVIII)**

**Resolution on the Return of the Pillaged African Monument – the Obelisk of Axum**

*The Assembly of Heads of State and Government,*

*Recalling* the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property adopted on 14 November 1970, by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

*Recalling also* the Convention regarding the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted on 16 November 1972, by UNESCO,

*Recalling further* United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, adopted since 1972, and in particular resolutions 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985, 42/7 of 22 October 1987, 44/18 of 6 November 1989, 50/56 of 11 December 1995, 52/24 of 25 November 1997, 45/190 of 17 December 1999 and 56/97 of 14 December 2001,

*Convinced* that cultural property constitutes a basic element of civilization and national culture,

*Cognizant* of the singular importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is a fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them,

*Reiterating* the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1987, by the Director-General of UNESCO for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to the countries of origin,

*Bearing in mind* the United Nations General Assembly resolution 56/8 on the Proclamation of 2002 as the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage,

1. *Declares* that the return or restitution to a country of its cultural property contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation between developed and developing countries;

2. *Affirms* the importance of the provisions of the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects;

3. *Deplores* the systematic delaying tactic deployed by the Government of Italy regarding the pillaged African historical monument, namely the Obelisk of Axum;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Italy to abide by its commitment entered into in 1947, 1956 and 1997 to return the Obelisk of Axum to its country of origin;

5. *Urges* UNESCO to put the necessary pressure on the Government of Italy to return the Obelisk of Axum to Ethiopia without further delay;
6. *Appeals* to the international community to pressure the Italian Government to return the Obelisk of Axum pursuant to the United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

## **Annex**

Elias, T. (1965). The Charter of the Organization of African Unity. *American Journal of International Law*, 59(2), 243-267. © American Society of International Law 1965. Reprinted with the permission of Cambridge University Press.

## THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

BY T. O. ELIAS

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Early in 1961, the President of Liberia, the Prime Minister of Nigeria, and the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone decided to act as joint sponsors of a conference of the leaders of all the independent African states for the purpose of promoting inter-African co-operation. Liberia, as the oldest of the three sponsoring states, graciously offered to play host. The idea was that all the African states that were independent at that time were *ipso facto* eligible for membership of the conference. This conference would include the small group of independent African states, usually referred to as the Casablanca bloc, consisting of the United Arab Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Mali<sup>1</sup> and Morocco. This group had signed the Casablanca Charter which was a brief document setting out the aims and purposes of the organization, among which were schemes of economic and social co-operation and the establishment of an African High Command for the purpose of self-defense of its members as well as for that of ridding the continent of Africa of all forms of colonialism. When, therefore, the decision was taken by the three sponsoring states to call a Pan-African conference, it was envisaged that all the then independent states in Africa, including the so-called Casablanca bloc states, would attend and take a full part in its deliberations.

The conference was accordingly held in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, in May, 1961, and was attended by 22 out of the 27 African states that had become independent by that date. The states of the Casablanca bloc did not feel able, for various reasons, to attend the conference, although all of them acknowledged the receipt of the official invitation to the conference. A number of leaders of liberation movements were, nevertheless, admitted to the conference as observers only. The 22 African Heads of State and Government who were present stated their respective positions regarding the kind of organization they would like to see established. The view was unanimous that a loose form of association of independent African states, based upon the principles of economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation among its members, was the ideal at which to aim. They one and all disavowed any intention to join any organization of independent African states that would place the premium on political union supported

<sup>1</sup> It is unnecessary to describe the formation of the earlier and smaller group known as the Ghana-Guinea-Mali Union, which had been brought into being on the initiative of Ghana for a closer association of the three territories in the economic, social, cultural and even political spheres.

by a military junta. It was generally felt that economic and technical development, both within their respective territories and on an intra-Africa basis, should take precedence over political union, at least at this stage of the evolution of the newly independent states. In support of the stand they took and as an earnest of their joint desire to promote African solidarity according to their own light, they adopted a number of detailed resolutions in favor of the establishment of the necessary machinery for practical co-operation in the economic, cultural, social, scientific and technical fields. The improvement of communications by road, rail and air, as a means of promoting better knowledge and increased trade among their several peoples, naturally loomed large in these resolutions. Equally strong was the emphasis placed upon the principle of respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of each African state, as well as the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of one another. It was finally resolved that a basic convention or charter be drawn up in which should be set out all the aims and aspirations of the Member States of the proposed Organization of African and Malagasy States.<sup>2</sup>

At the second conference of the African Heads of State and Government held in Lagos in January, 1962, for which Nigeria played host, the most important business transacted was the consideration of a draft charter for the new organization.<sup>3</sup> The draft Charter consisted of some 43 articles, in addition to the preamble. It was adopted in principle by the conference, and the Council of Ministers proposed under it was asked to meet again in Lagos in June of the same year with a view to taking into account any comments submitted to the Provisional Secretariat in Lagos by those Member States that might wish to do so, and finally harmonizing all such views in an agreed text. This meeting was duly held in June, 1962, and a definitive text was adopted by the Council of Ministers, which also recommended its consideration and acceptance by the next meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Instead, another meeting of the Council of Ministers was later held in December, 1962, when 17 out of the 22 participating states signed the Charter of the Organization of African and Malagasy States, sometimes referred to briefly as the Lagos Charter.

It is important to observe that the Casablanca group of states were again absent from the second conference of Heads of State and Government held in Lagos in January, 1962, as well as from the two subsequent meetings of the Council of Ministers held in June and December of the same year. The excuse for their absence from the January meeting was that an invitation had not been sent out to the Provisional Government of Algeria in exile to attend and take part as a full member of an organization consisting only of independent African states. In vain was it explained that, as the Algerians were still struggling for their independence from French rule,

<sup>2</sup> The Island of Madagascar (or Malagasy) off the southeastern coast of Africa was represented at the conference by its President, who insisted on the specific mention of the name of his country in the title of, as well as in all references to, the organization.

<sup>3</sup> The present writer was appointed Chairman of the Legal and Political Committee of the conference, with the representatives of all the participating states as members.



it would be impolitic to invite Algeria to such conferences until its achievement of full independent status. It is to be noted that, as at Monrovia, so at the Lagos conference, strongly worded resolutions were adopted affirming the principle of the right of all peoples to self-determination, and condemning *apartheid* in South Africa, the colonial wars in Algeria and Angola, and all forms of colonialism in Africa.

The venue for the next conference of Heads of State and Government for some time proved difficult to settle. At one stage, Tunisia would seem to have offered to play host, and it was hoped that this might be acceptable to the Casablanca group of states if their objection to attending the earlier conferences had truly been a matter of the attitude of the host countries. Eventually Ethiopia offered to serve as the venue for the third conference. Emperor Haile Selassie had attended in person for the first time the second conference of Heads of State and Government held in Lagos in January, 1962, and the representatives of Ethiopia had attended the two subsequent meetings of the Council of Ministers held in Lagos that year. By February, 1963, it had become clear that Addis Ababa would be the venue for the next conference, since Ethiopia was acceptable to both the so-called Casablanca and the so-called Monrovia or Lagos group of states.

The Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa had been preceded by that of the Council of Ministers of the Organization whose duty was to prepare an agreed text based upon the Lagos Charter, the Casablanca Charter and an Ethiopian draft Charter, which was in substance the same as the Lagos Charter. Out of these three documents grew what is now known as the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the new name finally agreed upon for the organization.<sup>4</sup> The Conference considered it unnecessary to include the word *Malagasy* in the final title, and also took the view that the resulting title of Organization of African States (O.A.S.) could easily be confused with the Organization of American States (O.A.S.). It was therefore agreed that a distinctive title, the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), should be adopted for the new body. The only other changes in the original Lagos Charter worth mentioning were a slight reformulation of some paragraphs of the preamble and of the purposes and principles, as well as the inclusion of the Defense Commission among the Specialized Commissions of the organization. The last was a concession, albeit in greatly attenuated form, to the Casablanca bloc and their idea of an African High Command. Otherwise, the new Charter is substantially the same as the Lagos Charter, as a close study of both documents would readily show. The new organization, it is important to emphasize, is essentially the same as the one outlined in Monrovia and affirmed in Lagos. The plea of Ghana and of one or two other members for the establishment of a political union of Africa was firmly rejected by the conference which, fortunately for the continent, was attended for the first time by the so-called Casablanca group of states.

<sup>4</sup> The present writer was again concerned in Addis Ababa in the drafting of the revised Charter. The final text was signed at Addis Ababa on May 25, 1963, and came into force some three months later. It is printed in 58 A.J.I.L. 873 (1964).

It will be useful now to turn to a detailed consideration of the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity.

## II. THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION

In the preamble are to be found some of the fundamental postulates of the Organization of African Unity. The founding fathers began by reciting the principle of the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and to freedom, equality, justice and dignity. They were conscious of their responsibility to harness the human as well as the material resources of the continent for the advancement of their peoples, and they also expressed their common determination to promote understanding among their peoples and co-operation among their respective states "in a larger unity transcending ethnic and national differences." They were convinced that, in order to translate this determination into reality, the necessary conditions for the achievement of peace and security must be created and maintained. As a preliminary to this, however, they were resolved to safeguard and consolidate their hard-won political independence and the territorial integrity of their several states, as well as to fight against "neo-colonialism in all its forms." In their dedication to the general progress of the continent of Africa they believed that all African states should unite henceforth in order to assure the welfare and well-being of their peoples and to reinforce the links between them by "establishing and strengthening common institutions." Equally reassuring in the present context is their reaffirmation of faith that "the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights . . . provide a solid foundation for peaceful and positive co-operation among States." All this may seem mere pious sentiment, but only those who participated in or were present at the establishment of the Charter could testify to the sincerity and earnestness of purpose that prompted the particular formulation of these objectives. Almost half the time spent on considering the Charter as a whole had been devoted to this preamble alone, so much store had been set by the African leaders on the postulates enunciated in the preamble to the Charter.

The formal establishment and naming of the organization is couched in these words of paragraph 1 of Article 1:

The High Contracting Parties do by the present Charter establish an Organization to be known as the Organization of African Unity.

In order to remove any ambiguity as well as to satisfy the desire of the President of Madagascar (Malagasy) and, no doubt, of the leaders of the other islands around the African coasts,<sup>5</sup> it was decided that a definition be given, in paragraph 2 of the same article, of the sense in which the word "African" is used in the title. Accordingly, the clause provides that the Organization "shall include the Continental African States, Madagascar, and other Islands surrounding Africa."

<sup>5</sup> This is in anticipation of any future decision that the leaders of such islands as Fernando Po and Rio Muni might make to join the Organization of African Unity after their attainment of full political independence.

The purposes of the organization are stated in Article 2(1) as follows:

- (a) To promote the unity and solidarity of the African States;
- (b) To co-ordinate and intensify their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa;
- (c) To defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence;
- (d) To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and
- (e) To promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This last reference to the Charter of the United Nations indicates not only the adherence of the Member States to the principles of the Charter, but also their awareness of the need to realize the goal of international co-operation in practical terms. One sees also in this respect a reminder that the Member States conceive of their organization as necessarily coming within the regional arrangements which paragraph 1 of Article 52 of the United Nations Charter permits.\*

Article 2 not merely spells out the purposes of the Organization but also goes on in paragraph 2 to require the Member States to co-ordinate and harmonize their general policies, particularly in the following fields:

- (1) Political and diplomatic co-operation;
- (2) Economic co-operation, including transport and communications;
- (3) Educational and cultural co-operation;
- (4) Health, sanitation and nutritional co-operation;
- (5) Scientific and technical co-operation; and
- (6) Co-operation for defense and security.

These stated fields of co-operation describe, but do not exhaust, all the possibilities of continental endeavor towards the attainment of unity and solidarity among the peoples of Africa. In a real sense, they at once serve as a justification for the establishment of the Organization and for the aspiration and hope of the African peoples for fulfillment. Nowhere in these eleven heads of purposes and objectives is any reference made to political union of any kind; nor is the reference to co-operation "for defense and security" intended as relating to any idea of establishing an African High Command. The essential aim is defensive rather than offensive action. We shall elaborate this point later when we come to deal with the Specialized Commissions, particularly the Defense Commission, of the Organization.

In pursuit of the stated purposes, Member States further declared in Article 3 their adherence to the following basic principles:

- (1) The sovereign equality of all Member States;
- (2) Non-interference in the internal affairs of states;

\* Art. 52, par. 1, reads: "Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations."

- (3) Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state and for its inalienable right to independent existence;
- (4) Peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation or arbitration;
- (5) Unreserved condemnation, in all its forms, of political assassination as well as of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring states or any other state;
- (6) Absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent; and
- (7) Affirmation of a policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocs.

Here indeed are the articles of faith of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity. As regards the first principle, that of the sovereign equality of all Member States, one hears an echo of the same principle in paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, which provides that the United Nations Organization "is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members." But the immediate reason for this provision in Article 3 of the Charter of the O.A.U. was the desire of the larger members to allay the fears of the smaller ones in the context of the new spirit of unity and solidarity. About the time of the establishment of the Charter, there had been some misgivings on the part of a few small African states about the intentions of one or two of their larger neighbors, especially in matters concerning frontier disputes. It was accordingly deemed essential that some such reassurance as is to be found in the first of these basic principles is a desideratum. With respect to the second principle, that of non-interference in the internal affairs of states, Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter is again relevant here, though it would be perfectly logical to suppose that, allied to the principle of the sovereign equality of all Member States, is the corollary that no one sovereign state should have the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another sovereign state. The desire to be left alone, to be allowed to choose its particular political, economic, and social systems and to order the life of its community in its own way, is a legitimate one for large and small states alike, and the freedoms thus claimed are inevitable attributes of the sovereignty of every state.

Next in importance is the third principle, that of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each state and for its inalienable right to independent existence. This principle is a logical extension of the two preceding ones, in that it ensures the inviolability of the territory of each Member State by forbidding any act on the part of another state which is calculated either to deprive that other state of its existence as a polity, or which in any way impedes the exercise of its prerogatives or attributes of sovereignty. It is not sufficient that Member States recognize the right of every one of them to sovereign equality or its entitlement to non-intervention in its internal affairs. It is necessary also to stipulate that no one state has the right to overrun in whole or in part the territory of another or make it impossible for another state to enjoy its normal right of sovereignty over its own territory.

The fourth principle, that of the peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation or arbitration, is probably the most fundamental of all the seven principles enshrined in Article 3. While Article 33(1) of the United Nations Charter lays the same obligations upon states, it is true to say that the Member States of the Organization of African Unity have a compelling, almost inescapable, desire to maintain peace among themselves at all costs. They realize that they need peace in order to achieve the aims of their newly-won independence and to develop their human and material resources so as to raise the standard of living of their peoples as rapidly as possible. They are impatient in their desire for national progress and African advancement. And yet, somehow, the Member States feel that the peace which they so sorely need is in danger of being threatened by frontier and border disputes between some of their number. It is, therefore, of the first importance to all of them that the principle of peaceful settlement of all disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation or arbitration should be enshrined in a unique manner in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. This they have endeavored to do by making additional specific provision in Article 19 of the Charter for the establishment of a Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration, which is not a mere Specialized Commission but one of the four principal institutions of the Organization. We shall deal more fully with this subject when we come to consider the institutions of the Organization.

Something of the spirit of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states and of respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity can be seen clearly at work in the fifth principle, that of unreserved condemnation, in all its forms, of political assassination as well as of subversive activities on the part of neighboring or any other states against another state. The immediate occasion for emphasizing in the Charter the principle of abstention from political assassination and from subversive activities were, on the one hand, the assassination of President Sylvanus Olympio of Togo in January, 1963, in an army *coup d'état* and, on the other, the insistent complaints of certain Member States that one or two others within the Organization had been carrying out subversive activities by encouraging and sometimes arming recalcitrant elements against their duly constituted authorities. Without necessarily admitting the truth or otherwise of such allegations, the founding fathers considered it necessary to entrench this principle in Article 3.

Of a somewhat different character is the sixth principle, which enjoins upon all Member States of the Organization and, indeed, upon the Organization itself the duty of absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent. It will be recalled that one of the postulates laid down in the preamble to the Charter of the Organization of African Unity is the determination of its members "to fight against neo-colonialism in all its forms" and that Article 1(2) of the Charter of the United Nations expresses one of the purposes of the world body to be, *inter alia*, "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of

peoples." The Member States, paradoxical though it may seem, pledge themselves to eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent of Africa even if, in achieving this, they should go against the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states. For this reason they have since set up a Decolonization Committee, sometimes known as the Committee of Nine, based in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanganyika, which is charged with the responsibility of providing all forms of assistance, especially financial aid, for all African liberation movements which are still struggling for the political independence of their countries.

The last, but by no means the least, of the seven basic principles of the Organization is that of the affirmation of a policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocs. It is the avowed foreign policy of nearly all the Member States that absolute neutrality must be maintained in their relations with both the Eastern and the Western Powers. The policy of non-alignment, first consciously adopted by India under its late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru soon after its independence, implies the avoidance of any involvement in the cold war between the so-called free and unfree worlds. Many of the states that have won their freedom only since the end of the second World War see a clear advantage in accepting technical and financial aid, as far as possible without any strings attached, from whatever source it may come and on the best possible terms. Now, this aspect of the conduct of the foreign affairs of the new states is not always an easy one to maintain in practice, as Nehru's India learned to its cost when suddenly and ruthlessly attacked on its northeast frontier by Communist China some two years ago. It is nevertheless a policy which, if carefully thought out and executed with discretion, appears in the long run to be the only possible one for the developing states.

Because of the importance attached to the foregoing seven principles, a further article was added to emphasize that the Member States accept the obligation scrupulously to observe all the principles in their relations with one another. It might have been thought sufficient that these principles have been embodied in the Charter, by all the provisions of which Member States are already bound. But it was finally agreed that these principles should be embodied in Article 6 of the Charter.

### III. MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

It will have been observed, from the historical background given earlier, that only independent African states are eligible for membership in the Organization. Article 4 accordingly provides that each "independent sovereign African State" is so entitled. This clearly excludes all liberation movements as well as territories still under colonial rule. A question that was much agitated, both during the drafting of this article and later during the debates leading to the adoption of the Charter, was whether an independent state not under African rule, like the Republic of South Africa, should be eligible for membership in the Organization. The Federation of British Central Africa, now defunct, was also a likely candidate at the time; and the possibility was not excluded that, even if the Federation

should break up, the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia would still be in the same category as the Republic of South Africa, especially if finally granted its independence by Great Britain. A related but even trickier problem was posed by Tanganyika, which had at the relevant time a multi-racial society and government, of which the Prime Minister could well be a non-African. Some members contended that there would be nothing wrong in an independent state in Africa, with a non-African, possibly European Prime Minister, becoming a member of the Organization. Most members, however, preferred an independent state under an African Prime Minister as a candidate for membership. After much debate, the particular wording of the article emphasizing that only an "independent sovereign African State" should be eligible for membership was finally adopted.

On the basis of the principle of the sovereign equality of all Member States, it was thought necessary to provide in Article 5 that "all Member States shall enjoy equal rights and have equal duties."<sup>7</sup> As far as the question of equal rights is concerned, there is little with which one can quarrel. Insofar, however, as the question of equal duties is concerned, it is more in theory than in practice that this is so. Let us consider, for example, the most important of the obligations of membership, that of the sharing of the burdens of the budget. Article 23 reads as follows:

The budget of the Organization prepared by the Administrative Secretary-General shall be approved by the Council of Ministers. The budget shall be provided by contributions from Member States in accordance with the scale of assessment of the United Nations; provided, however, that no Member State shall be assessed an amount exceeding twenty per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization. The Member States agree to pay their respective contributions regularly.

A number of issues are raised in this provision. One is that Member States are required to contribute to the budget on the basis of the United Nations assessment, which is related to their unequal national incomes, and not on the basis of equality. The only limiting factor to such an assessment is that a Member State may not be asked to contribute an amount in excess of one-fifth of the annual estimate of the Organization.

This provision appears to be in sharp contrast to that in Article 17(2) of the United Nations Charter, which states simply that "the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly." The exact formula for the apportionment is, therefore, only to be found in this scale of assessment recommended by the Committee on Contributions as approved by the Preparatory Commission.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Art. 6 of the O.A.S. Charter: "States are juridically equal, enjoy equal rights and equal capacity to exercise these rights, and have equal duties. The rights of each State depend not upon its power to ensure the exercise thereof, but upon the mere fact of its existence as a person under international law."

<sup>8</sup> See Res. 14 A(I); U. N. General Assembly, 1st Sess., Part I, Official Records, Resolutions (A/64), p. 20; Preparatory Commission 20, p. 108:

The position is that, when once the scale of assessment has been fixed by the U. N. General Assembly, it is not subject to a general revision for at least three years, unless there have been substantial changes in relative capacities to pay. The Committee on Contributions is also required to advise the General Assembly on the assessments to be fixed for new Members, on appeals by Members for a change of assessments, and on the action to be taken with regard to Article 19 of the Charter, which provides that:

A Member . . . which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

By thus linking the financial obligations of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity to those of the Members of the United Nations at least as regards the assessment of the rates of contributions, the founding fathers have directly involved the new body in some of the administrative financial problems of the world body. More than that, the duties of the Members of the Organization of African Unity cannot really be said to be exactly equal in this regard, although it is right and proper to add that in all other respects all the Members are equally obliged to fulfill at all times all the aims and purposes of the Organization. The last sentence of Article 23, which provides that Member States agree to pay their respective contributions regularly, may be viewed as merely emphasizing to Members the importance of regular payments of their contributions and not as necessarily adding to the obligations assumed through membership. It is significant that there is no provision in the Organization of African Unity Charter for any form of penalty for failure to pay contributions regularly; there is no equivalent to Article 19 of the United Nations Charter.

All "independent sovereign African States" that signed and duly ratified the Charter are original Members under Article 24. Membership of

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"The expenses of the United Nations should be apportioned broadly according to capacity to pay. It is, however, difficult to measure such capacity merely by statistical means, and impossible to arrive at any definite formula. Comparative estimates of national income would appear *prima facie* to be the fairest guide. Other factors which should be taken into account in order to prevent anomalous assessments include the following:

- (a) Comparative income per head of population, *e.g.*, in the case of populous States with low average income per head;
- (b) Temporary dislocation of national economies arising out of the Second World War;
- (c) The ability of Members to secure foreign currency.

Two opposite tendencies should also be guarded against: some members may desire unduly to minimize their contributions, whereas others may desire to increase them unduly for reasons of prestige. If a ceiling is imposed on contributions the ceiling should not be such as seriously to obscure the relations between the nation's contributions and its capacity to pay."



the Organization may also be obtained by adhesion or accession to the Charter under Article 28 by "any independent sovereign African State" at any time notifying the Administrative Secretary General of its intention to do so. On receipt of such notification, the Administrative Secretary General communicates a copy of it to all the Members, who are required to decide the issue of admission by a simple majority. The votes are transmitted to the Secretary General who, after receiving the required number of votes in this way, will notify the state concerned of its admission. It is thought that this procedure is simple enough to achieve speedy admission without the necessity of making the candidate wait for the next meeting either of the Council of Ministers or of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

The procedure by which membership in the Organization terminates is equally easy. Article 32 requires a state desiring to renounce its membership to forward a written notification to the Administrative Secretary General. If such notification is not withdrawn at the end of one year from the date it was given, the renouncing state automatically ceases to belong to the Organization and the provisions of the Charter no longer apply to it. The reason for allowing a lapse of twelve calendar months between the giving of the notification and the cessation of membership is to enable both the renouncing state and the Organization itself to have time to adjust all outstanding rights and obligations.

#### IV. PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The following four institutions are the principal organs through which the Organization accomplishes its purposes: (1) the Assembly of Heads of State and Government; (2) the Council of Ministers; (3) the General Secretariat; (4) the Commission on Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

These principal institutions, which are provided for in Article 7, are clearly distinguishable from the Specialized Commissions of the Organization covered by Article 20 of the Charter. Whereas the four institutions are the main organs of the Organization, the Specialized Commissions are answerable to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government through the Council of Ministers. This arrangement would appear to be simpler than that of the Organization of American States, the six principal organs of which, according to Article 32 of its Charter, are: (a) the Inter-American Conference; (b) the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; (c) the Council; (d) the Pan American Union; (e) the Specialized Conferences; and (f) the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference resembles the equivalent of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in the O.A.U. arrangement. The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs is held, at the request of any Member State addressed to the Council of the Organization, for the purpose of considering "problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to the American States, and to serve as the Organ of Consultation."<sup>9</sup> If a Minister of Foreign Affairs is unable to attend the

<sup>9</sup> Arts. 39 and 40 of the O.A.S. Charter.

meeting, he may be represented by a special delegate. The meeting is, in case of an armed attack within the territory of an American state or within the region of security delimited by treaties in force, normally advised by an Advisory Defense Committee on problems of military co-operation.<sup>10</sup> The Council of the Organization of American States, on the other hand, is composed of one representative of each Member State specially appointed by the respective governments with the rank of Ambassador. The Council elects its own Chairman and Vice Chairman, who serve for one year only and who are not eligible for re-election in the immediately ensuing term. The Council takes cognizance of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It is also responsible for the proper discharge by the Pan American Union of the duties assigned to that organ under the Charter of the O.A.S.<sup>11</sup> It is clear that neither the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs nor the Council of the Organization of American States corresponds exactly to the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U. What, for example, would be regarded as Specialized Commissions in the O.A.U. arrangement are stated in Article 57 of the Charter of the Organization of American States to be organs of the Council; these are the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council.

Although Article 33 of the Charter of the O.A.S. describes the Inter-American Conference as "the supreme organ of the Organization of American States," the Pan American Union is described in Article 78 of the same Charter as "the central and permanent organ of the Organization of American States and the General Secretariat of the Organization." It resembles the General Secretariat of the O.A.U. because the Secretary General of the O.A.S., who is elected by the Council for a ten-year term and who is not eligible for re-election, is given power under Article 80 to "direct the Pan American Union and be the legal representative thereof." The Assistant Secretary General is stated in Article 86 to be the Secretary of the Council. Under Article 92, the seat of the Pan American Union is the City of Washington in the United States of America. These arrangements have no parallels in the O.A.U. scheme. Again, the Specialized Conferences, despite the title, are required to meet to deal with "special technical matters or to develop specific aspects of inter-American co-operation, when it is so decided by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; when inter-American agreements so provide; or when the Council of the Organization considers it necessary either on its own initiative or at the request of one of its organs or of one of the Specialized Organizations."<sup>12</sup>

Article 94 provides that the program and regulations of the Specialized Conferences are prepared by the organs of the Council of the Organization or by the Specialized Organizations concerned, and are submitted to the Member Governments for consideration and subsequently transmitted to the

<sup>10</sup> Arts. 42-44, *ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Arts. 48-51, *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> Art. 93 of the O.A.S. Charter.

Council for its information. When we turn to the sixth organ of the O.A.S., that is, the Specialized Organizations, we find in Article 95 that they are described as "the inter-governmental organizations established by multi-lateral arrangements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American States." In Article 97 they are also said to "enjoy the fullest technical autonomy" and to "take into account the recommendations of the Council in conformity with the provisions of the present Charter." They are further required, in Article 98, to submit to the Council periodic reports on the progress of their work and on their annual budgets and expenses. They are free to establish "cooperative relations with world agencies of the same character in order to coordinate their activities."<sup>18</sup>

It will be seen from this brief comparison between the O.A.U. and the O.A.S. arrangements that the scheme contained in the Charter of the former is far less complicated than that contained in the Charter of the latter. It seems that there is a certain amount of duplication of work between certain of the organs of the O.A.S., at least as provided in theory by the relevant articles. It may be that in practice this is not so. On the face of it, however, it appears that the Specialized Conferences as well as the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs might well perform, together with the Council of the Organization of American States, the functions variously performed by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity under its own Charter.

We should now examine separately the four principal organs of the Organization of African Unity.

#### V. THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

It is provided in Article 8 of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity that the supreme organ of the Organization is the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. One of its main functions is to "discuss matters of common concern to Africa with a view to co-ordinating and harmonizing the general policy of the Organization." It is also given power to review "the structure, functions and acts of all the organs and any specialized agencies which may be created in accordance with" the Charter. According to Article 9 the Assembly is composed of the Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives. Unlike the Inter-American Conference, which under Article 35 of the Charter of the O.A.S. convenes every five years at the time fixed by the Council of the Organization, the Assembly meets at least once a year in ordinary session. Whenever it is considered necessary for it to meet in extraordinary session, any Member State may make a request to that effect and, on approval by a two-thirds majority of all the Member States, the Assembly will meet.

Whether the meeting is in ordinary or extraordinary session, a quorum of not less than two thirds of the total membership of the Organization is required before any business can be transacted. At all meetings of the Assembly each Member State has one vote, and all resolutions are deter-

<sup>18</sup> Art. 100, *ibid.*

mined by a two-thirds majority of all the Members of the Organization, not necessarily of only the Members present and voting. This means that, with 34 Member States up to July, 1964, any decision must be carried by at least 23 votes, reckoning a fraction of more than one half as one unit. But where the matter for decision relates only to a question of procedure, a simple majority of 18 is necessary where the total membership is 34. It is also provided that, in order to determine whether or not a question is one of procedure, a simple majority of all the Member States is sufficient.<sup>14</sup>

By Article 11 the Assembly is also given the power to determine its own rules of procedure. During its meeting in Cairo from July 17 to 21, 1964, the Assembly considered and adopted the text of its Rules of Procedure, prepared and submitted to it by the Council of Ministers.

#### VI. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers of the O.A.U. consists of "Foreign Ministers or such other Ministers as are designated by the Governments of Member States."<sup>15</sup> In this respect, it is unlike the Council of the Organization of American States or its Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, not only in functions but also in composition. This is why it has been given the name of Council of Ministers, not Council of Foreign Ministers. The choice was deliberate, since the founding fathers felt that the composition of this important organ of the O.A.U. should be kept flexible enough to permit Member States to designate any of their Ministers to represent them as circumstances may require, although in practice the majority of the Member States have been designating their Foreign Ministers. Another subtle point in this regard is that, when a Minister other than a Foreign Minister is so designated as a Member of the Council of Ministers of the O.A.U., he is not, as is the case with the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the O.A.S., a "special delegate"; nor is he required to hold the rank of an Ambassador, as is the case with membership in the Council of the Organization of American States.

The Council of Ministers is required under Article 12(2) to meet at least twice a year in ordinary session. If any Member State so requests, the Council may meet in extraordinary session, if such request is approved by two thirds of all the Member States. The reason that the Council is required to meet at least twice a year is partly to provide a measure of continuity for the work of the Organization as a whole and partly to enable it to devote at least one meeting to the general purposes of the Organization and another meeting to the work of preparing for the annual meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

In order to define the exact relationship between the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers, it is provided in Article 13(1) that the Council is responsible to the Assembly and that it is "entrusted with the responsibility of preparing conferences of the Assembly." The Council takes cognizance of any matter referred to it by the Assembly. Its major function is stated in Article 13(2) to be "the

<sup>14</sup> Art. 10 of the O.A.U. Charter.

<sup>15</sup> Art. 12(1) of the O.A.U. Charter.

implementation of the decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government." Another of its functions is the co-ordination of inter-African co-operation "in accordance with the instructions of the Assembly and in accordance with Article 2(2) of the present Charter" (which relates to the co-ordination and harmonization of the general policies of the Member States in the six fields of co-operation therein enumerated). But just as important is its duty to give due consideration and approval to the Regulations governing the Specialized Commissions in accordance with Article 22 and to the Budget of the Organization prepared by the Secretary General in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter.<sup>16</sup>

For all meetings of the Council, whether ordinary or extraordinary, a quorum of not less than two thirds of the total membership of the Council is required. At all meetings of the Council, each Member State has one vote, and all resolutions are adopted by a simple majority of all the members of the Council of Ministers. This provision in Article 14(2) with regard to the Council of Ministers contrasts with the provision of Article 10(2) with regard to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government which requires a two-thirds, and not a simple, majority for resolutions of the Assembly. The difference probably lies in the fact that the conclusions of the Council on substantial issues are no more than recommendations to the Assembly, which alone can take final decisions for which a greater degree of agreement is always desirable.

#### *Rules of Procedure*

Under Article 15, the Council has the power to determine its own rules of procedure, and this it exercised in producing and adopting a set of 37 Rules of Procedure in Dakar, Senegal, on August 9, 1963. These rules are, indeed, supplementary to the outline provisions of Article 14 of the Charter. Thus Rules 1 and 2 repeat the composition of the Council of Ministers and its responsibility to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Rule 3 summarizes the functions of the Council as laid down in various provisions of the Charter, while Rule 4 repeats the statement that each government is represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or any other Minister. Rule 7 repeats the provision dealing with the manner of calling an extraordinary session, while Rule 18 restates the quorum required for each meeting. Rules 28 and 29 repeat respectively the provisions that each state has one vote and that all resolutions will be determined by a simple majority. The other rules are more original in that they attempt to amplify as well as fill any gaps in the Charter provisions on procedure.

Rule 5 requires each Member State to submit a list of its duly accredited representatives to the Council through the Administrative Secretary General. The two statutory annual meetings required as a minimum under Article 12(2) of the Charter are stated in Rule 6 to be held in February and August respectively. The February meeting is to consider and approve, *inter alia*, the program and budget of the Organization for the

<sup>16</sup> We shall later see how this is linked up with the Specialized Commissions of the O.A.U. described in Art. 20 of the Charter.

next fiscal year, which runs from June 1 of one year to May 31 of the following year. It is provided in Rule 8 that the sessions of the Council are to be held at the headquarters of the Organization or at such other places as the Council may decide by a simple majority. Rule 9 provides that all meetings of the Council must be held in private, although the Council may decide by a simple majority that any particular meeting should be held in public. As is provided in Article 29 of the Charter, Rule 10 stipulates that the working languages of the Council and of all the institutions of the Organization are, if possible, African languages, French and English.

Rule 11 provides that, at the commencement of each session, the Council must elect, by secret ballot and simple majority, a Chairman, two Vice Chairmen and a Rapporteur, whose terms of office terminate at the commencement of the next *ordinary* session.<sup>27</sup> These officers are ineligible for re-election until all other representatives have had a chance to hold office. It is the function of the Chairman, under Rule 12, to open and close every meeting, to submit the records of the meeting for approval, to direct the debates, to grant the use of the floor, to announce the result of votes, and to rule on points of order in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Rule 13 provides that, in the event of a vacancy in the office or during the absence of the Chairman, one of the two Vice Chairmen will act in his place. In recent months, the practice has grown of offering the chair to the Rapporteur in the absence of the Chairman and the two Vice Chairmen.

The Administrative Secretary General has the responsibility, under Rule 14, of drawing up the provisional agenda for each Council meeting and of communicating it to all Member States at least 30 days before the opening of an ordinary session. Rule 15 sets out the following formula for the items of the provisional agenda:

- (1) The report of the Administrative Secretary General;
- (2) Items which the Assembly decides to place on the agenda of the Council;
- (3) Items which the Council decided at a preceding session to place on its agenda;
- (4) Items proposed by the Specialized Commissions of the Organization;
- (5) Items proposed by Member States; and
- (6) Other business.

As regards an extraordinary session convened at the request of a Member State, the agenda must comprise only the items submitted and must be communicated at least 15 days before the opening of such session.<sup>18</sup>

Under Rule 19, no representative may have the floor without the Chairman's consent. In any case, the Chairman will grant the use of the floor only in the order in which it has been requested. He is entitled to call to order any representative whose statement is not relevant to the matter under discussion. It is provided in Rule 20 that all proposed resolutions, motions or amendments must be presented in writing to the Administrative

<sup>27</sup> In practice, this means that they officiate in these capacities at the next ordinary meeting until new elections have been held. <sup>18</sup> Rules 16 and 17.

Secretary General, who should circulate copies to all representatives. In certain cases, the Council may, however, authorize the discussion of a proposal which has not been previously distributed. All proposed resolutions and motions are examined in the order in which they have been submitted. A proposed resolution or motion may be withdrawn by the original mover at any time before it is submitted to the vote. A motion or proposed resolution that has been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Under Rule 21, any representative may, in the course of a debate, raise a point of order which the Chairman must decide immediately in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. A representative may, if dissatisfied with such ruling, appeal against the Chairman's ruling. The appeal must be immediately put to the vote and decided by a simple majority. It is important to note that, in raising a point of order, no representative may speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. In accordance with the provisions of Rule 27, certain motions have precedence over all other motions or proposals before the meeting. These are motions (a) to suspend the meeting, (b) to adjourn the meeting, (c) to adjourn the debate on the item under discussion, and (d) for the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, in that order of priority.

The meeting may, under Rule 22, limit the time allowed to each speaker on any question. In the case of purely procedural questions, however, the Chairman may limit each intervention to a maximum of five minutes. A speaker who exceeds his allotted time may be called to order by the Chairman without delay. Rule 23 provides that, during the course of a debate, the Chairman may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the meeting, he may declare the list closed. The Chairman may, however, accord the right of reply to any speaker if, in his opinion, a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable. Any representative may, under Rule 24, move the closure of the debate if he considers that a matter has been sufficiently discussed. Two representatives may speak in favor of such a motion and two against it. Thereafter, the motion is considered approved if it has a simple majority in its favor. Otherwise, it is considered lost. When the debate on an item is concluded because there are no more speakers on it, the Chairman must declare the debate closed. Similarly, under Rule 25, any representative may move the adjournment of a debate on an item under discussion. Besides the mover, one representative may speak in favor of and one against the motion. Again, the motion must immediately thereafter be put to the vote. Finally, under Rule 26, a representative may, in the course of the discussion of any matter, move the suspension or adjournment of the meeting. No discussion of such a motion is permitted, and it must be immediately put to the vote.

The procedure for taking and recording of votes on resolutions is as follows. After the Chairman has closed a debate, all resolutions, together with any amendments, must be put to the vote immediately. No interruption of the vote is permitted unless it is on a point of order about the manner in which the vote is being taken.<sup>19</sup> Rule 31 specifies the manner of voting

<sup>19</sup> Rule 30.

on amendments submitted in respect of resolutions before the meeting. Every such amendment must be voted on first. If there are two or more amendments, the meeting must first vote on the amendment that is furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment that is next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote *seriatim*. Where one or more amendments are adopted, the whole proposal as thus amended is then put to the vote. Where no amendments are eventually adopted, the proposal must be put to the vote in its original form. A proposal is considered as an amendment to a text if it modifies it, adds to or removes parts of it.

When it is so requested, parts of a proposal, resolution or motion must be voted on separately. After the necessary series of votes, the resulting text must be put to the vote as a whole. Where all the operative parts of a proposed resolution or motion have been rejected, the proposal is considered to have been rejected as a whole. This is laid down in Rule 32.

Votes are normally taken by a show of hands, but any representative may request a roll-call vote, which must then be taken in the alphabetical order of the names of the Member States, beginning with the state whose name is drawn by ballot by the Chairman. Immediately after a vote is taken, any representative may request the use of the floor in order to explain his vote.<sup>20</sup> For all elections, and in any such special circumstances as the meeting may determine by a simple majority, Rule 34 requires that there must be a secret ballot. Under Rule 35, where the votes are equal for and against an issue, the proposal is considered to have been lost. But this does not apply in the case of elections to offices.

It is provided in Rule 36 that the Council of Ministers may establish such *ad hoc* committees and temporary working groups as it may deem necessary from time to time.

The last of these rules, namely, Rule 37, provides that any of the Rules of Procedure may at any time be amended by the Council of Ministers by a simple majority of all its members.

These Rules of Procedure will be seen to be so fairly detailed as to ensure orderly proceedings at all the meetings of the Council and to regulate the transaction of its business. Since the rules were established in 1963, no amendment has yet been made. On the other hand, several of the important undertakings of the Council, such as the provision of the Regulations of the Specialized Commissions, have been accomplished through the use of committees of the Council. The most significant example was the Committee of Legal Experts appointed by the Council of Ministers at its meeting in Lagos, Nigeria, in February, 1964, to prepare the text of the Protocol of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration which was adopted at the Cairo meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in July, 1964.

#### VII. THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

It is provided in Article 16 that an Administrative Secretary General of the Organization, appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Govern-

<sup>20</sup> Rule 33.



ment, will direct the affairs of the Secretariat. One or more Assistant Secretaries General of the Organization, also appointed by the Assembly, will assist him.<sup>21</sup> The functions and conditions of service of the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretaries General and of all other employees of the Secretariat will be governed by the provisions of the Charter itself and of the regulations to be approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. This is laid down in Article 18 of the Charter of the O.A.U., and these draft regulations have since been approved. The Secretary General and each of his Assistants hold office for a term of four years.

Although Articles 16 and 17 of the O.A.U. Charter thus prescribe that the appointment of the Administrative Secretary General and of the Assistant Secretaries General is to be by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, a good deal of doctrinal controversy raged around their implementation in practice. At the Dakar meeting of the Council of Ministers in August, 1963, there were two schools of thought in regard to the proper authority to make the appointment of the first Administrative Secretary General of the Organization. A number of representatives took the line that the Council was not competent to consider any nominations for the office of Secretary General, much less to make a specific recommendation of a candidate who might have secured the necessary majority in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Council. This school of thought insisted that only the Assembly of Heads of State and Government had the right under the Charter to consider and appoint a qualified candidate for the office of Secretary General. There is no doubt that Article 16 appears to imply so much. The second school of thought, probably the majority of representatives, contended that the Council of Ministers was, by the nature of its functions in relation to the Assembly, quite competent not only to consider nominations for the office of Secretary General, but also to make a definite recommendation in respect of a candidate that has secured the necessary majority in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Accordingly, Monsieur Diallo Telli of Guinea was proposed and duly voted on, but he obtained only 14 votes in his favor, 11 against, with 6 abstentions and 1 absent. In order to succeed, he would have needed 17 votes, as there were 32 Member States of the Organization on August 10, 1963, the day of the voting in Dakar. As there was no other candidate, it was decided by the meeting that a report of the voting should be submitted to the next meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. In the meantime, one or two other candidates were proposed in O.A.U. circles, and at least the name of Monsieur Zinzou of Dahomey was much canvassed both before and at the Cairo meeting in July, 1964. The outcome was that Monsieur Diallo Telli was appointed by the Heads of State and Government on July 21, 1964, the last day of the Cairo conference. It is impossible to be sure whether this appointment was really a mere formal ratification of the nomination by the Council of Ministers in Dakar, or whether it was an independent exercise on the part of the Heads of State and Government, acting in accordance with their powers under Article 16 of the Charter. Even if

<sup>21</sup> Art. 17 of the O.A.U. Charter.

the Heads of State and Government had been influenced by the Dakar resolution, a resolution that did not secure the necessary majority, it seems clear that a new vote was taken and the successful candidate secured the necessary majority as required by the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Cairo. In the same way, the appointments of the Assistant Secretaries General on the same occasion would appear to be in accordance with the provision of Article 17 of the Charter.

An analogous problem, which had also arisen in Dakar on August 10, 1963, was that of choosing the site of the Headquarters of the Organization. The two schools of thought, for and against the competence of the Council of Ministers to recommend a candidate for the office of Secretary General, took much the same positions in respect of the choice of the seat of the Organization. The vote in that connection was, however, more definitive, in that Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, secured 23 votes out of the possible 32. The Council adopted a resolution recommending the choice of Addis Ababa for the Headquarters of the Organization, a recommendation that was almost unanimously approved by acclamation at the same Cairo conference in July, 1964.

Both of these issues illustrate a trend in the affairs of the Organization, particularly in the matter of the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. A clear trend seems to be developing in the direction of giving the Council large powers, not only in preparing the ground for the meetings of the Assembly, but also in taking far-reaching decisions in the form of recommendations to the Assembly, which usually ratifies the resolutions brought before it in this way.

Under Article 79 of the Charter of the O.A.S. the Secretary General holds office for a ten-year term and may not be re-elected or be succeeded by a person of the same nationality. In addition, he is allowed under Article 81 to participate with voice but without vote in the deliberations of the O.A.S. Article 85 of the same Charter provides only for an Assistant Secretary General of the O.A.S., who holds office also for a term of ten years and is eligible for re-election, and who, unlike his counterpart in the O.A.U., is stated in Article 86 to be the Secretary of the Council of the O.A.S.

Article 18 of the O.A.U. Charter further provides as follows:

1. In the performance of their duties the Administrative Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.
2. Each member of the Organization undertakes to respect the exclusive character of the responsibilities of the Administrative Secretary-General and his staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

The debt which these provisions owe to Article 100 of the United Nations Charter will be obvious upon a reading of the provisions of the latter article. The O.A.U. is not alone in borrowing so freely from Article 100 of the United Nations Charter. Articles 89 and 90 of the Charter of the Organiza-

tion of American States, which was adopted at Bogotá in 1948 and which came into force in December, 1951, reproduce, *mutatis mutandis*, the same provisions of the United Nations Charter.

As we have previously noted in connection with the rights and duties of membership in the Organization, the Administrative Secretary General has a number of functions, chief among which are the following:

- (a) To communicate a copy of the notification of accession or adhesion by any state to all the Member States, in accordance with Article 28 of the Charter;
- (b) To receive a written notification from any state desiring to renounce its membership, in accordance with Article 32;
- (c) To receive a written request for the amendment or revision of the Charter and to notify all the Member States, in accordance with Article 33;
- (d) To accept on behalf of the Organization gifts, bequests and other donations after due approval by the Council of Ministers, in accordance with Article 30;
- (e) To call ordinary as well as extraordinary sessions of the Council of Ministers and of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Council;
- (f) To draw up the provisional agenda and to communicate it to Member States, in the manner laid down in Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure; and
- (g) To prepare and submit for the approval of the Council of Ministers the annual Budget of the Organization.

By the nature of the work which the Secretary General and his staff are required to perform, it is necessary that they enjoy a certain measure of privileges and immunities in the discharge of their functions.<sup>22</sup> Accordingly, Article 31 provides that the Council of Ministers must decide on the privileges and immunities to be accorded to the personnel of the Secretariat in the respective territories of the Member States. Pursuant to this, the text of a Protocol on Privileges and Immunities of the Personnel of the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity was adopted by the Council of Ministers at its meeting held in Lagos in February, 1964, and was subsequently adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its Cairo meeting in July, 1964. This text on privileges and immunities follows closely that of the United Nations Organization adopted on the same subject in 1946.<sup>23</sup>

#### VIII. COMMISSION OF MEDIATION, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

As we have had occasion to observe earlier, this is one of the four principal institutions of the Organization of African Unity, and it is not to be confused in any way with the Specialized Commissions of the Organization dealt with in Article 20. So important are the functions of this institution

<sup>22</sup> See, generally, Art. 105 of the U. N. Charter and Arts. 103 and 104 of the Charter of the Organization of American States in this respect.

<sup>23</sup> Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted Feb. 13, 1946. U. N. Doc. A/64, July 1, 1946, p. 25; reprinted in 43 A.J.I.L. Supp. 1 (1949).

to the peace and orderly relations between the Member States that it has been rated as on a par with the Secretariat, the Council of Ministers, and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Article 19 is devoted to it, and provides that the Member States

pledge to settle all disputes among themselves by peaceful means and, to this end, decide to establish a Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration, the composition of which and conditions of service shall be defined by a separate Protocol to be approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The said Protocol shall be regarded as forming an integral part of the present Charter.

There are three points to be specially noted about this provision. The first is that the Commission is already established by the Charter itself, so that the Protocol is expected to deal only with the composition of the Commission as well as the conditions of service of its officers when appointed. The second point is that this separate Protocol, when drawn up, requires only to be approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in order to make it effective. There is no need for any other act before it becomes binding on Member States. The third point is that the Protocol, as thus approved, is deemed to form "an integral part of the present Charter," so that there is no need for it to be separately ratified by the Member States or for a separate date to be fixed for its coming into force. Once it is drawn up and duly approved, it is regarded for all practical purposes as part and parcel of the Charter from the very inception of the latter, that is, as if it had formed part of, had been ratified and brought into force on the same date as, the Charter itself. The details of the Protocol drawn up by a Committee of the Council of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the present writer will be found treated elsewhere.<sup>24</sup>

#### IX. THE SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

These are the main agencies through which the Organization attempts to fulfill certain of its functions in the field of economic, educational, health, defense, scientific and technical co-operation. Under Article 20 of the Charter, it is provided that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government has the duty to establish such Specialized Commissions as it may deem necessary from time to time. Such agencies include the following: Economic and Social Commission; Educational and Cultural Commission; Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Commission; Defense Commission; Scientific, Technical and Research Commission. These five Commissions will be found to correspond to five of the six fields of co-operation enumerated in Article 2(2), the sixth field being that of political and diplomatic co-operation, which, however, has not been given any Specialized Commission of its own. A seventh Specialized Commission, entitled the Commission of African Jurists, was added at the Cairo conference on July 20, 1964, when the Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted a resolution from the Council of Ministers held in Lagos in February, 1964, recommending that

<sup>24</sup> See 41 *British Year Book of International Law* (1965).

this new body be incorporated as one of the Specialized Commissions of the O.A.U. The Commission of Jurists had developed out of a meeting of African jurists held in Lagos in August, 1963, at the request of lawyers from many countries made to the present writer for the convening of such a meeting and for the establishment of a Pan-African legal organization. As a result of a second conference held in Lagos in January, 1964, it was unanimously resolved, under the chairmanship of the present writer, that the Convention and Statute of the Commission of African Jurists be commended to the Council of Ministers with a request that that body should approve a resolution to the effect that it be adopted as one of the Specialized Commissions of the Organization of African Unity at the next meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. As this Commission is dealt with elsewhere,<sup>25</sup> it is unnecessary to elaborate on it here any further.

It is provided in Article 21 that each Specialized Commission is to be composed of the Ministers concerned with its subject matter or other Ministers or Plenipotentiaries designated in that behalf by the governments of Member States. For example, the Economic and Social Commission will consist mainly of those Ministers of the government of each Member State who have responsibility for economic and social matters; those Ministers having responsibility for defense matters will form the Defense Commission, and so on. According to Article 22, certain Regulations drawn up and approved by the Council of Ministers will govern the performance of its functions by each Specialized Commission. The Regulations for the five original Specialized Commissions, which had been drawn up by certain committees of the Council of Ministers, were considered and approved at the Second Ordinary Session of the Council held in Lagos in February, 1964. They are based upon a common pattern of organization and have more or less uniform procedures. One significant feature common to them all is the provision that each Specialized Commission will have its seat at the Headquarters of the Organization of African Unity and that each will operate under, and as part of, the General Secretariat of the Organization. Each is also required to submit its annual budget through the Secretariat to the appropriate meeting of the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval. In this way, some measure of control over the annual estimates as well as the administrative functioning of each Commission is ensured.

But there are difficulties in this arrangement. In the first place, the location of each Commission within the Secretariat of the Organization can only have the effect of qualifying its autonomy and independence, both of which attributes are necessary to the proper and quick growth of organs dealing with such vital areas of functional co-operation among the Member States. It might have been better if, with due regard to fair and technically viable geographical distribution, the Specialized Commissions had been located in five different capitals of the Member States up and down the continent. By concentrating all of them in Addis Ababa or, indeed, in any other single capital, other Member States than the host country might not

<sup>25</sup> See The Report of the Inaugural Conference of the Commission of African Jurists, Lagos, 1964, pp. 28-36.

find it easy to spare some of their technically qualified citizens for long spells at the Headquarters of the Organization as members of the staffs of the Specialized Commissions. It must, therefore, be hoped that the present arrangement is in the nature of an experiment, the success of which will be determined in the light of experience during a reasonable period. In this regard, the practice of the United Nations Organization provides useful guidance and example. Its principal as well as subsidiary organs have been located in different parts of the world, and the system has worked.

#### X. SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ENTRY INTO FORCE, AND REGISTRATION OF THE CHARTER

These procedural but very important matters are dealt with in Articles 24-26 of the Charter. It is only for convenience that they have been grouped together under the present heading.

Article 24 provides that the Charter is open for signature to all "independent sovereign African States" and must be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. It is further provided that the original instrument done, if possible, in African languages, in English and French, all texts being equally authentic, must be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia, which was required to transmit certified copies of the Charter to all independent sovereign African states. Similarly, all instruments of ratification of the Charter were required to have been deposited with the Government of Ethiopia, which must notify all signatories of each such deposit. All these provisions are similar to, though much shorter than, those of Article 110(1) and (2) and Article 111 of the United Nations Charter (first paragraph). One noticeable difference, however, is that, whereas Article 111 of the United Nations Charter requires that certified copies be transmitted to "the Governments of the other signatory States," Article 24(2) of the O.A.U. Charter stipulates that such copies be transmitted to "all independent sovereign African States," not merely to the other signatory states. The practical effect would seem to be the same in the one case as in the other, since the Charter of the O.A.U. presupposes that all independent sovereign African states will *ipso facto* be Members of the Organization.

By the provision of Article 25, the Charter entered into force immediately upon receipt by the Government of Ethiopia of the instruments of ratification from two thirds of the signatory states; in other words, after 22 states had ratified it and duly deposited their instruments of ratification, an event which took place within three months.

In conformity with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the O.A.U. is required by Article 26 to be registered, after due ratification, with the Secretariat of the United Nations through the Government of Ethiopia. The character of the Charter as an international treaty or agreement is clearly not in doubt, and so the founding fathers took care to keep within the law as *bona fide* Members of the world body.

### XI. INTERPRETATION OF THE CHARTER

This important matter is dealt with in Article 27 which provides as follows :

Any question which may arise concerning the interpretation of this Charter shall be decided by a vote of two thirds of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization.

In the early stages of the drafting of this article, provision was made for a reference to the International Court of Justice at The Hague as the sole arbiter in every dispute as to the interpretation or application of the Charter. But after considerable discussion and thought it was considered that disputes as to the interpretation of any of the provisions of the Charter would be best disposed of within the framework of the Organization itself, rather than by an authority external to it. It was accordingly decided that questions of interpretation should be decided by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization. What, in the view of the founding fathers, made the International Court of Justice inappropriate in this context was the fact that the majority of the Member States of the O.A.U., as of U.N.O., had yet to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court.

### XII. AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER

Whenever it is desired to amend any of the provisions of the Charter, a Member State makes a written request to the Administrative Secretary General proposing in as precise terms as possible a particular amendment or revision. The proposed amendment or revision must not, however, be submitted to the Assembly for consideration until all the Member States have been duly notified of it and until a period of one year has elapsed after such submission. A majority of not less than two thirds of all the Member States of the Organization must approve the proposed amendment or revision before it becomes effective. These provisions of the concluding Article 33 of the Charter regulating the mode of amending or revising it are more straightforward and understandably simpler than those to be found in Articles 108 and 109 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The foregoing is a summary account of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity as it has evolved in practice. It is neither an exhaustive dissertation on nor a substitute for the Charter itself. Anyone desiring to acquire a sound knowledge of this important Pan-African organization would be well advised to make a study of the Charter itself.