



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

Secretariat
P.O. Box 3243

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE**

Secretariat
B. P. 3243

Addis Ababa

**ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT**
Twentieth Ordinary Session
12 – 15 November 1984
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

AHG/Res. 121 – 135 (XX)

**DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED BY
THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY SESSION OF
THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE OAU**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION/ RESOLUTION No.	TITLE	PAGES
AHG/DECL.1 (XX)	Declaration made on Southern Africa made by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity – Addis Ababa – Ethiopia	
AHG/DECL.2 (XX)	Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa made by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its 20th Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12 – 15 November, 1984	
AHG/Res.121 (XX)	Resolution on Chad	
AHG/Res.122 (XX)	Resolution on the Situation in the Middle East.	
AHG/Res.123 (XX)	Resolution on the Question of Palestine	
AHG/Res.124 (XX)	Resolution on South Africa	
AHG/Res.125 (XX)	Resolution on Namibia	
AHG/Res.126 (XX)	Resolution on Disarmament, Denuclearization, Security and Development in Africa	
AHG/Res.127 (XX)	Resolution on UNESCO.	
AHG/Res.128 (XX)	Resolution on the Assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi	
AHG/Res.129 (XX)	Resolution on the Statement of Outstanding Contributions of Member States	
AHG/Res.130 (XIX)	Resolution on the Establishment of a Special Fund for Africa.	
AHG/Res.131 (XIX)	Resolution on the Inter-African Economic Co-operation and Integration	
AHG/Res.132 (XIX)	Resolution on Economic Problems of Africa	
AHG/Res.133 (XIX)	Resolution on the Establishment of a Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa	
AHG/Res.134 (XIX)	Resolution on the External Debts of African Countries	
AHG/Res.135 (XIX)	Motion of Thanks	

**DECLARATION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA MADE BY THE ASSEMBLY
OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF AFRICAN UNITY AT THE
TWENTIETH ORDINARY SESSION HELD
IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA FROM 12 TO 15 NOVEMBER 1984**

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 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 spelt-out in the United Nations Charter and the 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 inherent 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 bantustanisation it divides the country and tries to destroy the unity of South African people.
12. The Apartheid system in collusion with enemies of Africa foments and launches 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 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 co-operation among the Frontline States, and through 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 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 terrorise, 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 representative 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 had convincingly demonstrate 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 endeavor to achieve the total liberation of African and peace in our Continent.

**DECLARATION ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN
AFRICA MADE BY THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AT
THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY SESSION OF THEIR ASSEMBLY
HELD IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA FROM 12 TO 15
NOVEMBER, 1984**

PREAMBLE

We the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 – 15 November 1984, for the 20th 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 extend that 27 of them are currently dependent of food aid,

Recognising 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 term, 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 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, sub-regional and continental levels of 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 co-operation 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 Actions 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 co-operation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and other relevant international and African inter-governmental organizations to devise all necessary measures for the promotion of sub-regional and regional co-operation 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 spelt out in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, and to complement national, sub-regional and regional measures with adequate international support in the inter-related 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 sectorial 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 7th 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 African Economic and Social Crisis, adopted at the 19th Session of the Commission, in Addis Ababa;
- ii. the Addis Ababa Declaration of 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 39th Session of the UN 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 an 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 Status, we urge the parties to the negotiation of the Third Lomé Convention

between the EDC and the 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 fulfill its objectives and thus contribute to the development efforts of our countries.

FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

- a) We request the Secretary-General, in co-operation 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 on to the 21st 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 socio-economic 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 co-operation with the Executive Secretary of ECA, with the task of urgently contracting the other regional groupings of the Group of 77;
- d) CONVINCING the developed countries to resume the UN 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.

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 – 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 20 to 27 October, 1984,

Considering also the statement on the situation in Chad contained in the declaration of 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 Peoples 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 co-operate 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.**

**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 – 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 resolution 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 Universal Declaration on 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,

Deploing 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 –21 April 1984, calling on Islamic countries which maintain diplomatic ties with Costa-Rica and El-Salvador to “break them off immediately” as a counter-measure 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 Peace-keeping Force in Lebanon as well as Israel's aggression aimed at preventing the said Force from safeguarding peace in Lebanon and fully accomplishing its peace-keeping 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 UN 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 co-operate 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 UN 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 it to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.**

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 – 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 of 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 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 and 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 People of Palestine,

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 formulae 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 CONDEMNNS** any initiatives, measures or agreement which do not take into account the aspirations of People of Palestine and of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLC); **CONSIDERS** null and void any agreement on the question of Palestine without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization;
4. **STRONGLY CONDEMNNS** the expansionist policies pursued by Israel and aimed at imposing a fair accompli in the occupied territories, also **CONDEMNNS** the policy of expansion, establishment of settlement, 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 CONDEMNNS** 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 CONDEMNNS** 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, **EMPASIZES** 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 not 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 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 People of Palestine 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.**

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 – 15 November, 1984,

Having examined the report of the 42nd Co-ordination 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 Frontline and other States in Southern Africa,

Outraged by the Pretoria regime's mass murder of defenseless 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 Frontline 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 defenseless students, workers and demonstrations engaged in the legitimate struggle against the apartheid system and for 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 co-operation 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 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 UN to work towards the early convening of the Security Council to strengthen the arms embargo and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South Africa;**

- 12. CALLS ON the International Community and all friendly countries to render concrete support and assistance for the Frontline and other neighboring 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 prisoner of war status to all capture freedom fighters, in keeping with the revised protocol of the Geneva Conventions.**

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 – 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 co-operation with the UN 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 Co-ordinating 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 US Administration which continue to obstruct the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978),

Reiterating its firm commitment to genuine independence of a United Namibia and solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of 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 Resolution 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 multi party conference the latest in a series of political stratagems 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 U.S. Administration to abandon the UN plan, in favor of dubious alternatives, undermine the authority of the United Nations and by-pass 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 Extra-ordinary 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 UN 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 UN Charter.**

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 – 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 in July 1964,

Recalling United Nation General Assembly in 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 co-operation with 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 co-operate 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.

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 – 15 November, 1984,

Recalling that it is the cardinal duty of all countries to endeavor to preserve and consolidate international cooperation through the multilateral institutions, particularly those of the UN system which were primarily established to preserve world peace,

Considering that UNESCO and the OAU have since the 1960s maintained fruitful co-operation in the fields of Education, Social and Human Sciences, Natural Sciences, Cultural and Communication,

Bearing in mind the co-operation 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 amongst 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.**

RESOLUTION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
MRS. INDIRA GHANDI

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 – 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 realisation 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.**

**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 – 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 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 honor 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 honor 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.**

**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 – 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:

Cognisant of the efforts made by the international community and the UN 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 Banks, 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 realisation 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 21st Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.**

RESOLUTION
ON INTER-AFRICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION 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 – 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 Economic Situation in Africa (Doc. AHG/118 (XX)),

Aware that 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 endeavor 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 UN Specialized Agencies to provide required assistance to this new economic groupings 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 UN Specialized Agencies, to study all ways and means in order to ensure co-ordination and harmonization of policies and programmes at horizontal and vertical levels, between existing sub-regional and regional economic grouping so as to ensure effective wider co-operation among the Member States;**
- 6. GIVES mandate to the Secretary General of the OAU, in collaboration with the ECA, to undertake required steps and necessary consultations with the Heads Executives of the existing sub-regional 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.**

**RESOLUTION ON 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 – 15 November, 1984,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General and interim on the economic situation prevailing in Africa (Doc. AHG/118 (XX) and the special memorandum adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its Tenth Ordinary Session on the Socio-economic 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 payment deficit,

Further noting with concern that the protracted drought and advancing desertification have had serious repercussions on the socio-economic 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 favorable 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 common platform for action intended for the specialized agencies of the United Nations Systems on international economic issues of a crucial interest for Africa;
2. **DECIDES FURTHER** to set up a steering Committee comprising of 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 39th Session of the General Assembly of the United

Nations as documents of the 20th 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 21st 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.**

**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 – 15 November, 1984,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action which recommends the consideration of 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 of Famine in Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Nairobi,

Recalling Res. 35/69 of the United Nations General Assembly on the food and agriculture situations in Africa which stipulates the grant of an additional food and financial aid to enable the countries of the continent 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,

Deploring 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 the purpose and submit a report on the progress made to the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government.**

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 – 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 industrialized 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, 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 earning earmarked for debt repayment;**
- 5. DIRECTS the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of ECA to monitor the implementation of this resolution and report to the 21st Assembly of Heads of State and Government.**

MOTION OF THANKS

We, the Heads of State and Government of the organization of African Unity, meeting in our Twentieth Ordinary Session from 12 to 15 November, 1984 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia,

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:

- 1. CONGRATULATES 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.**