



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

Secretariat

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**ORGANISATION DE
L'UNITE AFRICAINE**

Secretariat

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**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Forty-third Ordinary Session
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**DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE FORTY-THIRD
ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

No.	Title of Resolution	Ref. No.	No. of pages
1.	Declaration by the Forty-third Session of the Council of Ministers on the Reagan Administration's Decision to Render overt military assistance to UNITA	CM/ST. 21 (XLIII)	2
2.	Declaration on the provocations and threats against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the USA 1	CM/ST. 22 (XLIII) Rev.1	
3.	Resolution on the Statement of Con- tributions and Scale of Assessment	CM/Res. 1015 (XLIII)	1
4.	Resolution on the OAU Programme and Budget 1986/87	CM/Res. 1016 (XLIII)	2
5.	Resolution on Preparations for the 13th Special Session of the UN General Assembly to consider the Critical Economic Situation in Africa 2	CM/Res. 1017 (XLIII)	
6.	Resolution on the Implications of the Repeal of the Clark Amendment 2	CM/Res. 1018 (XLIII) Rev.1	
7.	Resolution on South Africa	CM/Res. 1019 (XLIII)	2

No.	Title of Resolution	Ref. No.	No. of pages
8.	Resolution on the Current Situation in South Africa	CM/Res. 1020 (XLIII)	2
9.	Resolution on Namibia	CM/Res. 1021 (XLIII)	3
10.	Resolution on the Refugee Situation in Africa	CM/Res. 1022 (XLIII)	2
11.	Resolution on the Situation in the Middle East	CM/Res. 1023 (XLIII)	3
12.	Resolution on the Palestinian Question	CM/Res. 1024 (XLIII)	4
13.	Resolution on the Comorian Island of Mayotte	CM/Res. 1025 (XLIII)	2
14.	Resolution on Afro-Arab Cooperation	CM/Res. 1026 (XLIII)	2
15.	Resolution on Afro-Arab Cultural Institute	CM/Res. 1027 (XLIII)	2
16.	Resolution on the Establishment of an African Institute for Crime Pre- vention & Treatment of Offenders	CM/Res. 1028 (XLIII)	1
17.	Resolution on the First Conference of African Ministers of Culture	CM/Res. 1029 (XLIII)	2

No.	Title of Resolution	Ref. No.	No. of pages
18.	Resolution on the African Rehabilitation Institute	CM/Res. 1030 (XLIII)	1
19.	Resolution on the Revision of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	CM/Res. 1031 (XLIII)	1
20.	Resolution on Informatics in Development	CM/Res. 1032 (XLIII)	1
21.	Resolution on the Utilization of the Marine Resources of Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone	CM/Res. 1033 (XLIII)	1
22.	Resolution on the Procedure for Processing Applications for Observer Status	CM/Res. 1034 (XLIII)	1
23.	Resolution for Granting OAU Specialized Agency Status to the African Bureau for Educational Science (BASE)	CM/Res. 1035 (XLIII)	1
24.	Resolution on the Application of African Jurists Association for Observer Status	CM/Res. 1036 (XLIII)	1

No.	Title of Resolution	Ref. No.	No. of pages
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- 25. Resolution on the Application of
Africa Co-operative Savings and Credit
Association (ACOSCA) for Observer Status CM/Res. 1037 (XLIII)**
1
- 26. Resolution to Pay Tribute to Professor
Cheikh Anta Diop CM/Res. 1038 (XLIII) 1**

**DECLARATION BY THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS ON THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S DECISION
TO RENDER OVERT MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO UNITA**

It is a well known fact that since the emergence of the independent and sovereign People's Republic of Angola in 1975, the people of Angola have had to defend their hard won freedom from repeated acts of aggression by the racist Pretoria regime, covertly aided and abetted by successive United States Administrations. Thus the decision of the Reagan Administration to render overt military, material, financial and other forms of assistance to the UNITA bandits fighting the legitimate Government of Angola, a Member State of the OAU, is of direct, immediate, and grave concern not only to the people of Angola and the Southern African sub-region, but also the entire Continent of Africa.

The whole world knows that on several occasions the armed forces of the racist South African regime have directly invaded Angola with the aim of not only toppling the legitimate government of that country and installing a puppet regime under the control of UNITA bandits but also of delaying the independence of Namibia. Only recently, the Government of Angola launched a massive and effective offensive to rid Angola of the UNITA bandit menace. The offensive provoked an expected South African invasion of Angola to rescue its UNITA allies from certain annihilation.

But the racist South African regime, which in defence of apartheid, is fighting for its survival in the face of the popular anti-apartheid mass uprising within South Africa itself, is frantically trying to liquidate the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, and is directly as well as indirectly involved in costly acts of destabilization against neighboring independent States in the sub-region; and which is now facing its worst economic crisis since the Second World War, has over-stretched its resources and is no longer capable of effectively

discharging its role of defending imperialist interests in the sub-region by suppressing the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

In the light of this prevailing critical situation being faced by the racists, the Reagan Administration had decided to openly ally itself with the racist Pretoria regime by assuming the position of arch-purveyor of the hardware of death and destruction to the UNITA bandits.

Faced with inevitable defeat the bandit Jonas Savimbi went on his infamous trip to the USA and was, to our utter dismay, accorded red-carpet treatment by the Reagan Administration. The decision of the Reagan Administration to openly arm UNITA bandits and fight shoulder to shoulder with racist South Africans against the legitimate Government of Angola, irrefutably places the Reagan Administration on the side of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. This decision also amounts to declaration of war against the People's Republic of Angola.

The OAU Council of Ministers notes what the gravest concern that what the Reagan Administration has decided to implement today with respect to Angola, it can also carry out tomorrow against any other legitimate African Government in the sub-region, or indeed, elsewhere on the Continent of Africa.

The Council of Ministers therefore vehemently and unreservedly condemns the decision of the Reagan Administration to arm UNITA bandits and thereby wage war by proxy, on a Member State of the OAU.

The OAU Council of Ministers expresses its unqualified solidarity with and support for, the heroic people of Angola in their just struggle against joint US/South African aggression. It calls upon all the peace-loving and progressive forces the world-over to render concrete and all round support to the people of Angola in their determination to resist such aggression and blackmail.

The Council of Ministers mandates the Chairman together with the Bureau and the Secretary-General, to undertake a mission to the United States to discuss with the

Congressional Black Caucus, the Free South Africa Movement and the other friends of Africa in the Congress of the United States, to convey the outrage of the OAU and the dangers of internationalizing the conflict in the People's Republic of Angola, as a result of the Reagan Administration's declared policy of direct involvement in the internal affairs of Angola, in the aftermath of the repeal of the Clark Amendment.

**DECLARATION ON THE PROVOCATIONS AND THREATS AGAINST
THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1986, has heard the detailed statement made by the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the threats and provocations perpetrated by the United States of America.

It has noted the danger, magnitude and seriousness of these acts and threats which involve military maneuvers by the United States close to the Libyan territorial waters, the freezing of Libyan assets in American banks and other acts of boycott of economic and commercial nature, acts which constitute a threat to the sovereignty and security of an OAU and UN Member State, and constitute also a threat to the peace and security of the region and the world.

It strongly condemns these provocations, threats and acts of intimidation. It demands that a stop be put to all these threats and acts of sabotage in all their forms.

The Council of Ministers reaffirms its fraternal solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a sisterly African State. It calls upon the United States Government to put an end to all these acts of boycott, threats and provocations in the interest of peace in Africa and in the world.

RESERVATIONS: Egypt, Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Swaziland.

Reservation of Togo on paragraphs 3 and 4.

**RESOLUTION ON THE STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND
SCALE OF ASSESSMENT**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having considered the statement of contributions due by Member States (Document CM/1343 (XLIII) Rev. 4) and the Interim Report of the **Ad Hoc** Committee on the Scale of Assessment CM/1354 (XLIII),

Aware of the importance of its Financial Administration in general and its obligations to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos as well as the Priority Programme for the Economic Recovery of Africa,

Aware of the fact that some States feel that the Scale of Assessment subject to Resolution CM/Res. 903 (XXXVII), adopted by the Council of Ministers at its Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session held in Nairobi from 15 to 21 June 1981, was not in their favor:

1. **APPEALS** to all OAU Member States including those which challenge the current Scale of Assessment to pay regularly and fully their contributions to the budget of the Organization in accordance with the current Scale of Assessment;
2. **URGES** the OAU Secretary-General to send to Member States quarterly statements of their contributions to the Organization and to maintain contacts with the Governments to ensure that their contributions are paid;
3. **URGENTLY APPEALS** to all the Member States which have not forwarded to the OAU General Secretariat detailed information on a yearly basis on their population; their Gross National Product (GNP), National Income, Per

Capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Domestic Product, fiscal revenue, public expenditure, balance of payments and liquid assets and other relevant data, to do so;

- 4. CALLS on all Member States particularly those who contest the current Scale of Assessment to forward to the General Secretariat concrete proposals on the criteria for the assessment of contributions;**
- 5. AUTHORIZES the Secretary-General to approach/contact appropriate international organizations with a view to obtaining relevant data for the review, in the event Member States do not provide such information by 31st March 1986;**
- 6. REQUESTS the Ad Hoc Committee on Scale of Assessment to submit its final report to the February 1987 Session of the Council of Ministers.**

RESOLUTION ON THE OAU PROGRAMME AND BUDGET 1986/87

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having considered the Financial Report of the Secretary-General on the Budget performance and on the Financial Year 1984/85 as contained in Document CM/1315 (XLIII), the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters (Document CM/1351 (XLIII) Add. 1), the Report of the Board of External Auditors on the Account of the OAU for the Financial Year 1984/85 and the Comments of the General Secretariat (Document CM/1322 (XLIII) Add. I – XVII), the Statement of Contributions (XLIII) Rev. 4), the Draft Programme and Budget for the Financial Year 1986/87 (Document CM/1321 (XLIII) Vol. I Rev. 2 and CM/1321 XLIII) Vol. II Rev. 2),

Having considered the report presented by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee contained in Document CM/1321 (XLIII) to the Forty-first Ordinary Session of the said Committee,

Having considered in detail the Draft Programme and Budget of the General Secretariat for the Financial Year 1986/87 (Document CM/1321 (XLIII) Vol. I Rev. 2 and CM/1321 (XLIII) Vol. II Rev. 2),

Desirous of ensuring a sound financial management of the Organization,

Anxious to make the Institutions and staff of the OAU as effective and efficient as possible and to avoid a proliferation of these Institutions,

Aware of the economic crisis facing all OAU Member States,

Deeply concerned about the ever-increasing arrears in contributions and the need for urgent steps to resolve this important problem which could paralyze the activities of the OAU General Secretariat:

- 1. CONGRATULATES the OAU Current Chairman on the positive initiatives he has continuously taken by encouraging the Member States to pay their arrears and their contributions to the current Budget and REQUESTS him once again to use his good offices to urge his colleagues, the Heads of State and Government, to meet the financial obligations of their countries to the OAU budget;**
- 2. TAKES NOTE of the work done by the Board of External Auditors and the Advisory Committee on their praiseworthy efforts and vigilance;**
- 3. ENCOURAGES the OAU Secretary-General to continue the effective financial management measures already embarked upon in the Organization so as to ensure more judicious utilization of available funds;**
- 4. COMMENDS Member States which have fully paid their contributions and APPEALS to all Member States which have not yet done so to meet their financial obligations to the Organization;**
- 5. URGES the Secretary-General to get directly in touch with Member States so as to exhort them to meet their financial obligations to the OAU as stated in Articles 97 of the OAU Financial Rules and Regulations;**
- 6. ADOPTS the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters (Document CM/1351 (XLIII));**
- 7. APPROVES the 1986/87 Programme and ADOPTS the Budget of US\$ 25,305,171.00 for the Headquarters of the General Secretariat and its Regional and Sub-regional Offices;**

8. **CALLS UPON the Secretary-General to implement the budget and in consultation with the Advisory Committee the proposals for the reduction of staff, suppression of certain vacant posts and the closure of some Regional Offices. Reservation: Ghana, Uganda, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, and Mozambique.**

**RESOLUTION ON PREPARATIONS FOR THE 13TH SPECIAL SESSION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER THE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1986,

Recalling the decision by the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government in the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery to establish a Permanent Steering Committee responsible, inter-alia, for assisting in defining and co-ordinating the positions of the Member States in the preparation of major international negotiations and within the major international institutions,

Further recalling Resolution A/Res/40/40 of 2 December, 1985 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly by which the Assembly decided to convene from 27 to 31 May, 1986 a Special Session of the General Assembly at ministerial level to consider in depth the critical economic situation in Africa,

Having considered the report of the OAU Permanent Steering Committee on the preparations for the Special Session including proposals on documentation to be prepared for that Session,

Emphasizing the need for these preparations and documentation at all levels to recognize that the Special Session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa has been convened on the specific request of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government to address the problems of Africa's development,

Stressing the need for effective co-ordination of these preparations between the OAU Permanent Steering Committee and the African Group in New York,

Stressing further that the Extra-ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly should culminate in the adoption of coherent and concrete measures likely to sustain effectively Africa's economic recovery efforts:

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the progress achieved by the Permanent Steering Committee for Africa's position on the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa;**
- 2. APPEALS to the international community to make concrete and effective contribution to the implementation of the Africal Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, during the Extra-Ordinary Session;**
- 3. REQUESTS the African Group in New York to ensure that preparations by the General Assembly Committee of the Whole are based on the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986 – 1990, as the African position document to be adopted by our forthcoming extraordinary session; and that its participation in the General Assembly Committee of the Whole is guided by this resolution and by decisions of the OAU Permanent Steering Committee;**
- 4. REQUESTS the General Secretariat of the OAU to ensure that documents and information on preparations for the Special Session are dispatched to the African Group in New York on a prompt and regular basis;**
- 5. REQUESTS the representative of the Current Chairman of the OAU in New York to continue taking the necessary action in order to ensure effective liaison between the African Group in New York and the Permanent Steering Committee in Addis Ababa for a better co-ordination of African preparations for the special session;**
- 6. URGES all Member States of the Permanent Steering Committee to include in their national delegations to the Third Meeting of the Permanent Steering Committee, the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole and the**

Special Session of the General Assembly, their representatives in New York and Addis Ababa;

- 7. CALLS UPON the ECA Conference of Ministers, in its Special Session called for the 28 and 29 March 1986, to examine in detail, the African position document for the Special Session of the General Assembly;**
- 8. DECIDES to convene in an Extra-Ordinary Session on 30 and 31 March 1986, in order to consider and approve the African position document;**
- 9. URGES all Member States of the United Nations to effectively participate at the Special Session in accordance with the General Assembly Resolution 40/40;**
- 10. ALSO CALLS UPON Member States to individually and collectively undertake a campaign, before and during the Extra-Ordinary Session, to inform and make the international community aware of the objectives of the Extra-Ordinary Session;**
- 11. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU in close collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA, to take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of this resolution, and to report to the Extra-Ordinary Session of Council decided in paragraph 8 above.**

**RESOLUTION ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE REPEAL OF THE CLARK
AMENDMENT**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the implications of the repeal of the Clark Amendment,

Having heard the statement by the Minister of External Affairs of the People's Republic of Angola,

Recalling the declaration on the repeal of the Clark Amendment adopted by the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU,

Recalling the 1970 UN Declaration on friendly relations and co-operation among States, as well as the Declaration on the non-acceptance of intervention or interference in the internal affairs of the states as contained in Resolution 36/103 (XXXVI) of the United Nations General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the critical and explosive situation in Southern African as a result of the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States of America, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization, thus violating its obligations to the United Nations Charter,

Expressing its deep concern that such acts of aggression and hostility against the PRA might only worsen the already unstable and explosive situation in Southern Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other States and from resorting to threats or the use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States,

Bearing in mind the warm welcome accorded by the Reagan Administration to the traitor Jonas Savimbi and its decision to render him massive military and financial assistance,

Considering further that these two States, the USA and South Africa have declared that they will continue to intensify massive military aid to the UNITA puppets,

Commending the People's Republic of Angola for its unwavering commitment to the Charters of the United Nations and the OAU for effectively and fully implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Self-Determination and Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and for the sacrifices it has made and continue to make by supporting the legitimate struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and by granting asylum to victims.

Conscious of the need to take effective measures, in co-operation with the United Nations, to forestall and avert any threats to peace and international and regional security, created by the repeal of the Clark Amendment and the continued policy of constructive engagement:

- 1. VIGOROUSLY CONDEMNS the Government of the United States for officially receiving the Head of South Africa's Complementary Army and for the material support extended which constitutes a glaring interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, and a serious threat to world peace and security;**
- 2. VIGOROUSLY CONDEMNS FURTHER the Government of the United States for its policy of constructive engagement which aims at reinforcing the aggressive military machinery of the racist South African regime, thus**

- encouraging it to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression and subversion against neighboring peace-loving States;
3. **STRONGLY DENOUNCES** the USA and South Africa for systematically thwarting all the efforts of the OAU, the United Nations and the international community in general, to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis in Southern Africa;
 4. **CALLS ON** all the members of the UN Security Council and all other States to refrain from lending assistance to the illegal apartheid regime and its Complementary army, the UNITA bandits as this assistance enables them to continue their illegal occupation of part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and murders and massacres of the innocent civilian population; and to take all necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply of arms and military equipment which could be used for these criminal purposes;
 5. **REAFFIRMS** the right of the People's Republic of Angola, to take all necessary measures to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence; in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UN Charter in particular Article 51;
 6. **REQUESTS** all States to give the People's Republic of Angola all the assistance necessary with a view to strengthen its defense capability against the escalation of the acts of terrorism and aggression following the repeal of the Clark Amendment;
 7. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to follow developments and report to the Twenty-second Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

Reservation of Togo on operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Forty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (CM/1365 (XLIII),

Considering that P. W. Botha's second so-called Rubicon speech has been universally rejected by the people of South Africa and the world at large as it was intended to hoodwink public opinion whilst insuring that the pillars of apartheid rule remain untouched,

Outraged by the Pretoria regime's escalation of terrorism especially the use of the army, the police and murder squads in the African black townships where massacres and daily killings of defenseless men, women and children has become the order of the day,

Deeply concerned about racist South Africa's undeclared war of destabilization of and aggression against the neighboring independent African States,

Noting with indignation Pretoria's persistent blackmail, coercion, and threats of full-scale aggression against Southern African States,

Reiterating its conviction that the apartheid system in South Africa is the root cause of conflict in the sub-continent and that this inhuman policy constitutes a threat to peace and international insecurity,

Considering that the South African people's struggle in all forms including armed struggle for a united, non-racial democratic society enjoys full support of the OAU and progressive mankind,

Convinced that the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa can help to avert the outbreak of a racial conflagration in the region,

Noting with satisfaction the success scored by the oppressed people of South Africa in their united mass action to make the country ungovernable and apartheid unworkable,

Encouraged by the world-wide momentum against apartheid and consensus in favour of sanctions against racist South Africa,

Noting with concern the continued collaboration by certain Western countries and the Pretoria regime,

Concerned that this collaboration and the Reagan Administration's policy of so-called constructive engagement has served to encourage the Pretoria regime's intransigence and emboldened it to engage in more brazen acts of terrorism in South Africa and aggression against the neighboring States,

Further concerned that the recent decision by some bankers to reschedule Pretoria's international debt is a hostile act against the oppressed in South Africa and one that poses a big challenge to the governments and peoples of the world committed to the speedy eradication of racist minority rule in that country:

- 1. VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS the Pretoria regime for the wanton acts of genocide perpetrated against the black population of South Africa;**
- 2. COMMENDS the African National Congress for intensifying the armed struggle and all the resistance groups as well as the oppressed people for**

their response to the ANC call to make racist South Africa ungovernable, and apartheid unworkable;

- 3. CALLS ON all governments to implement the already existing security Council resolutions for voluntary sanctions and urges them to make common cause toward the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa;**
- 4. APPEALS to the peoples of the world especially those of the United States of America, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany to exert maximum pressure on their respective governments toward the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;**
- 5. COMMENDS the Governments, Non–Governmental Organizations and individuals responsible for the ever–growing consensus in favor of sanctions against South Africa and calls on them to work towards the “Peoples” Boycott of South African regime and to undertake other effective measures including the refusal to service vessels going to and from South Africa;**
- 6. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the recent decision by some bankers to bail out the Pretoria regime by rescheduling its international debt and CALLS ON them to reconsider their position, seize South African assets abroad;**
- 7. APPEALS to all Governments, Non–Governmental Organizations, anti-apartheid Movements and individuals to lend their active support for the success of the forthcoming World Conference on Sanctions against South Africa;**
- 8. REQUESTS the Secretary–General to continue to monitor the developments in South Africa and submit a report on the situation to the Forty-fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.**

RESOLUTION ON THE CURRENT SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1986,

Having examined and considered the report of the Liberation Committee and having heard the statements of the National Liberation Movements of South Africa,

Recalling the 1985 Luanda Special Communique on South Africa, of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Political Declaration on Southern Africa, and the Final Communique of 1985 Maputo Meeting of the Frontline States,

Outraged by the intransigence of the racist Pretoria regime in its refusal to release Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng and all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa,

Further outraged by the harassment of Winnie Mandela and the leaders of the mass movements that are against the apartheid state and its institutionalized system of terrorism, blackmail, abduction and assassinations,

Deeply concerned about the death sentence imposed on Majalefa Reginald Safatsa, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joshua Khumalo and Dan Francis Mokgesi, fighters in the armed struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the continued detention of Baleka and twenty-one others arrested in September 1984 and charged with “high treason”,

Commending the mass organization in South Africa for their continued resistance against the maneuvers and so-called political reforms by the racist Pretoria regime,

Convinced that the intensification of the political armed struggle can only enhance the growing militancy of the people of South Africa to bring an end to the apartheid system and to usher in the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the united action of the South African Trade Unions and encouraged by the success scored by the armed wing of the African National Congress – Umkhonto we Sizwe – against the oppressive military forces and supporters of the apartheid system in South Africa,

Further noting with satisfaction the progress accomplished by the liberation struggle in South Africa and also the continuing international campaign for comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions,

Saluting the growing militancy of the people of South Africa to make the apartheid system unworkable and South Africa ungovernable,

Appreciating the continuing supportive role of the Frontline States and other neighbouring States at this time of perseverance and steadfastness and their call for the immediate lifting of the ban on the African National Congress, Pan-Africanist Congress and the other political organizations:

1. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the racist Pretoria regime for its continuing acts of oppression, brutality and repression against the leaders of mass organizations in South Africa;
2. **UNEQUIVOCALLY REJECTS** Pretoria's so-called reforms, that fall short of the termination of the existing state of emergency, the abolition of the apartheid laws, the dismantling of the Bantustans, the lifting of the bans on all political organizations and parties, the return of all political exiles and freedom fighters and the unconditional releases of all political prisoners with whom the regime must deal in bringing about changes based on the principle of one person one vote in a non-fragmented South Africa;

3. **COMMENDS** all the units of the resistance movements, the mass organizations of South Africa for their united action to make the apartheid system unworkable and racist South Africa ungovernable;
4. **COMMENDS** Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng and all other political prisoners for their unparalleled fortitude and selfless stand against the system of apartheid and its architects;
5. **CALLS** for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng and all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa;
6. **FURTHER CALLS** for the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and other political organizations;
7. **COMMENDS** Winnie Mandela for her leadership role, her steadfastness and continued defiance of the racist regime, and for her courage and fortitude in the face of persistent intimidation and danger;
8. **VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS** the racist Pretoria regime's harassment of Winnie Mandela;
9. **APPEALS** to the international community to prevail upon the racist Pretoria regime to revoke the death sentence on Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joshua Khumalo and Dan Francis Mokgesi, these fighters for freedom and human dignity and also the immediate release of Baleka and the twenty-one others arrested in September 1984 and charged with "high treason";
10. **FURTHER COMMENDS** the African National Congress particularly its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, for its intensification of the armed struggle and for undermining the morale of the racist military forces of South Africa;

- 11. APPRECIATES AND COMMENDS the Frontline States and other neighboring States for their unending sacrifice to the cause of freedom and human dignity in South Africa and their public call for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng and all other political prisoners;**
- 12. CALLS UPON the international community to increase their financial, material, political and moral support to the National Liberation Movements of South Africa and also the Frontline States to enhance their capability to bring to an immediate end apartheid and its diabolic and repressive institutions;**
- 13. DECIDES TO OBSERVE on 16 December, 1986 and 12 January, 1987 the 25th and 75th Anniversaries of the Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) and the African National Congress respectively;**
- 14. REAFFIRMS its total support for the intensification of the political and armed struggle of the oppressed masses of South Africa, under the leadership of the National Liberation Movements and calls once more for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, and an end to the evil system of apartheid, the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa, based on the universal principle of adult suffrage;**
- 15. APPEALS to the international community to participate fully in the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa scheduled to take place in 1986 under the auspices of the UN, the OAU and the Non-Aligned Movement from 16 to 20 June 1986 in Paris.**

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, February 25 to March 4, 1986,

Having examined and considered the report of the Liberation Committee and having heard the statement by the Representative of SWAPO,

Recalling and reaffirming its numerous resolutions, decisions and recommendations on the Namibian Question, particularly the Arusha Plan of Action on Namibia of 1980 and the Accra Programme of Action on Namibia of 1985, which calls for concrete political, material, diplomatic, moral and financial support to the liberation struggle being waged by SWAPO,

Recalling also the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, mainly resolution 1514 (XV) 1960, and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October, 1966, resolutions and decisions of the United Nations Security Council, especially resolutions 435 (1978), 438 (1978) and 566 (1985) as well as resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau Special Meeting on Namibia in New Delhi, India,

Concerned about the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa in defiance of the decisions and resolutions of the OAU, the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement,

Seriously concerned by the use of the Veto in the United Nations Security Council, especially by the United States Administration and the British Government,

Gravely concerned about the continuing military aggression by the Pretoria regime against the independent African countries in the region, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola,

Indignant at the racist regime's increasing use of murder squads against the innocent civilians with the sole aim of harassing the masses to support the illegal puppet administration,

Further concerned with the continuing insistence by the racist Pretoria regime and the Reagan Administration on the linkage of the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola,

Nothing with appreciation the world-wide political and diplomatic campaign against the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa, and the international support for the struggle being waged by SWAPO:

- 1. CONDEMNS unequivocally and in the strongest terms the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria racist regime, and the Reagan Administration's support for it;**
- 2. REJECTS TOTALLY the continued insistence by the Reagan Administration and the racist Pretoria regime on linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola which has impeded the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978);**
- 3. VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS the continued use of occupied Namibia by the racist regime as a springboard for aggression against independent African States in the region, especially against the People's Republic of Angola;**
- 4. CONDEMNS AND REJECTS UNRESERVEDLY the imposition of a puppet "interim regime" upon the Namibian people and the ever-increasing state apparatus of oppression and brutality;**

5. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the use of veto by the US Administration and the British Government in the UN Security Council against the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions;
6. **CALLS UPON** the Secretary-General of the United Nations to intensify his efforts for the speedy implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978);
7. **FURTHER CALLS UPON** the United Nations Security Council to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa and to ensure the speedy implementation of its resolution 435 of 1978;
8. **REAFFIRMS** its full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, in all its forms and calls once again upon all States, international organizations and solidarity groups to increase their financial material, political and moral support to SWAPO so as to expedite the independence of Namibia;
9. **COMMENDS** SWAPO, in particular its military wing, the people's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) for the military victories it has scored over the enemy forces, which is the only effective and encouraging method of struggle against the racist regime's continued defiance of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978);
10. **REQUESTS** OAU Member States to increase all-round assistance to SWAPO and to implement the 1980 Arusha Plan of Action on Namibia and the 1985 Programme of Action on Namibia;

- 11. DECLARES that the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 566 (1985) which calls for economic sanctions and other measures, will make tangible contribution to the struggle against racist South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, and the struggle against apartheid;**
- 12. FURTHER CALLS upon the international community to press for, and support disinvestment, comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions and other measures against the racist regime;**
- 13. SUPPORTS AND ENDORSES the convening of a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia in 1986 and a UN-sponsored International Conference on Namibia in 1986 in one of the West European capitals;**
- 14. REAFFIRMS once more the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and maintains that it is the only acceptable basis for a peaceful resolution of the Namibian problem;**
- 15. REITERATES once again that Namibia's quest for independence remains a priority for the OAU and urges the United Nations Security Council to do likewise;**
- 16. APPRECIATES the sacrifices of Frontline States for the independence of Namibia in the face of continued aggression by the racist Pretoria regime;**
- 17. FURTHER REITERATES its profound thanks and appreciation to the Socialist and Nordic Countries, Holland, the Non-Aligned Movement and international organizations for their continued support of the struggle of the Namibian people;**
- 18. RENEWS ITS APPEAL to the world community as a whole to continue to render concrete material, financial, political, diplomatic and moral support to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.**

Reservation of Togo on operative paragraphs 2 and 5

RESOLUTION ON THE REFUGEE SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Forty-third Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1986,

Having examined the report of the OAU Secretary-General on the activities of the OAU Secretariat in relation to the refugee situation in Africa, as well as the report on the activities of the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by both the General Secretariat as well as the Commission of Fifteen on Refugees to tackle this human tragedy, especially those measures relating to finding durable solutions to the problem,

Noting with gratitude the support and assistance that have always been extended to the refugees by the various OAU Member States,

Noting further that some OAU Member States have not as yet acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, to the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa as well as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Recalling the earlier decision of the OAU Council of Ministers to create a Special Refugee Contingency Fund aimed at assisting the refugees directly, as well as enabling the countries of asylum to cope with the extra burden created by the presence of refugees,

Recalling further Resolutions CM / Res. 987 (XLII) on the root causes of refugees and CM/Res. 989 (XLII) on the Refugee situation in Africa of the 42nd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

Recognizing the serious refugee situation currently obtaining in Southern Africa caused by the abhorrent apartheid and destabilization policies of the racist regime of South Africa:

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the reports of the Secretary-General and the OAU Commission of Fifteen on Refugees on the situation of refugees in Africa;**
- 2. APPEALS once more to Member States that have not done so to urgently accede to the 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees and to its 1967 Protocol, to the 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa as well as to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;**
- 3. ENCOURAGES Member States concerned with the Refugee problem in Africa to pursue their efforts in order to promote conditions conducive to the implementation of the best durable solution, namely, voluntary repatriation;**
- 4. CALLS ON Member States, international and inter-governmental Organizations, particularly the UNHCR, voluntary agencies involved in the field of refugee work to consider contributing to the Special Refugee Contingency Fund so as to enable the OAU to implement its refugee programmes;**
- 5. CALLS FURTHER ON the international community to extend material and financial assistance to the Frontline and other neighboring States in order to enable them to cope with the situation of refugees and displaced persons caused by apartheid and the destabilization policies of the racist regime of South Africa;**
- 6. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the international community for the Emergency Assistance provided to OAU Member States in 1985 during the influxes of refugees and returnees and strongly appeals to it for the continued provision of the necessary resources to the concerned states, to the UNHCR**

and other humanitarian organizations in order to enable them to adequately meet the needs of the refugees and returnees as regards emergency relief as well as rehabilitation assistance;

- 7. DRAWS the attention of the international community to the urgent need to continue to provide funds for the implementation of the projects submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II).**

RESOLUTION ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1985,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East as contained in Document CM/1368 (XLIII),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and by the common determination of the African and Arab peoples to fight jointly to safeguard their freedom,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted by previous sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, and the Council of Ministers of the OAU on the situation in the Middle East,

Recalling further the numerous recommendations and resolutions adopted by the various Conferences of the Non-Aligned Movement on the situation in the Middle East,

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 expansionist and occupation policy,

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 acts of 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 Zionist regime of Israel and the apartheid regime 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 occupation of South Africa and Namibia on the other,

Fully conscious of the gravity of the treacherous air raid launched by Israel on the Republic of Tunisia and the PLO Headquarters on 1 October, 1985 which was a premeditated attack on an Arab African country, a glaring example of official Israeli terrorism, a flagrant challenge to the international community and a serious threat to world peace and security,

Noting further the odious act committed by Israel in diverting the aircraft of the Libyan Airlines when it was in international air space, its violation of IATA regulations, and the results of such an official act of terrorism and piracy by Israel:

1. **REAFFIRMS** all previous resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers of the OAU and its total and effective support for the Palestinian people under the dynamic leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine 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 the Judisation of the city of Jerusalem and its proclamation as its capital;
4. **STRONGLY COMMENDS** the militant role of the Lebanese people in confronting the Zionist Israeli aggression and **VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS** the aggressions perpetrated against Lebanon and the continued occupation of its territories;
5. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the Israeli air raid on Tunisia and considers it to be an act of terrorism and a flagrant aggression against an independent sovereign state and an act of provocation threatening peace and security in the Middle East and the world at large, and **CALLS** upon all Member States of the United Nations to take the necessary measures to deter Israel from these practices perpetrated against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states of the region;
6. **AFFIRMS** its full solidarity with the Republic of Tunisia as a Member State of the Organization of African Unity and **FURTHER AFFIRMS** its support for all the stands and measures it takes to defend its security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;
7. **VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS** the forced diversion of the aircraft of the Libyan Airlines by Israeli war planes and **CONSIDERS** it an act of Israeli piracy and a flagrant barbarous act of aggression;
8. **CALLS UPON** all Member states of the United Nations and all civil aviation institutions and organizations to take the necessary measures to check all these serious acts of terrorism, which threaten world peace and security;
9. **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; Reservation: Cote d'Ivoire (reservation);

10. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** all agreements concluded separately and all commitments made individually which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and which hinder the fulfillment of the aspirations of that people such as the return to their homeland, exercise of its right to self-determination and its full sovereignty over its territory;
11. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the establishment of nuclear missile, by Israel in the Golan Heights and the Negev desert which not only represents a direct threat to the Arab region but also to peace and security and violates UN resolutions which consider the Middle East a region free of nuclear weapons;
12. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** Israel, the occupying force, for not complying with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, on the protection of civilians in times of war;
13. **URGES** Israel to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Southern Lebanon and **CONSIDERS** null and void any measures 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 over these territories and not to co-operate with it, in any form whatsoever, in its exploitation of these resources and sources of energy;
14. **MAKES AN URGENT APPEAL** to the international community to exert an effective pressure on Israel in all fields so as to coerce 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 end its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories and to help the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights, in accordance with the

recommendations adopted by the UN Special Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people;

- 15. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to monitor the developments in the Middle East Question and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.**

RESOLUTION ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having examined the Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Palestine contained in document CM/1367 (XLIII),

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 the Palestinian Question,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and of the United Nations Organization and by the common struggle against Zionism and Racism, and for freedom, independence and peace,

Recalling that the Palestinian question constitutes the core of the Middle East Conflict, and that PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

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 the 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 geographical, demographic, cultural and social characteristics of Palestine,

Deeply concerned about the serious intensification of Israeli activities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, whether through the continued establishment of new settlements, or by increasing its oppressive measures against the Arab citizens, threatening their livelihood and security, and its flagrant desecrating holy places and continued pressures on Arab educational academic institutions, universities in the occupied territories,

Fully aware of the gravity of Israel's premeditated air-raid which aimed at the liquidation of the leadership of the PLO and the destruction of its headquarters in Tunisia; and which resulted in killing and wounding hundreds of Palestinians and Tunisians; and considers it as an act of organized terrorism and aggression which is meant to erode peace and security and the escalation of tensions in the area and a glaring evidence of Israel's intransigent position which rejects peace and all the principles and resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the international community,

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 and their right to establish an independent state on their territory,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the recovery of their territories and the full exercise of their national right,

Considering the recommendations adopted by the UN Special Committee on the exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people, and 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 Palestinian question and reiterates its unwavering support for the people of Palestine led by the PLO,

- the sole legitimate representative, and REAFFIRMS the right of the people of Palestine to continue their struggle in all political and military forms as well as the use of all means to liberate their occupied territory and to cover their inalienable national rights, particularly, their 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 maneuvers and formulae aimed at preventing the people of Palestine from exercising their right 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 which excludes the Palestine Liberation Organization;
 4. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the expansionist policies pursued by Israel and aimed at imposing a fait accompli in the occupied territories and **FURTHER CONDEMNS** the Israeli policy of lands and the forced emigration of the indigenous population as well as the massive or individual extermination of people all aimed at modifying the demographical characteristics of the territory;
 5. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis on 1 October 1985 and **CONSIDERS** it a totally unjustified act of terrorism and a premeditated aggression aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership, to consolidate Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and to undermine all international efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian and the Middle East Question;

6. **FURTHER CONDEMNS** Israeli's policy of expelling the leaders of the people of Palestine thinkers as well as other Arab peoples, especially the Lebanese people;
7. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** the forced removal of the Falashas, with the collaboration of an imperialist power from Africa to occupied Palestine and welcomes the commitment of the Government of Sudan to continue with the inquiry on the subject aimed at determining all the facts on this plot and to make available to the OAU the findings of the inquiry and requests the return of those Falashas to their homeland in Africa;
8. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** Israel's expansionist, colonialist, racist and terrorist actions against the Palestinian and the Lebanese people;
9. **FURTHER CONDEMS** the collusion between the Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa and **CALLS UPON** the Member States, to intensify their efforts to face the danger to strengthen the struggle against Zionism, Apartheid and Imperialism and to this end, **CALLS UPON** the Member States, and members of the League of Arab States to place on the Agenda of all their sessions, the following item "Collusion between South Africa and Israel";
10. **CALLS UPON** the international community to exercise increased pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to conform to the Charter of the United Nations and 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;
11. **CALLS UPON** the Security Council to take effective measures to guarantee the exercise of the people of Palestine of their national and imprescriptible 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 imprescriptible rights nor does it provide a basis for a just solution to the Palestinian Question;

- 12. FIRMLY SUPPORTS the Arab Peace Plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit held in Fez on 9 December 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 the General Assembly Resolution 39/49 of 11 December 1984, on the holding of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East and CALLS UPON all the Member States to ensure the implementation of the aforesaid resolution; Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed reservation on this paragraph;**
- 13. COMMENDS the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of Palestinian people for its efforts aimed at restoring the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;**
- 14. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to monitor the developments in the Palestinian Question and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.**

RESOLUTION ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having heard the report of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Mayotte, submitted by the representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Gabon, Chairman of the **Ad Hoc** Committee,

Having also heard the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros on developments in the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Having considered the Report contained in Document CM/1359 (XLIII),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on the Comorian Island of Mayotte,

Recalling further the Programme of Action proposed by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven, contained in Document Cttee. 7/Mayotte Res.1- 9 (II),

Reiterating the legitimacy of the claim by the Comorian Government on the reintegration of the Comorian Island of Mayotte into the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros,

Aware of the insecurity prevailing in the region as a result of the presence in and the control of the Comorian Island of Mayotte by France, an extra-African foreign power,

Deploring the intransigence of the French Government in respect of the legitimate claims of the Comorian Government and the relevant resolutions of the OAU, the

United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization and the League of Arab States,

Deploring further the indifference of the French Authorities to the representations made to them by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven with a view to finding a peaceful and just solution to the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte:

- 1. TAKES NOTE of the reports contained in Document CM/1359 (XLIII) and the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on Mayotte;**
- 2. REAFFIRMS the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the Comorian Island of Mayotte;**
- 3. FURTHER REAFFIRMS its solidarity with the people of Comoros in their determination to regain their political unity and defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity;**
- 4. REQUESTS the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Seven on the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and the OAU General Secretariat to send a mission to the French Authorities with a view to defining the practical modalities for the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros as soon as possible;**
- 5. URGES, to this end, the Current Chairman to make the necessary contacts with the French Authorities so that the mission can be received as soon as possible;**
- 6. REQUESTS all OAU Member States to do their utmost, individually, and collectively, to make France return the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros as soon as possible;**
- 7. INVITES, to this end, all Member States to make representation individually and collectively, to the various pressure groups in France with a view to**

- informing and alerting French and international public opinion to the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte with a view to bringing the French Government to renounce its illegal occupation of the Island;
8. **REQUESTS** the group of African Ambassadors in Paris to monitor developments on this issue and make collective representations to the competent authorities whenever necessary;
 9. **APPEALS** to all Member States and the international community to condemn and categorically reject any new form of consultation which may be organized in the Comorian territory of Mayotte by France on the international legal status of the Island, since the referendum on self-determination held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago;
 10. **FURTHER REQUESTS** that the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte be kept on the Agenda of the meetings of the OAU, UN, Non-Aligned Countries, League of Arab States and the Islamic Conference until Mayotte is finally returned to the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros;
 11. **APPEALS** to all Member States to keep alive the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and to participate more actively on the discussions on this question in all international fora;
 12. **REQUESTS** the Ad Hoc Committee of Seven to meet before the next session of the OAU Council of Ministers to assess the situation and report to the Council.

RESOLUTION ON AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having carefully considered the Report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation (Doc. CM 1357 (XLIII)),

Recalling the provisions of the Declarations and the Programme of Action adopted by the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference held in Cairo, in March 1977,

Reaffirming its unflinching support and its complete willingness to foster co-operation in all areas defined by the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference, in the interest of African and Arab peoples,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the OAU and the League of Arab States, to ensure the normal functioning of the other organs of Afro-Arab Cooperation in spite of the difficulties encountered to convene the First Joint Afro-Arab Ministerial Conference,

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation, held in Damascus, the Syrian Arab Republic from 14 to 17 January 1986:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Cooperation (Doc. CM/1357 (XLIII));
2. **COMMENDS** the Standing Commission, the Coordinating Committee and the two Secretaries-General of the OAU and the Arab League for all the

- efforts made to ensure the normal functioning and strengthening of the organs of Afro-Arab Cooperation;
3. **COMMENDS** the Syrian Arab Republic for its effort to host under the best conditions, the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation, from 14 to 17 January 1986;
 4. **ENDORSES** the recommendations of the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation held in Damascus, Syria, from 14 to 17 January 1986;
 5. **RECOMMENDS** that the Ad Hoc Committee, comprising the two Current Chairmen of the OAU and the Arab League, the two Secretaries-General of the OAU and the Arab League and the host Country, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which was established at the proposal of the Eighth Session of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation, meet as soon as possible to define the modalities for the convening of the First Session of the Joint Afro-Arab Ministerial Conference, which should be held before the end of 1986;
 6. **CALLS UPON** the OAU Secretary-General in co-operation with his counterpart of the Arab League, to take all the necessary steps and hold all the necessary consultations for the meeting of this Committee to be held as soon as possible, and to report the results of his steps to the Forty-fourth Session of this Council;
 7. **URGES** the OAU Secretary-General to consult his counterpart of the League of Arab States so as to implement all the recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation;
 8. **DECIDES** to maintain temporarily the current competition of the OAU Committee of Twelve for Afro-Arab Cooperation to enable it follow-up the

on-going activities for the preparation of the First Session of the Joint Afro-Arab Ministerial Conference.

RESOLUTION ON AFRO-ARAB CULTURAL INSTITUTE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1986,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.994 (XLII) adopted at its Forty-second Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 10 -17 July, 1985 and the statutes of the Afro-Arab Cultural Institute,

Having heard:

- a) The report of the OAU Secretary-General on the progress made on establishment of the Afro-Arab Cultural Institute;
- b) The conclusions of the Eighth Session of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation on this matter which was held in Damascus, 13 to 15 January, 1986,
- c) The report of the Committee of Experts which met in Addis Ababa from 11 to 3 October, 1985,

Bearing in mind the financial and procedural implications and payments involved in the implementation of this project:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Committee of Experts held in Addis Ababa from 1 to 3 October, 1985 and the Report of the OAU Secretary-General CM/1347 (XLIII);

2. **EMPHASIZES** that the Afro-Arab Cultural Institute, an international public institution established within the framework of Afro-Arab Cooperation, should be of a high standard;
3. **STRESSES** the need for the Institute's policies and programmes to take into great account the principles and objectives of Afro-Arab Cooperation;
4. **DESIGNATES**, pursuant to Article 9 of the Statutes of the Institute, the following five States representing Africa on the Executive Council to constitute the Executive Council of the Afro-Arab Cultural Institute together with the five Arab States designated by LAS:
 1. Chad (for Central Africa)
 2. Kenya (for East Africa)
 3. Malawi (for Southern Africa)
 4. Senegal (for West Africa)
 5. Tunisia (for North Africa)
5. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General in collaboration with the Secretary-General of LAS and the Director-General of ALECSO to take the necessary steps to convene as soon as possible the Executive Council of the Institute to consider the following:
 - the choice of the Institute's Headquarters;
 - the appointment of the Director and the Deputy Director;
 - the Institute's programme and the budget, and
 - the date for opening the Institute
6. **CALLS UPON** Member States to submit to the Secretary-General of the OAU prior to the meeting of the Executive Council, applications to host the headquarters of the Institute, for the posts of Director of the Institute according to the criteria laid down by the meeting of Experts.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR
CRIME PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having heard the Secretary-General's Report on the Activities of the Organization (Document CM/1337 (XLIII) PART II) and, in particular, the section on the Establishment of an African Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders,

Having heard further the statement by the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the First African Conference on the Prevention of Crime held in Cairo, Egypt, from 29 November to 6 December 1985,

Considering the urgent need to adopt effective and appropriate measures designed to strengthen Inter-African Cooperation in the prevention and Control of crime and all forms of criminal offences:

1. CONGRATULATES the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to have hosted the first Conference of Ministers of Interior to discuss crime in Africa and find adequate solutions to it;
2. CONGRATULATES FURTHER the Secretary-General for his Report on the Activities of the Organization and for drawing the Council's attention to this serious issue of crime prevention;
3. TAKES NOTE of the recommendations of the Cairo Conference particularly with regard to the Institutionalization of the Conference of African Ministers

responsible for Crime Prevention and the establishment of an African Bureau for Cooperation in Crime Prevention and Control;

- 4. INVITES the Secretary-General to submit these recommendations to the Twenty-second Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for approval.**

**RESOLUTION ON THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF
CULTURE**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1986,

Recalling the objectives of the OAU Charter and the Cultural Charter for Africa,

Recalling that by Resolution AHG/Res.82 (XIII) adopted by the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Port Louis (Mauritius) in July 1976 recommended that a Conference of African Ministers of Culture be convened every two years,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, in July 1985, on the Cultural Aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action (AHG/Decl.2 (XXI),

Convinced that the success of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Priority Programme for the Economic Recovery of Africa, depends on the analysis of the interactions between culture and other economic and social fields,

Considering that the Unity of Africa has its base in the promotion of African languages, media and vehicles of the cultural heritage,

Having heard the Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the First Conference of African Ministers of Culture CM/1345 (XLIII) and the on-going consultations with the Government of Mauritius:

1. WELCOMES the holding of this Conference in Port Louis (Mauritius) within the context of the Tenth Anniversary of the Cultural Charter for

Africa and thanks the Government of Mauritius for having offered to host the first Conference of African Ministers of Culture;

- 2. URGES Member States to participate actively in this Conference;**
- 3. RECOMMENDS that Member countries which have not yet ratified the Cultural Charter for Africa should do so during the Conference and on the occasion of the proclamation by the UN General Assembly of the World Cultural Development Decade and CALLS UPON Member States to contribute to the Inter-African Cultural Fund;**
- 4. CALLS UPON the Conference of African Ministers of Culture to:**
 - a) consider ways and means of drawing up a cultural development plan;**
 - b) consider and adopt an African Linguistic Plan of Action.**

RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN REHABILITATION INSTITUTE (ARI)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from February 25 to March 4 1986,

Recalling Resolution CM/Res.992 (XLII) adopted by the Council of Ministers and Res.5 AMSA IV adopted by the African Ministers of Social Affairs in March, 1985, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the Establishment of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an African Rehabilitation Institute for Disabled Persons in Africa as contained in Document CM/1350 (XLIII),

Having further examined the decisions and recommendations of the **Ad Hoc** Ministerial Committee of Ten on Disabled Persons:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report of the OAU Secretary-General on the activities carried out by the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee of Ten and General Secretariat on the establishment of ARI;
2. **TAKES NOTE** also of the report of the first meeting of the ARI Governing Board in Harare 2 – 5 December, 1985;
3. **REQUESTS** the OAU Secretary-General in consultation with the ILO Director-General and the host Governments of Congo, Egypt and Zimbabwe to initiate action aimed at finalizing the modalities for launching the ARI Coordinating Unit at Harare, Brazzaville and Cairo in the first quarter of 1986;

- 4. FURTHER REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to appoint the interim Executive Director of the Coordinating Unit along with the interim Directors of the Regional Branches;**
- 5. CALLS UPON the OAU Secretary-General to make available to Member States as soon as possible the ARI Agreement for ratification;**
- 6. FURTHER CALLS UPON the Secretary-General of the OAU in collaboration with the ILO Director-General to conduct further fundraising campaigns for ARI in and outside Africa;**
- 7. REQUESTS UNDP to react to OAU's request for financial assistance for the establishment of ARI, its programmes and activities;**
- 8. APPEALS to OAU Member States to make voluntary contributions to the ARI fund;**
- 9. INVITES the East and West African regions to name countries, which shall host their respective Regional Branches.**

**RESOLUTION ON THE REVISION OF THE AFRICAN CONVENTION ON
THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Revision of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, as contained in document CM/1349 (XLIII),

Having examined the report of the Committee of Experts and the draft proposed amendments to the Convention in Document CM/1349 (XLIII), add. III,

Conscious of the importance of the preservation of African natural resources as an irreplaceable part of the African heritage,

Aware of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from scientific, aesthetic, economic, educational, cultural and recreational points of view,

Gravely concerned with the danger of extinction which threatens some of these irreplaceable resources:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the Experts' report and the amendments formulated by some Member States;
2. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to revise the text of the convention in the light of the amendments submitted by Member States and to ensure the contribution of a great number of Member States to the amendment of the Convention;

3. **THANKS** the Experts and the International Organizations and in particular IUCN, and all those who helped in drafting the amendments to the Convention.

CM/Res.1031 (XLIII)

RESOLUTION ON INFORMATICS IN DEVELOPMENT

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Considering that the third industrial revolution centres mainly around informatics, a feature of society,

Anxious that Africa should participate in this scientific and technological progress which is the third industrial revolution,

Considering that an effective and generalized use of informatics will help in the implementation of the priority programme for the economic recovery of Africa:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report presented by Cote d'Ivoire and proposals for the formulation of an African Informatics Plan;
2. **REQUESTS** the General Secretariat of the OAU in co-operation with the Executive Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, in the context of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Science, Technology and Development to draw up, if necessary, with the help of competent external bodies, an African Informatics Plan for submission to the Council of Ministers;
3. **INVITES** the Inter-Governmental Committee on Science, Technology and Development and the Permanent Steering Committee to take the necessary steps for the results of the work proposed in the preceding paragraph to be

submitted at the latest to the 45th Session of the Council of Ministers for adoption.

**RESOLUTION ON THE UTILIZATION OF THE MARINE RESOURCES OF
AFRICA'S EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Aware of the ratification by some African Member States of the Third Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted in Montego Bay, Jamaica on 10 December 1982,

Having considered the document prepared by the Secretariat on the utilization of the Marine Resources of Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone; Document CM/1355 (XLIII),

Conscious of the important and urgent need for maximum utilization of the marine resources of Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone, which requires integrated development:

1. EXPRESSES its appreciation for the initiative taken by the OAU Secretariat as reflected in Document CM/1355 (XLIII) on the utilization of the marine resources of Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone;
2. REQUESTS the OAU Secretariat to co-operate closely with all competent institutions in the field of exploration, exploitation and utilization of marine resources of Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone with a view to undertaking joint efforts and avoiding duplication;
3. MANDATES the OAU Secretariat to engage the services of an African Expert/Consultant to prepare urgently, an exhaustive study on the issues raised in the Secretariat's document taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States during the debate on the Item;

- 4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to present the report of the study to the Forty-fourth Session of the Council of Ministers;**
- 5. URGES all Member States who have not yet done so to ratify the Third UN Convention on the Law of the Sea so as to speed up its entry into force.**

**RESOLUTION ON THE PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING APPLICATIONS
FOR OBSERVER STATUS**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Conscious of the importance that the Organization attaches to the granting of Observer Status,

Deploring the inadequate manner in which the Secretariat has been processing and presenting applications for Observer Status with the OAU:

1. REQUESTS the Secretariat to improve the processing and presentation of such applications, and in particular to submit:
 - (i) an analysis of the elements of each application, certifying that it conforms to the Organization's established criteria for the granting of Observer States;
 - (ii) a legal opinion containing an overall evaluation of each case;
2. REQUESTS associations applying for Observer Status to provide to the Secretariat all relevant documents in sufficient numbers in all the working languages of the OAU.

**RESOLUTION FOR GRANTING OAU SPECIALIZED AGENCY STATUS TO
THE AFRICAN BUREAU FOR EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE (BASE)**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in it's Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March, 1986.

Considering the application submitted by the African Bureau for Educational Sciences to become a Specialized Agency of the OAU,

Considering that this organization is composed of OAU Member States,

Considering that the African Bureau for Educational Sciences is a proven and competent organization which gives full satisfaction to its Member States,

Considering that it is in the interest of the OAU to support regional and sub-regional institutions in charge of training and research in the field of Educational Sciences and to make full use of their skills:

1. **WELCOMES** the initiative taken by the authorities of the African Bureau for Educational Sciences to obtain the status of an OAU Specialized Agency Status;
2. **ENCOURAGES** and **URGES** Member States to make full use of the resources provided by the African Bureau for Educational Sciences, in all matters pertaining to training and research;
3. **DECIDES** to confer on BASE the status of an OAU Specialized Agency and **AUTHORIZES** the Secretary-General to conclude the necessary accord, in keeping with current practice.

RESOLUTION ON THE APPLICATION OF AFRICAN JURISTS
ASSOCIATION FOR OBSERVER STATUS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having considered the application of the African Jurists Association (AJA) for Observer Status,

Conscious of the beneficial role that the Association can play with regard to the promotion and the protection of Human Rights and other legal issues in Africa,

Having satisfied itself that the African Jurists Association has fulfilled the legal criteria for the granting of Observer Status as established by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

APPROVES the said request of the Association and grants it Observer Status with the Organization of African Unity.

**RESOLUTION ON THE APPLICATION OF AFRICA CO-OPERATIVE
SAVINGS AND CREDIT ASSOCIATION (ACOSCA) FOR OBSERVER STATUS**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having considered the application of the Africa Co-operative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) for Observer Status with the OAU,

Conscious of the important role that the Africa Co-operative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) can play in the economic recovery and development of Africa,

Having satisfied itself that the Africa Co-operative Savings and Credit Association has fulfilled the legal criteria for the granting of Observer Status, as established by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

APPROVES the said application of the Association and grants it Observer Status with the Organization of African Unity.

RESOLUTION TO PAY TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR CHEIKH ANTA DIOP

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Forty-third Ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 4 March 1986,

Having learnt with great emotion and deep sorrow the death of Professor Cheikh Anta Diop, which is a cruel loss for Africa and the entire world,

Aware of the distinguished role that Professor Cheikh Anta Diop has always played in the assertion of the cultural identity and dignity of the black peoples as well as the historical, political and cultural renaissance of Africa,

Acknowledging with gratitude his contribution to the enrichment of the universal scientific heritage,

Convinced of the need to immortalize this worthy son of Africa for his invaluable contribution to enhance the prestige of Africa in the world,

1. **PRESENTS** its heart felt condolences to the people, Head of State and Government of Senegal, as well as to the family of Professor Cheikh Anta Diop for the loss of one of the most ardent defenders of the dignity of the peoples of Africa,
2. **PAYS** glowing tribute to Professor Cheikh Anta Diop for the invaluable services he has rendered to mankind particularly in the fields of Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Linguistics, Law and Anthropology,
3. **PAYS** solemn tribute and **EXPRESSES** the profound gratitude of Africa to this exceptional man who devoted his whole life and genius to the glorious

struggle for the enrichment of the heritage of mankind and for the advent of the universal civilization.