



CM/Res.298 (XXI)
To
CM/Res.316 (XXI) &
CM/ST.9 – 12 (XXI)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Twenty-First Ordinary Session
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
17 – 24 May, 1973

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having considered the chapter of the report of the Administrative Secretary General on the situation in Zimbabwe (CM/502 part II) and taking into account the information on the latest development of the situation and the views expressed by the representatives of the liberation movements of Zimbabwe,

Noting with satisfaction the acceleration of the armed struggle and the growing and active involvement of the rural masses of Zimbabwe in this struggle,

Deploing the failure of the Government of Great Britain, as administering power, to take effective measures to put an end to the illegal regime of Smith and condemning the recent perfidious manoeuvres of this regime to reverse the massive rejection of the Anglo smith settlement proposals,

Noting with concern that the mandatory sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council against Rhodesia are persistently being violated by a number of States, including UN Member States, in particular by the Government of the United States of America,

Noting with satisfaction the recent moves for the closing of the ranks of the liberation forces in Zimbabwe which resulted in the agreement concluded between ZAPU and ZANU in Lusaka in March 1973,

Recalling the Programme of Action relating to the question of Zimbabwe adopted at the Oslo International Conference in support of the victims of colonialism and apartheid,

Further recalling its previous resolutions and decision on the question of Zimbabwe,

1. REAFFIRMS its total and unconditional support for and solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle for national independence on the basis of majority rule;
2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the Government of Great Britain, the administering power, for its continued refusal to bring to an end the illegal minority regime;
3. CONDEMNS the imposition of apartheid measures in Zimbabwe by the illegal minority Smith regime and its manoeuvres to reverse the massive rejection by the people of Zimbabwe of the Anglo Rhodesian settlement proposals;
4. CALLS UPON all those States and in particular the USA to put an immediate end to their flagrant violations of the UN Security Council resolutions on economic sanctions against Rhodesia in accordance with their obligations under Art. 25 of the UN Charter;
5. FURTHER CALLS UPON the Security Council to effectively intensify and enforce sanctions against rebel Rhodesia by including all measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and by the imposition of a blockade against South Africa and Portugal for their deliberate violations of these sanctions and their massive military and financial support to the illegal rebel regime of Rhodesia;
6. NOTES with satisfaction the Lusaka Agreement between ZANU and ZAPU on the Strategy for the Liberation of Zimbabwe;
7. APPEALS to all States to further increase their material, financial and moral support to the National Liberation Movement of Zimbabwe either directly or through the OAU;

8. PLEDGES continued support for and solidarity with all the front line States, particularly Zambia, which are subjected to constant economic and military provocations from the minority racist regimes of Southern Africa;
9. CALLS UPON all Member States to encourage the dissemination of accurate and authentic information on the development of the struggle in Zimbabwe and take the appropriate political and diplomatic action with a view to totally isolating the rebel regime of Smith.

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having considered the chapter of the Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the situation in South Africa (CM/502/Part V) and taking into account the views expressed by the liberation movements of South Africa,

Seriously concerned by the repressive measures of the South African minority racist regime against the African people in this territory,

Gravely concerned by the massive military buildup of South Africa which constitutes a threat to peace and security in Africa,

Seriously concerned by South Africa's increasing intervention in support of the other colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa,

Condemning the continued economic, financial and military assistance granted to the racist regime of South Africa by certain NATO Powers,

Noting with satisfaction the development of political activities specially the recent wave of strikes and popular resistance, in spite of the extremely difficult conditions,

Recalling the programme of action relating to the question of apartheid in South Africa adopted by the Oslo international conference in support of the victims of colonialism and apartheid, held from 9 – 14 April 1972,

1. REAFFIRMS its total and unconditional support to the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for national liberation;
2. WELCOMES the militancy and dynamism of the people of South Africa as an indication of a favourable revolutionary situation;
3. PLEDGES the increase its financial and material assistance to the National Liberation Movement of South Africa taking into account the imperative needs of the struggle;
4. CONDEMNS and rejects the policy of Bantustans aimed at the balkanization of the territory and isolation of the liberation movement;
5. FURTHER CONDEMNS the continued economic, financial and military assistance granted to South Africa by certain NATO Powers especially FRANCE, BRITAIN and the USA, which has enabled the Pretoria regime to maintain and even expand its apartheid policy;
6. REJECTS the contention of the vested interests that economic, financial and cultural links with South Africa will lead to a change of the apartheid regime;
7. CALLS on all States particularly the major Western Powers and Japan to discontinue all scientific collaboration with South Africa, especially in the armament and nuclear fields and refrain from granting patents and licenses to South Africa;
8. CALLS on the United Nations to adopt a programme for international economic and other mandatory sanctions to counteract the growing aggressive role of South Africa;

9. CALLS on the liberation forces of South Africa to close their ranks and form a united action front against their common enemy;
10. SUPPORTS the initiative of the UN to organize in Geneva from 15 – 17 June 1973, an International Conference of Trade Unions against apartheid and calls on all States and non-governmental organizations, including the All African Trade Union Unity to support and attend this Conference;
11. COMMENDS the action of the governments and organizations, including youth and sports organizations, which have refused to participate in sports activities with apartheid South Africa and requests them to further intensify their action in this respect.

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having considered the chapter of the Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the situation in Namibia (CM/502 Part IV) and taking into consideration the views expressed by the representatives of SWAPO,

Having taken note of the reports of the UN Secretary General to the Security Council in April 1973 as well as the statement of the Chairman of the UN Council for Namibia,

Gravely concerned by the repressive measures and arbitrary arrests enforced by the racist South African authorities against the Namibian people,

Seriously concerned by the continued bantustanization of the territory as part of the designs of the Pretoria regime against the unity and national entity of the Namibian people,

Noting that these measures have been carried out by the South African racist regime while contacts between that regime and the UN Secretary General have been going on,

Expressing its satisfaction at the growing militancy among the masses and the positive development of the armed struggle in this territory,

Recalling the programme of action relating to the question of Namibia adopted by the Oslo International Conference held from 9 – 14 April 1973 in support of the victims of colonialism and apartheid,

1. REAFFIRMS its full and unconditional support to Namibian people in their legitimate struggle for national independence,
2. CONDEMNS the South African racist authorities for their enforcement of the racist policy of Bantustans which is designed to destroy the unity and territorial integrity of the Namibian people;
3. NOTES with satisfaction the positive development of the armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO;
4. CALLS UPON the UN Security Council to terminate the contacts of the UN Secretary General with the South African racist authorities as such exercise has proved ultimately to be detrimental to the interests of the people of Namibia and prejudicial to an early attainment of independence by this territory;
5. SUPPORTS the efforts of the UN Council of Namibia to implement the mandate entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly;
6. CALLS UPON the Security Council to take appropriate measures under chapter 7 of the UN Charter to force South Africa into terminating its illegal occupation of Namibia;
7. COMMENDS the efforts of OAU Member States to isolate the South African regime and calls upon them to further intensify their action in this respect;
8. CALLS UPON the international community to increase its political, moral, financial, material and other forms of support to the people of Namibia under the leadership of Namibia in order to enable them to carry out an effective armed struggle so as to expedite the attainment of independence of Namibia.

RESOLUTION ON THE SAHARA UNDER SPANISH DOMINATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having noted the Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the question of the Sahara under Spanish domination (CM/502 Part III) and referring to resolution CM/272 (XIX) unanimously adopted by the Rabat Summit,

Reaffirming the determination of Member States to achieve the total liberation of the African continent in the shortest possible time,

Having directed its special attention to the evolution of the situation in the Sahara still under Spanish domination,

Demonstrating its concern regarding the attitude and intentions of the Spanish Government in respect of the decolonization of the Sahara under Spanish domination,

1. DENOUNCES the dilatory manoeuvres of the Spanish Government by which it seeks to avoid the obligations incumbent upon it and the relevant decisions of international bodies in order to prolong a situation fraught with risks of tension to the region;
2. EXPRESSES its complete solidarity with the people of the Sahara under Spanish administration;
3. CALLS ONCE AGAIN UPON Spain to create the climate of political freedom necessary for genuine expression of the will of the people;

4. REAFFIRMS its determination to take steps energetically within the United Nations Organization so that the latter may shoulder its responsibilities which are clearly set forth in several relevant resolutions supported by the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries;
5. REQUESTS bordering States directly concerned to continue their consultations and to concert and intensify their action to implement Resolution No. 2983 (XXVII) of the United Nations General Assembly and especially the provisions concerning the speedy holding of a referendum with a view to enabling the indigenous people to freely express their will, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, under the responsibility and with the guarantees of the international organizations;
6. URGES the United Nations Organization to assume without delay its responsibilities with regard to this problem, by ensuring the rapid application of the procedure laid down in the relevant resolutions for the total decolonization of this region.

RESOLUTION ON THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having considered the relevant parts of the Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the situation in the Territories under British domination (CM/502 (Part II)),

Taking into account the views expressed by the representatives of the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP), the National Liberation Movement of the Territory,

Concerned at the perpetuation of British colonialism in the territory in contravention of UN resolutions and against the legitimate aspirations of the people of the Islands,

Noting with satisfaction the intensified political struggle being waged by the liberation movements of the territory for the elimination of colonial domination,

1. REAFFIRMS the inalienable right of the people of Seychelles to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
2. FURTHER REAFFIRMS its full support for and solidarity with the people of the Seychelles Islands, led by the SPUP (Seychelles People's United Party) in their struggle for self determination and independence;
3. CONDEMNS the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering power, for its persistent refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions calling for the termination of its colonial presence in the islands;

4. APPEALS to all States to provide the people of the Island, led by the Liberation Movement of the territory, maximum moral, political, diplomatic and material assistance so as to enable them to successfully wage the struggle for freedom and independence.

RESOLUTION ON TERRITORIES UNDER FRENCH DOMINATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having noted the chapter of the Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the situation in the Territories under French domination (CM/502 (Part III)),

Taking into account the views expressed by the national liberation movements of the Comoro Islands and the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti),

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the French colonial presence in these territories in contravention of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of these territories,

Condemning the violent repressive measures perpetrated by the French colonial authorities against the people of the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti),

Hailing the results of the General Elections which were held in the Comoro Islands in December 1972 which indicated a clear expression by the people of the territory for complete freedom and independence,

1. REAFFIRMS its unflinching support for and solidarity with the people of the Comoro Islands and the so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), led by their National Liberation Movements, for self determination and independence;
2. DEPLORES the continued colonization of these territories and calls upon the Government of France, the administering power, to take immediate measures to bring to an end its colonial presence in these territories in accordance with UN General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV);

3. CALLS UPON the Government of France to implement paragraph 2 above in its current negotiations in Paris with the representatives of the Comoro Islands and requests the Administrative Secretary General to follow closely the developments in this regard;
4. APPEALS to all States to intensify their moral, diplomatic, political and material assistance to the liberation movements of these territories to enable them to pursue their struggle for complete freedom and independence;
5. INVITES the African Group of the United Nations to take the necessary steps for the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION ON THE OSLO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
IN SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Aware of the importance of mobilizing international support for the liberation struggle in Africa,

Conscious of the significance of co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU in the struggle against colonialism and apartheid,

1. HAILS the successful convening of the International Conference of Experts in support of victims of colonialism and apartheid held in Oslo from 9 – 14 April 1973, in which the representatives of the Liberation movements participated on equal footing with OAU and UN Member States;
2. ENDORSES the recommendations of the conference which constitutes an important contribution in the struggle for the liberation of the Territories under colonial and racist domination in Southern Africa;
3. INVITES all States to implement the Oslo Programme of action;
4. EXPRESSES its profound appreciation and gratitude to the Governments of the Scandinavian countries and in particular to the Government of Norway for hosting the conference and creating the necessary conditions conducive to the successful outcome of its deliberations;

5. DECIDES to keep the Oslo recommendations under constant review and requests the African Group at the United Nations to co-operate fully with the other participants of the conference in the Adoption by the General Assembly of these recommendations and their subsequent implementations.

RESOLUTION ON THE FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having heard the statement made by the representatives of Algeria on the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in accordance with its resolution CM/Res.290 (XX),

Faithful to the Charter of the OAU and to the principles of non-alignment,

Aware of the need for Member States to develop their action in favour of the national independence and liberation of territories still colonized,

Considering that non-alignment offers an adequate setting for the effective mobilization of the countries of the Third World and for the concrete affirmation of their on behalf of the African cause,

Recalling likewise the decision of the Georgetown Foreign Ministers' meeting designating Algiers as the venue for the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries,

1. WELCOMES the concerted planning between OAU Member States with a view to defining a common stand as regards African problems and problems concerning the Third World,

2. INVITES Member States to participate at the highest level in the Fourth Summit Conference to be held in Algeria from 5 – 8 September 1973 and to take steps to ensure its complete success.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED
NATIONS AND THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Considering the important part played by intellectual property – the principal elements of which are literary and artistic works, inventions and trademarks – in the cultural and economic development of countries throughout the world,

Taking account of the fact that international co-operation in this field is based essentially on the Conventions administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO),

Noting that WIPO, although an inter-governmental organization of universal scope, is not a member of the United Nations system,

Considering further that , by becoming a part of the said system, pursuant to Articles 57 and 63 of the United Nations Charter, WIPO could strengthen considerably its activities on behalf of developing countries, and of African countries in particular,

Noting also that the question of the relations between WIPO and the United Nations is on the agenda of the 55th session of ECOSOC, which will be held in Geneva in July 1973,

1. INVITES Member States of the OAU within the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, and those within the Co-ordination Committee and the Geneva Assembly of WIPO, to endorse and approve the conclusion of an agreement between the United Nations and WIPO

making the latter a Specialized Agency under Article 57 and 63 of the United Nations Charter;

2. EXPRESSES THE WISH that in view of the urgent nature of the matter, negotiations on the terms of the said Agreement may come to fruition in the course of the July 1973 session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and that the General Assemblies of the United Nations and WIPO may approve the agreement at their 1973 sessions.

RESOLUTION ON THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE
ON HUMANITARIAN LAW

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Considering the importance of the present moves aimed at adopting the 1949 Conventions on Humanitarian Law to today world's realities,

Aware of the necessity for Africa to make her contribution to that important field of Humanitarian Law,

Considering the convening of Geneva at the beginning of 1974 of a Diplomatic Conference with a view to adopting the final modifications to be made to the said Conventions,

Considering that the modifications to be made to the said Conventions interest in major part of Liberation movements,

1. INVITES all the Member States who have adhered to the 1949 Conventions on Humanitarian Law to participate in the said Diplomatic conference at the highest possible level.
2. REQUESTS the Secretary General of the OAU to organize a seminar for the liberation movements to enable them to harmonies their views and make concrete proposals on that important question.

3. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary General to take all necessary measures in order to secure the effective participation of the Liberation Movements recognized by the OAU in the said Diplomatic Conference.

RESOLUTION
ESTABLISHMENT OF OAU POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having considered the Progress Report on the establishment of an OAU Postal Administration presented by the Administrative Secretary General,

Recalling its resolution CM/Res.281 (XIX), in particular operative paragraph (3), adopted by the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers,

1. URGES all Member States to co-operate with the Administrative Secretary General specially by forwarding before February 1974 the required information contained in Document CM/518 (XXI) to enable him to establish an OAU Postal Administration in accordance with resolution CM/Res.281 (XIX);
2. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to present a detailed report on the matter to the Twenty Third Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION
PAN AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having considered the report of the Administrative Secretary General on the Meeting on the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network which took place in Addis Ababa from 30 October to 10 November 1972,

Recalling its resolution on Telecommunications CM/Res.224 (XV) adopted at its Fifteenth Ordinary Session,

Noting with appreciation the studies completed under the auspices of the ITU and the UNDP,

Gratified at the Co-operation prevailing among the OAU, the ECA and the ITU in accelerating the progress for the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network,

Noting resolution No.2 of the Establishment of an Investment Fund adopted by the Meeting on the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network,

Conscious of the need for preserving the basic concept of an integrated Pan African Telecommunications Network for promoting the economic and social co-operation among the African States,

1. DECIDES it endorse the establishment of an Investment Fund as contained in Resolution No.2 of the Meeting on the Implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network;
2. CALLS UPON the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of the ECA, the Secretary General of the ITU and the President of the ADB to continue to co-operate and to undertake the necessary measures and consultations to establish, organize and administer the Fund;
3. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to draw the attention of the ITU to the importance which Member States of the OAU attach on the importance to the inter connection of telecommunications networks to existing or in the process of being realized in African countries to the Pan African Telecommunications Network;
4. URGES all Member States of the OAU to give high priority for the realization of the Pan African Telecommunications Network;
5. CALLS UPON THE Administrative Secretary General to maintain close and active co-operation with all the parties concerned and submit periodical reports to the council of Ministers on the Progress of the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network.

RESOLUTION ON THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN
TRADE PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Convinced of the need to promote trade among African countries,

Aware of the inadequacy of information on trade opportunities among African Countries;

Noting the progress report on the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (DOC/CM/523),

Recalling

- (a) ECA resolution No.222 (X) on the establishment of an African Regional Trade Promotion Centre,
- (b) the recommendations of the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings of experts on Trade and Development to establish such an Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations, (AATPO),
- (c) Resolution No.247 (XI) of the 2nd ECA Conference of Ministers relating to the establishment in 1973 of African Trade Promotion Organization,

Recalling further that the intra-African trade symposium held in conjunction with the First All-Africa Trade Fair established a Preparatory Committee to draw up a constitution for the proposed Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations,

1. SUPPORTS the principle of establishing the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations;

2. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of OAU and the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue in their efforts to establish an Association of African Trade Promotion Organization and, with that end in view, urges interested organizations of Member States to adopt and sign the Constitution of the Association as proposed during the present Session of the Council of Ministers;
3. INVITES the Administrative Secretary General of OAU to report to the Council at its Twenty Second Session.

RESOLUTION
AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Recalling resolution No.A of July 21, 1964 of the first Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Cairo on 21 July 1964 on African Trade Union Unity and all the other relevant resolution of OAU and the conference of African Labour Ministers,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the Administrative Secretary General of OAU on the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), CM/514,

EXPRESSES ITS GRATIFICATION at the establishment of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU);

EXPRESSES ITS SATISFACTION to the African Governments and to the General Secretariat of OAU for the assistance extended to the African Trade Union Organizations on the occasion of the setting up of OATUU;

CONGRATULATES the African trade union organizations and their devotion to the cause of Africa and on the efforts exerted by the unification of the African trade union movement;

INVITES the Administrative Secretary General of OAU to provide full co-operation to the efforts of the OATUU with a view to bring within its fold All African Trade Union Organizations.

FURTHER INVITES the African trade union organizations which have not already done so to disaffiliate themselves from all international trade union movements to realize national trade union unity and to join the ranks of OATUU in order to make this organization a united independent and Pan African Trade Union Movement;

EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Government of Ghana and

CONGRATULATES it for kindly agreeing to provide a headquarters for OATUU,

APPEALS to the governments of Member States to help the African trade union organizations in their efforts to procure financial resources that will be adequate to ensure their effective independence.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND CONFERENCE
OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Having studied the report on the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CM/510),

Fully aware of the importance for African countries to harmonies their industrial development and plan and execute joint industrial ventures,

Recalling the Addis Ababa Declaration on industrialization in Africa in the seventies adopted by the First conference of African Ministers of Industry in May 1971,

Recalling further resolution CM/Res.276 (XIX) concerning preparatory work for the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

1. TAKES NOTE of the steps taken by the General Secretariat, since the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers at Rabat, in co-operation with the Executive Secretariat of the ECA and the Executive Secretariat of the UNIDO towards convening the Second conference of African Ministers of Industry;
2. CALLS on all member States of the OAU to participate actively at the ministerial level in the forthcoming Second conference of African Ministers of Industry which should be held shortly, and to review progress in the continent towards achieving targets, set by the United Nations development decade in the field of industrialization;

3. REAFFIRMS resolution CM/Res.276 (XI) in particular operative paragraph 3, outlining general guidelines for the Conference and invites the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to give high priority to the consideration of that paragraph;
4. CALLS UPON the Second Conference which will take place in Cairo from the 5th to 9th November 1973 to elaborate a common African stand for the Second General Conference of UNIDO;
5. INVITES the Conference to initiate policies and action to plan and establish joint African industrial ventures, on the regional or sub-regional level;
6. THANKS the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for its generous offer to host the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry and for the facilities they agreed to offer in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement signed between them and the three sponsoring Organizations (OAU, ECA, UNIDO).

RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL CONTAINER TRAFFIC

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Taking note of the report of the Administrative Secretary General of OAU on International Container Traffic, document CM/519,

Noting that the African countries and in particular those who are land locked are still concerned about the effects of combined haulage of goods,

Recalling resolution E/CONF.59/39/Add.3 adopted by the UN/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic, with particular reference to paragraph 9 (a),

Recalling further, the recommendations of the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems that took place in Abidjan (9 – 13 May 1973), especially those related to Maritime Transport,

1. CALLS on the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA and the Secretary General of UNCTAD after having prepared the necessary basic documents to convene a conference of African Experts in the sphere of Maritime Transport and Container Traffic in particular to study the economic and social effects of this mode of transport on the development of Africa.

RESOLUTION ON THE RECRUITMENT OF AFRICAN CONSULTANTS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Aware of the increasing role and responsibilities of the OAU in the Economic, Social, Transport and Telecommunications fields,

Noting the endeavours of the OAU General Secretariat to fulfil its responsibilities in the above mentioned fields,

1. AUTHORIZES the Administrative Secretary General to recruit African Consultants to enable him to carry out his tasks successfully in the Economic, Social, Transport and Telecommunications fields and request him before engaging in any expenditure to consult with the Advisory committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters;
2. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to avoid duplication in the undertaking of studies already carried out by other International or Regional Organizations in commissioning African Consultants.

RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ROAD LINKS IN AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Taking note of the report of the Administrative Secretary General on international road links in Africa,

Considering the importance of implementing these road projects for the economic and social development of the African countries and for the strengthening of their co-operation in all spheres,

Considering the recommendations of the African Ministerial Conferences on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems held in Abidjan from 9 to 13 May 1973 regarding road transport in general and trans African highway projects in particular,

Desirous of increasing African co-operation, particularly in the vital sphere of transport and communications,

1. INVITES the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of ECA, bearing in mind the co-operation agreement binding the two organizations to undertake all measures needed to ensure OAU's inclusion in the Trans African Highway Bureau;
2. HAILS the substantial progress already achieved in the implementation of the Trans-Sahara Highway (The road of Africa Unity). Thanks to the efforts of the countries concerned;

3. EXPRESSES satisfaction of the historic meeting of Algolia (Algeria) between the Heads of State of Algeria, Niger, Mali and Mauritania on the occasion of the commissioning of the Angola-Insala trunk which marks an important step forward in inter African co-operation;
4. DEPLORES the negative attitude adopted to date by the IBRD regarding the financing of such Regional Project whose importance is unanimously acknowledged;
5. URGENTLY appeals to this institution to rapidly revise its position or attitude and make its contribution towards the realization of this African undertaking;
6. CALLS UPON the Member States through which the major international road links in Africa pass to co-operate closely with the Administrative Secretary General of OAU in carrying out studies and work on these major projects;
7. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of OAU to keep the Council of Ministers and the governments of Member States regularly informed of progress on the various international road links;
8. CONSEQUENTLY INVITES the African countries involved in the various road projects to mobilize all their human and material resources for the execution of these projects.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF DROUGHT IN WEST AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa from 17 – 24 May 1973,

Noting with deepest concern the persistent food production shortages in the Sudano-Saharan countries of Africa as a result of the drought which has prevailed there for several years,

Noting with the same anxiety the present difficult food situation, owing to the fact that food reserves are at their lowest level for 20 years and that meeting the needs of millions of persons is dependent on the capricious atmospheric conditions that occur each year,

URGENTLY APPEALS to the Governing Council of UNDP and to its Director of Programmes, to the specialized agencies and, more particularly, to IBRD, IMF, ECA, FAO, UNESCO, WHO IAEA, UNCTAD, UNICEF, (FISE), the ILO, the World Food Programme and the Co-ordinator of Relief Operations, in cases of catastrophe, to give all possible assistance, within the framework of their respective programmes and in liaison with the Co-ordinator of Relief Operations, to the governments of countries in this region, to enable them meet their middle term and long term requirements;

STRESSES that the urgent measures called for immediately include the supply of vaccines, means of transport for the conveyance of food supplies, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and hydraulic equipment;

URGES once more that all Member States should give adequate support to the OAU programme to establish regional food reserves in Africa, which would help to provide an insurance against situations of this kind.

APPEALS to member States of the United Nations and to international organizations to assist in rapid application of the urgent measures advocated by the Director of FAO;

APPRECIATES with satisfaction the appeal in this regard to governments of Member States by the current Chairman H.M. Hassan II King of Morocco.

NOTES with satisfaction the assistance already given by these States and international organizations, as well as the shipments of foodstuffs sent by the governments of OAU member States.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty First Ordinary Session

Addis Ababa – May 1973

SOLEMN DECLARATION ON GENERAL POLICY

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We, the Heads of State and Government of the independent African countries, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 25 May 1973, on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, have solemnly decided to make the following Declaration:

Ten years ago, on May 25 1963, the Organization of African Unity was founded in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, hope and fervour. In establishing this Organization at the level of our Continent, we, the Heads of State and Government of the independent African countries were expressing our unshakable faith and our determination to pool our resources and energies for the progress of the African peoples, in order to promote their well being in a free, united and peaceful Africa.

To take account of the basic aspirations of our peoples and in conformity with the purposes and principles defined in our Organization's Charter, we have taken a solemn pledge to promote unity and solidarity among our States, to co-ordinate our efforts and to intensify our co-operation with a view to ensuring a better life for our peoples.

We have likewise pledged ourselves to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of our States and to settle our dispute by peaceful means in order to promote the advent of an era of peace and harmony between our States – a sine qua non of any progress.

In order to safeguard the dignity of man, we have proclaimed our total dedication to the emancipation of those parts of our Continent still subject to foreign occupation and exploitation. To this end, we have affirmed our determination to eradicate all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination from Africa.

We have re-affirmed our faith in the principles of the charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and have decided to foster international co-operation by co-ordinating our action with that of the United Nations.

In order to help reduce the tension between blocs, we have subscribed to the policy of non-alignment and, to give meaning to this commitment, we have expressed our deep desire to see Africa rid itself of all foreign military bases and stand aloof from any military alliances and from the armaments race.

For ten years we have worked with patience and perseverance to achieve these objectives which, we are convinced, are indispensable for the establishment of a better world order based on justice, equality and human dignity.

In Africa we have faced major contradictions resulting from the aftermath of the colonial period, neo-colonialist manoeuvres and the obstacles which imperialism strives to raise between our States.

Nevertheless, guided by the supreme interests of our peoples, we have succeeded in solving in a genuine African spirit the divergences resulting from Africa's historical circumstances, and we pledge ourselves to maintain the same spirit in solving any other disputes which may arise between our States. In the face of imperialist manoeuvres aimed at undermining our unity, we pledge ourselves to remain united.

We have worked to promote and concord between our States, and this has helped to consolidate our Organizations.

We have, more than once, given concrete expression to the solidarity among our States by coming collectively to the aid of those of us who have been victims of the subversive manoeuvres of colonialism and new-colonialism. We have also demonstrated our support in concrete form for those of our States which have suffered natural disasters.

Because of our deep concern about the alarming situation prevailing in the Middle East – a situation which constitutes a serious threat to the independence, security and unity of the African continent – we have, in conformity with Security Council Resolution No.242, supported the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other Arab countries occupied by Israel in their legitimate struggle to recover all their territories.

To that end we have set up a Committee consisting of ten Heads of State in order to help find a solution to the problem and thus helping to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Peoples. In conformity with the responsibilities stemming from the basic principles of the Organization of African Unity and from those of the United Nations, we shall continue with the same concern for peace and in the same spirit of equity and efficacy, to support effectively the Arab Republic of Egypt and the other Arab countries until the total liberation of their territories which have been occupied as a result of the Israeli aggression of June 1967.

On the international scene, the active participation of a large number of Member States of our Organization in the Conferences of the Non-aligned Countries has helped to strengthen the anti-imperialist front and to consolidate the progressive forces of the world, thus contributing to the advent of an era of international détente.

At the United Nations, thanks to the co-ordination and concertation of our Member States, we have been able to adopt a common stand on various political and diplomatic issues. In this respect, the African Group has exercised considerable influence over decisions on important problems affecting peace, security, progress and self-determination in the world.

With regard to the problems of decolonization, we have since the creation of our Organization, devoted very special attention to the liberation of the whole of Africa. Ten years later, at a time when we are entering a new decade, we must perforce realize that African countries have been subjected throughout the past years – and, indeed, are still being subjected – to the vilest form of colonialism and the most infamous oppression. On

this historic occasion, we solemnly reaffirm our unconditional and unequivocal pledge to continue the struggle against colonial and racial domination of the continent, which is still the greatest challenge to African unity.

This policy was adopted in 1963 in response to the legitimate and profound aspirations of our peoples, and should be viewed less as a circumstantial or sentimental community of interests than as an awareness of the common destiny of all peoples of the African continent. Indeed, the successes scored in the armed struggle being waged by the peoples of territories still under colonial and racial domination constitute one of the most important factors in consolidating the independence of African States. Likewise, the victories won by those States, in addition to strengthening their independence, will reinforce and guarantee the pursuit of the liberation struggle.

During the decade that has elapsed, we have noted with satisfaction the accession of some countries to independence. In the countries still under colonial and racist domination and oppression such as Angola, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia, Rhodesia, the Comoro Islands, the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti) the so-called Spanish Sahara, the Seychelles Islands and the Islands of Sao Tome and Principe, the enemy has been driven by forces of arms to abandon vast areas where a new, dignified way of life is now being organized.

We express our deep satisfaction at the establishment in these vast liberated areas of new political, socio-economic and administrative structures which, as a result of military successes, testify to the sovereignty exercised by the movements which are leading the struggle in those countries.

Both within the international organizations and at the level of world public opinion, the justice of the cause of national liberation and the successes won have prevailed over the obstinacy and defiance of the colonial Powers. This has been demonstrated by the affirmation of the legitimacy of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation

movements and by the recognition of those movements as authentic representatives of their struggling peoples.

Nevertheless, as the armed combat progresses, it has become increasingly notorious that only the massive aid given by the allies of colonialism and racism – especially certain NATO countries – is enabling the colonialist and racist regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia to continue their odious domination. This multiform assistance is now the main obstacle on the path to independence.

Despite this massive aid, the colonialist and racist regimes are powerless to dam the swelling torrent of the struggle for national liberation, and are obliged to resort to manoeuvres and attempts to divide the dominated peoples, of which the creation of Bantustans and the “Africanization” of the war are the most outstanding examples.

These regimes, in their panic, resort to acts of genocide, mass bombing of the liberated areas, the use of dangerous chemicals and defoliants, the internment of thousands of people in concentration camps, political assassinations and premeditated aggression, both military and economic, against African countries bordering on the territories engaged in fighting.

At the level of the international organizations, and especially at the United Nations, it is the activities of those very countries which are implicated in exploiting the wealth of the oppressed countries, which are responsible for the inability of the United Nations to have its resolutions and decisions implemented.

Yet despite so much hostility towards our peoples we remain confident of ultimate victory in the struggle. Faithful to our principles, we adopted the Lusaka Manifesto in which we clearly set forth our aims and our political philosophy for a genuine era of racial harmony and social justice and for establishing the dignity and respect of Man in Africa. Our position, thus defined, was accepted by the United Nations. We have undertaken goodwill missions with the aim of influencing the powers which are

supporting our enemies to cut off their aid to the regimes which are perpetuating the odious systems of colonialism and apartheid.

In the face of the stubbornness and the intransigence of the colonialist and racist regimes on the one hand, and the complicity of some Western powers on the other, we have come to the conclusion that the liberation of the rest of our continent requires and intensification of the armed struggle being waged by the liberation movements, as already clearly affirmed in the Mogadishu Declaration.

Consequently, today, more than ever before, we are firmly convinced that armed struggle is the main form that efforts to achieve liberation must take. On behalf of all the African peoples, we reaffirm our determination to increase the moral support and material assistance to the fight which our brothers are waging for the common ideals of justice, dignity and independence.

In the same spirit, we will intensify the fight to consolidate our independence and the economic and cultural development of our States with the aim both of achieving the wellbeing of our peoples and of speeding up the struggle for liberation.

We further re-affirm our conviction that , for the struggle to be effective, the liberation movements must present a united front against the common enemy.

In the light of experience acquired over the past decade, and in view of the spirit which presided over the establishment of OAU, the more effective participation and association of the liberation movements in the collective quest for solutions to the problems facing our continent have become imperative.

We pledge ourselves to provide all material, financial, and other assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, with a view to carrying out programmes for the reconstruction of the liberated areas, particularly in Guinea Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

We also pledge ourselves to take the necessary measures in our States to mobilize still further the masses of the people, particularly young people and students, so as to make them more aware of the liberation struggle.

Realizing the burden borne by Member States bordering on the territories engaged in the struggle, we once again proclaim our determination to aid and support them against any form of aggression.

It is gratifying to note that the legitimacy of the liberation struggle has been recognized by the international community. This recognition lays an obligation upon that community to play an effective role in eliminating the scourges of colonialism and apartheid from Africa. Accordingly, we appeal to the international community to extend through the liberation movements, all possible moral and material assistance to millions of Africans to help them rid themselves of oppression and exploitation.

The struggle to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism and racism – those scourges which are a constant threat to world peace and security – is the greatest contribution by the peoples of Africa to the efforts being made by the peoples of the world to establish Justice, Freedom and Peace.

On the threshold of a new decade, we once again solemnly affirm the basic purposes and principles to which we subscribed at the birth of our Organization, and proclaim our determination to persevere in our joint efforts to achieve them in their entirety.

In that perspective, we adopted the Declaration of Abidjan on economic and financial questions, convinced as we are that the struggle for the liberation of our continent and the development and enhanced well being of our peoples are indissociably linked.

DONE AT ADDIS ABABA

ON THIS TWENTY FIFTH DAY OF MAY 1973

Signed:

DECLARATION ON TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE DOMINATION

The national liberation armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, launched in 1961 in Angola and later in Guinea Bissau and Mozambique, has won major victories because of the sacrifices and courage of the valiant freedom fighters.

Today, large areas have been liberated in these three countries and within the framework of new structures which symbolize national sovereignty, the work of national reconstruction is being organized in all spheres of social life, education, health and production. The armed struggle is being extended continually to new areas and has decisively jeopardized the economic and strategic interests of colonialism.

In Mozambique, FRELIMO has set up a new front in the central province of Manica e Sofala.

In the liberated areas of Guinea Bissau, PAIGC has led the people through free elections to form a National Assembly. In Angola, in addition to the major victories won on the battle front, the agreement which was concluded last December between the MPLA and FNLA to unite has represented a great victory for Angola nationalism as a whole. In Sao Tome and Principe the resistance movement is being organized and is gaining momentum under the leadership of the Liberation Movement of San Tome and Principe 9MLSTP).

At the international level, the liberation war against Portuguese colonial domination is gaining more and more sympathy from all sectors of public opinion, from Governments as well as from political organizations, national and international trade unions, religious organizations and others.

At the level of international organizations, this solidarity is expressed by the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the armed struggle waged by the liberation

movements and by the recognition of the same movements as the sole legitimate representatives of their peoples.

In this respect, some of the United Nations specialized agencies are giving practical assistance to the work of national reconstruction of the liberated areas of Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique.

The success scored at the national and international levels represents the fruits of the endeavours of all Africa, and in particular the liberation movements whose courage and determination we hail. Their victories are a factor in the consolidation of independence and unity in Africa.

Unable to stem the advance of the struggle, the Portuguese colonial regime is resorting more and more to the assistance of its allies. Rhodesian and South African troops are intervening openly in Mozambique and Angola.

In order to associate its western allies even more closely with its colonial war, the Portuguese Government is granting increasing advantages to those countries to enable them to exploit the resources of the Territories under its domination. The Cabora Bassa (Mozambique) and Cunene (Angola) projects are intended to perpetuate colonial domination and identify international financial interests with the survival of Portuguese colonialism.

In an attempt to stem its increasing diplomatic isolation, as testified by the United Nations Security Council's unanimous condemnation of Portuguese colonialism, the Portuguese colonialist regime is at present embarking on a campaign aimed at strengthening its alliances and forging new ones. This explains the close links being forged between Portugal and the United Kingdom under the guise of the 600th anniversary of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance and the efforts to win over some Latin-American countries to Portugal's colonial policy.

Through the massive assistance Portugal receives from its allies, especially the United States, Great Britain, France the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, the Portuguese colonialist regime has been to pursue its colonial war and intensify its criminal oppression by stepping up arrests and murders and locking up millions of people in concentration camps and by using chemicals and resorting to mass bombing to civilians and destruction of their property.

In a vain attempt to put a brake on the struggle, it is resorting to manoeuvres aimed at misleading international opinion, such as the so-called “autonomy” the sham “elections” and the “Africanisation of the war”.

Portugal had no qualms about the dastardly assassination of political leaders of the liberation movements such as Edwardo Mondlane and Amilcar Cabral – courageous fighters and eminent sons of Africa.

Portugal is stepping up its provocation, threats, subversive activities and acts of aggression against independent African countries, especially those countries which border on the territories under its domination.

That is why the stubbornness of Portugal constitutes a very serious threat to peace and security in Africa.

The experience resulting from ten years of armed struggle for liberation has amply confirmed that armed struggle has constituted – and still constitutes – the main form of the struggle of the peoples under Portuguese colonial rule and that the liquidation of this domination depends on the intensification of this combat.

The African States therefore decide to reinforce their moral and material support to the struggle for national liberation, either through OAU or by stimulating bilateral aid, so that the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies will be better able to deal with the gigantic tasks of armed struggle and national reconstruction.

Considering the tasks to be accomplished by the national liberation movements of Angola, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Islands and Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe

and bearing in mind the vast responsibilities these movements are shouldering in the administration of the populations, the African States hereby decide to associate them in an active manner in the study and settlement of the problems of our continent, particularly by having them participate in all the activities of the Organization of African Unity.

The African States decide, moreover, to intensify the publicity given to the armed struggle and its success vis-à-vis African public opinion in order to ensure total solidarity with the struggling peoples.

At international level, the African States decide to intensify their efforts in support of UN decision for the early liquidation of Portuguese colonialism.

The African States also decide to pursue vigorously, collectively, and bilaterally, our action vis-à-vis governments and peoples of countries allied to Portugal with a view to putting an end to the multiform assistance which those countries are granting to Portugal and which forms the major obstacle in the way of liberation of the colonized territories.

The African States call upon all States, international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to render more effective assistance moral, diplomatic, political and material – to the national liberation movements to enable them to pursue more vigorously the armed struggle to complete victory. We also call upon those UN specialized agencies which have not done so, to render assistance to the liberation movements for reconstruction programmes in the liberated areas in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The African States hail the success of the recent Oslo International Conference in support of the victims of colonialism and apartheid and renew their commitment to all the forces opposed to Portuguese colonialism and will offer them every assistance to enable them achieve final victory.

OAU DECLARATION ON THE ISSUES OF THE
LAW OF THE SEA – CM/Res.289 (XIX)

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty First Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 17 to 24 May 1973,

Considering that in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, it is “our responsibility to harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples in all spheres of human endeavour”,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.245 (XVII) and CM/Res.250 (XVII) of the Seventeenth Session of the Council of Ministers of OAU on the Permanent Sovereignty of African Countries over their natural resources.

Recalling the OAU Council of Ministers’ resolution CM/Res.289 (XIX); and decision No. CM/Dec.236 (XX),

Recalling also resolution 2750 (XXV) and 3029.a. (XXVII) of the United Nations General Assembly,

Aware that many African countries did not participate in the 1958 and 1960 Law of the Sea Conferences,

Aware that Africa, on the basis of solidarity, needs to harmonize her position on various issues before the forthcoming UN Conference on the Law of the Sea due to be held in Santiago, Chile in 1974, and to benefit therefrom;

Recognizing that the marine environment and the living and mineral resources therein are of vital importance to humanity and are not unlimited,

Noting that these marine resources are currently being exploited by only a few States for the economic benefit of their peoples,

Convinced that African countries have a right to exploit the marine resources around the African continent for the economic benefit of African people,

Recognizing that the capacity of the Sea to assimilate wastes and render them harmless and its ability to regenerate natural resources are not unlimited,

Noting the potential of the sea for use for non-peaceful purposes, and convinced that the submarine environment should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Recognizing the position of archipelagic States;

Recognizing that Africa has many disadvantaged States including those that are landlocked or shelf-locked and those whose access to ocean space depends exclusively on passage through straits,

Noting the recent trends in the extension of coastal States jurisdictions over the area adjacent to their coasts;

Having noted the positions and the views of other States and regions,

DECLARES:

A. TERRITORIAL SEA AND STRAITS

1. That the African States consider in principle the adoption of territorial sea of, where applicable, twelve (12) nautical miles, measured from appropriate baselines, provided that their right to establish an exclusive economic zone

beyond that limit, as set out in paragraph 7 below is universally acceptable and recognized.

2. Pending the successful negotiation and general adoption of a new regime to be established in these areas by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, this position prejudices neither the present limits of the territorial sea of any State nor the existing rights of States;
3. That the African States endorse the principle of the right to access to and from the sea by the landlocked African countries, and the inclusion of such a provision in the universal treaty to be negotiated at the Law of the Sea Conference;
4. That the African States in view of the importance of international navigation through straits used as such endorse the regime of innocent passage in principle but recognize the need for further precision of the regime;
5. That the African States endorse the principle that the base-lines of any archipelagic State may be drawn by connection the outmost points of the outermost islands of the archipelago for the purposes of determining the territorial sea of the archipelagic State.

B. REGIME OF THE ISLANDS

6. That the African States recognize the need for a proper determination of the nature of maritime spaces of islands and recommend that such determination should be made according to equitable principles taking account of all relevant factors and special circumstances including:
 - (a) the size of islands
 - (b) their population or the absence thereof
 - (c) their contiguity to the principal territory

- (d) their geological configuration
- (e) the special interest of island States and archipelagic States.

B. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE CONCEPT INCLUDING EXCLUSIVE FISHERY ZONE

- 7. That the African States recognize the right of each coastal State to establish an exclusive economic zone beyond their territorial seas whose limits shall not exceed 200 nautical miles, measured from the baseline establishing their territorial seas;
- 8. That in such zones the coastal States shall exercise permanent sovereignty over all the living and mineral resources and shall manage the Zone without undue interference with the other legitimate uses of the sea: namely, freedom of navigation, over flight and laying of cables and pipelines;
- 9. That the African countries consider that scientific research and the control of marine pollution in the Economic Zone shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the coastal States;
- 10. That the African countries recognize, in order that the resources of the region may benefit all peoples therein, that the landlocked and other disadvantaged countries are entitled to share in the exploitation of living resources of neighbouring economic zones on equal basis as nationals of coastal states on bases of African solidarity and under such regional or bilateral agreements as may be worked out;
- 11. That nothing in the propositions set herein should be construed as recognizing rights of territories under colonial, foreign or racist domination to the foregoing;

D. REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

12. That the African States in order to develop and manage the resources of the region take all possible measures including co-operation in the conservation and management of the living resources and the prevention and control of pollution to conserve the marine environment, establish such regional institutions as may be necessary and settle disputes between them in accordance with regional arrangements.

E. FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE HIGH SEAS

13. That the African States recognize that fishing activities in the high seas have a direct effect on the fisheries within the territorial sea and in the economic zone. Consequently, such activities must be regulated especially having regard to the highly migratory and anadromous fish species. The African States therefore favour the setting up of an international sea fisheries regime or authority with sufficient powers to make States comply to widely accepted fisheries management principles or alternatively, the strengthening of the existing FAO Fisheries Commissions or other fisheries regulatory bodies to enable them to formulate appropriate regulations applicable in all the areas of the high seas.

F. TRAINING AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

14. That the African States in order to benefit in exploration and exploitation of the resources of the seabed and sub-soiled thereof shall intensify national and regional efforts, in the training and assistance of their personnel in all aspects of marine science and technology. Furthermore they shall urge the appropriate United Nations Agencies and the technologically advanced countries to accelerate the process of transfer of marine science and technology, including the training of personnel.

G. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

15. All States regardless of their geographical situation have the right to carry out scientific research in the marine environment. The research must be for peaceful purposes and should not cause any harm to the marine environment.

Scientific research in the territorial sea or in the exclusive economic zone shall only be carried out with the consent of the coastal state concerned.

States agree to promote international cooperation in marine scientific research in areas beyond limits of national jurisdiction. Such scientific research shall be carried out in accordance with rules and procedures laid down by the international machinery.

H. PRESERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

16. That African States recognize that every State has a right to manage its resources pursuant to its environmental policies and has an obligation in the prevention and control of pollution of the marine environment.
17. Consequently, African States shall take all possible measures, individually or jointly, so that activities carried out under their jurisdiction or control do not cause pollution damage to other States and to the marine environment as a whole.
18. In formulating such measures, States shall take maximum account of the provisions of existing international or regional pollution control conventions and of relevant principles and recommendations proposed by competent international or regional organizations.

I. INTERNATIONAL REGIME AND INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY FOR THE SEABED AND OCEAN FLOOR AND SUBSOIL THEREOF BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE NATIONAL JURISDICTION

19. That African States reaffirm their belief in the Declaration of Principles, embodied in resolution 2749 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly and that in order to realize its objectives these principles shall be translated into treaty articles to govern the area.
20. In particular the African States reaffirm their belief in the principles of Common Heritage of Mankind, which principle should in no way be limited in its scope by restrictive interpretation.
21. That with regard to the International Seabed area, African States affirm that until the establishment of the international regime and international machinery the applicable regime in the area is the Declaration of Principles, resolution 2749 (XXV) and the moratorium resolutions; and that in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration and the resolutions no State or person, natural, or juridical, shall engage in any activities aimed at commercial exploitation of the area.
22. Without prejudice the paragraphs 1 and 6 above, the African States support a limit of the international area determined by distance from appropriate baselines.
23. That the African States affirm that:
 - (a) The competence of the international machinery shall extend over the seabed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.
 - (b) The machinery shall possess full legal personality with functional privileges and immunities. It may have some working relationship with the United Nations system but it shall maintain considerable political and financial independence.
 - (c) The machinery shall be invested with strong and comprehensive powers. Among others it shall have right to explore and exploit the area, to handle

equitable distribution of benefits and to minimize any adverse economic effects by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from activities carried out in the area; to distribute equitably among all developing countries the proceeds from any tax (fiscal imposition) levied in connection with activities relating to the exploitation of the area; to protect the marine environment; to regulate and conduct scientific research and in this way give full meaning to the concept of the common heritage of mankind.

- (d) There shall be an assembly of all members which shall be the repository of all powers and a council of limited membership whose composition shall reflect the principle of equitable geographical distribution and shall exercise, in a democratic manner, most of the functions of the machinery. There shall also be a secretariat to service all the organs and a tribunal for the settlement of disputes. The Assembly and the Council would be competent to establish as appropriate subsidiary organs for specialized purposes.

CM/St.12 (XXI)

AFRICAN DECLARATION ON CO-OPERATION,
DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Abidjan, 12 May 1973

The African Ministers, meeting at Abidjan from 9 to 13 May 1973 on the occasion of the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems, organized jointly by the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, and the Twenty First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 23 May 1972,

RECOMMEND the adoption of this African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence at the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting in Addis Ababa on 25 May 1973 on the occasion of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the foundation of the Organization of African Unity.

P R E A M B L E

We the Heads of State and Government of African countries assembled in Addis Ababa on 25 May 1973 on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity;

Reaffirming the principles and objectives laid down in the Charter of 25 May 1963 establishing the Organization of African Unity;

Reaffirming the total commitment of our States to the provisions of the Algiers Charter, to the Declaration of Lime, to the African Declaration on Industrialization, to the OAU Declaration on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the African development priorities as defined by the Addis Ababa memorandum;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Development Bank;

Considering the profound and legitimate aspirations of our peoples;

Concerned by the ever-deteriorating economic and social position of the developing countries in relation to the developed countries and convinced of the constantly widening gap between the developed and developing countries;

Believing that the continuance of such a state of affairs generates a deep feeling of frustration with predictably serious consequences for peace and international security;

Concerned by the ineffectiveness of the measures adopted during the past decade to combat under development and by the inability of the international community to create conditions favourable for the development of Africa;

Convinced that the mobilization of the continent's immense human resources in order to stimulate and orientate the creative spirit of African s can lead to a rapid transformation of our economies and raise our peoples' standard of living;

Convinced that the effective mobilization of the vast natural resources of the continent will be greatly facilitated by a high degree of economic integration; that regional co-operation is not only an indispensable instrument of regional integration but provides a means of co-ordinating and strengthening the position of African countries in their relations with the outside world and thus enables them to play an effective role in influencing the international context so as to foster the creation of conditions more favourable for development;

Believing that neither language differences or differences of economic size or structure constitute insurmountable obstacles to economic co-operation and regional integration, and that all barriers to intra African co-operation, especially those which are remnants of colonialism or by products of the vertical relations of dominance exercised over Africa by the developed countries, can be eradicated;

Believing that the prospects of far reaching changes in the international environment, the important events taking place in the world and the efforts being made to find durable solutions to long-standing problems offer African countries an exceptional opportunity to establish a concerted approach and to participate fully in the establishment of a more equitable international order in the economic, commercial and monetary fields;

Aware of the serious threat arising from the constant wish of the developed countries to reserve themselves, particularly in Africa, spheres of influence that are not only political but also economic, and determined to defend the economic independence of Africa;

Convinced that the developing countries, by strengthening their common front, are capable of achieving their development targets;

Solemnly proclaim our firm determination to achieve the economic independence and development of the continent through the effective mobilization of its immense human and cultural resources;

Decide, therefore, to adopt the present Declaration setting out the basic principles of collective and individual action by all African countries on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence.

AFRICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION

I. MOBILIZATION OF HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES

- A1. The Governments of African countries, with a view to making maximum use of Africa's potential human and natural resources, undertake to:-

Human Resources

- A2. Guarantee to the entire population the right to education and training based on African realities and provided in a form suited to Africa's need and development objectives and take all necessary measures to respect this right;
- A3. Direct university and higher education programmes to the training and research needed to ensure Africa's scientific and technological independence (as towards an applied research that will be required) and to effect radical changes in the economic and social environment in the interest of development;
- A4. Facilitate the free movement of persons essential for the exchange of ideas and economic integration and give priority to co-operation in the exchanges of professional manpower and skilled and unskilled labour among African countries;
- A5. Take appropriate measures to put an end to the brain drain from Africa and prompt qualified Africans living abroad to return, with a view to the rapid phasing out of technical assistance from outside Africa;
- A6. Accelerate the implementation of an Africanization policy in each country and ensure effective and equitable African representation in international organizations and the United Nations agencies in Africa;

- A7. Give full support, through their respective States and the Organization of African Unity, to the programmes of the Association of African Universities and other institutions for the fostering of co-operation in particular areas of training and research, most especially the teaching of African and relevant foreign languages, the extension of training facilities to meet specific shortages of middle and high-level African personnel, the investigation of economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological problems that are of particular importance for African development, and the exchange of university teachers and students;

Natural Resources

- A8. Undertake a systematic survey of all Africa's resources, with a view to their rational utilization and joint exploitation, where appropriate, in order to accelerate the continent's development;
- A9. Defend vigorously, continually and jointly, the African countries' inalienable sovereign rights and control over their natural resources;
- A10. Intensify co-operation in the multinational exploitation of rivers and lakes and basins;
- A11. Promote the exchange of information concerning the exploitation and use of water for supplying towns and industries;
- A12. Exploit, for development purposes, Africa's hydroelectric potential on a multinational, sub-regional and regional basis, wherever possible;
- A13. Intensify the use of other sources of energy such as solar and thermal energy whose utilization can be progressively substituted for that of wood and help to halt the process of land being transformed into desert and the increased incidence of drought in Africa;

- A14. Protect Africa's sea and ocean resources coming within national jurisdictions effectively and jointly from international over exploitation (by the developed countries);
- A15. Rationally harness, on a continental basis, the research of the sea-bed and ocean floor outside national jurisdiction for the benefit of Africa's development and of its peoples and ensure full participation of the African land-locked countries;

II AGRICULTURE

- Promote the modernization of African agriculture through the introduction of modern and advanced techniques in the fields of production, distribution and storage; achieve the gradual replacement of the traditional peasantry by farmers trained in modern methods; and strengthen African co-operation in this sphere with a view to exchanging experience;
- A17. Promote efforts to ensure a rapid and substantial increase in Africa's food production;
- A18. Make special efforts to expand rural infrastructure and improve the conditions in rural areas in order to raise the standard of living of the rural populations;
- A19. Provide rural extension service so that small scale farmers can be helped to produce surpluses that can be used for the financing of processing industries;
- A20. Take necessary steps to ensure that African products are processed to the greatest possible extent in Africa prior to exportation;

III TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- A21. Accelerate the creation of a modern infrastructure of roads, railways, airlines, inland waterways and the like which constitute the fundamental basis for development and intra regional co-operation;
- A22. Establish, as a matter of priority, links between national roads systems and the junction between these areas and the sea ports in order to facilitate the rapid transport of persons and goods, the opening up of isolated areas in each country/providing access to landlocked countries;
- A23. Eliminate all forms of obstacles to the regular movement of vehicles especially by simplifying formalities at frontiers and harmonizing highway codes and transit regulations;
- A24. Take the necessary steps to establish consortia of African shipping companies which will enable them to operate with greater efficiency, share the use of terminal and maintenance facilities, and explore in common the possibilities of technical innovation in the transportation of African exports;
- A25. Adopt a common stand in favour of early negotiations so as to obtain favourable freight rates and exert an influence on freight rate level, in respect of maritime and coastal shipping services;
- A26. Take all necessary measures to establish shippers councils in Africa and to associate landlocked countries with them as much as possible;
- A27. Set up adequate freight systems designed to promote intra African trade and African exports;
- A28. Effectively strengthen co-operation between African airline companies with a view to the relationalization of the continent's air services, particularly as regards the harmonization of time-tables, the setting up of special reduced rates, exchange

of air traffic rights, the standardization of types of aircraft used, the sharing of aircraft repair and maintenance facilities and joint organization of research and personnel training;

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

- A29. Intensify efforts towards the implementation of the Pan-African telecommunications network, including the eventual installation of a Pan-African satellite, and take steps to secure the standardization of equipment, the improvement and co-ordination of operational arrangements and the provision of appropriate personnel training facilities;
- A30. Define common general policies on all questions relating to intra-African postal communications problems and policies, particularly as regards the standardization and co-ordination of postal procedures and practices, and the establishment of vital intra-African postal systems;

V INDUSTRIALIZATION

- A31. Promote the industrialization of Africa, in particular by the expansion of national markets and accelerating the development of technology, taking due account of the growing importance of transnational companies in this field;
- A32. Identify the economic regions of Africa so as to promote a systematic development of the entire continent through regional planning with national planning on a rational basis; and identify areas of common interests, so as to promote their development through planning and programming;
- A33. Take adequate measures to ensure rational industrialization, within the context of sub-regional and continental economic entities, on the basis of an equitable sharing out of costs and benefits by co-ordinating industrialization policies and

- harmonizing development plans, paying special attention to the problems of the least developed and landlocked countries;
- A34. Organize exchanges of information among African countries on matters pertaining to industrialization, promote co-operation and assistance by competent international institutions, and take adequate steps to put an end to practices of foreign transnational companies that are contrary to Africa's interests;
- A35. Call upon the developed countries, with a view to promoting African industries, to apply the generalized system of preferences in a loyal and non-disseminating manner and to abolish effectively all tariff and non-tariff barriers and restrictive business practices;
- A36. Promote co-operation between developing regions, with special regard to the export of processed and semi processed products, in order to change the vertical structure which dominates relations between developing countries and developed countries;
- A37. Promote, through a policy of training, guidance and extension services, the involvement of Africans in the industrial sector;
- A38. Adopt suitable measures to encourage the rapid transfer of appropriate techniques to Africa both from the developed market economy countries and from the Socialist countries and their incorporation in production processes, and set up continent wide institutions capable of promoting applied scientific research and the use of techniques resulting from local research; eliminate middlemen in the realm of imports in order to reduce the high cost of imported products,

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

A39. Take all necessary measures to promote effective monetary co-operation among African countries especially by:

- (i) Organizing mutual consultation on monetary matters between African countries,
- (ii) Giving a more important role to African currencies in intra African payments,
- (iii) Instituting payments arrangements among African currencies in Intra-African payments,
- (iv) Setting up, at the regional or sub regional level, one or more payment unions with an African external settlement fund; to this end, study in a concrete manner all possibilities of financing the fund in collaboration with appropriate international institutions.

B Rapidly strengthen effective financial co-operation in Africa by setting up sub regional capital markets, and by inviting ADB to give priority to the financing of multinational projects and those which foster African economic integration.

ENVIRONMENT

A40. Take all necessary measures for the protection of nature and the environment which constitute one of Africa's irreplaceable resources, and to counteract the effects of natural disasters of which other countries are constant victims,

A41. Adopt a common front to combat drought, which constitutes a threat to the entire continent,

A42. Take all steps to ensure that tourism policies do not result in the destruction of the environment and nature in Africa, since any damage done is irremediable,

- A43. Ensure that the problems of environmental protection are seen within the context of the economic and social development of the African countries whose development policies should accordingly pay greater attention to questions of natural resource conservation and management, the improvement of physical and human conditions in urban and rural areas, and the eradication of endemic diseases which have been extensively eliminated in many parts of the world,
- A44. Ensure that African countries are always guided by the principles adopted by the Stockholm conference of Human environment.

TOURISM

- A45. Set up joint organizations for the promotion of the tourist trade through such measures as joint advertising, the establishment of agreed tariffs for excursions and holiday travel, and the simplification of frontier formalities to facilitate inter-State tours.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

B1. INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE

1.
 - (a) intensify efforts to establish procedures and mechanisms for co-ordinating trade policies;
 - (b) intensify efforts to promote co-operation in the field of general integration of economic infrastructure, particularly through the restructuring of production structures distribution systems and market integration on a sub regional basis;
 - (c) establish common trade and development institutions to consider, co-ordinate and supervise, where necessary, the implementation of agreements and arrangements among African countries on co-operation, trade and development.
- II Adopt modern marketing techniques in respect of African products with a view to promote intra-African trade;

B2. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Take the necessary precautions in international negotiations to ensure that they take place within international institutions, and that, whether they concern relations between Africa and grouping of developed countries or simply, relations with these countries individually, they are in no case treated as a subject Africa to any foreign economic power.
2. Concert and organize plan action, in advance of a;; negotiation with the developed countries, and in order to assess all the implications which the proposed agreements might have on the future of their economic independence, (regarded as an inviolable principle).

3. Act collectively in multilateral trade negotiations in order to safeguard the following objectives:
- (i) The adoption of effective concerted measures a definite and to the constant deterioration in the terms of trade of African countries;
 - (ii) The adoption of effective measures for the stabilization of relative prices of African commodities and for the dynamic stabilization of export earnings, in the light of the increasing needs of African countries for development financing,
 - (iii) The adoption of effective measures designed to lead to the vertical diversification of production so that the African countries can process their products through as many stages as possible before exporting them, it being considered that horizontal diversification consisting of the substitution of a number of primary products for a single one merely postpones the day of reckoning without solving any of the real problems;
 - (iv) The abolition by the developed countries of all tariff and non tariff barriers, and the restrictive trade practices which those countries have hitherto placed in the way of the penetration of their markets by products from the African countries;
 - (v) Non reciprocity in trade and tariff concessions accorded to African countries by the developed countries;
 - (vi) The adoption and effective implementation by all the developed countries of the generalized system of preferences, the suppression of all escape clauses, the extension of the system to cover all escape clauses, the extension of the system to cover all African exports and its adoption by all countries that have not yet done so;

- (vii) The conduct of negotiations by groups of products and not individual products,
- (viii) The completion of negotiations within a reasonable period.

B3. DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

- (i) Mobilize Africa's domestic resources rapidly and effectively so as to serve as the main basis of African development;
- (ii) Encourage, in every way, efforts directed towards African participation in investment in all sectors, so as to ensure effective national control of the economy; take direct charge of the creation and development of key sectors of the economy to ensure their effective control in the interests of national development;
- (iii) Promote the establishment of continent-wide insurance and reinsurance institutions and a Pan African Insurance and Reinsurance Company;
- (iv) Take measures to ensure that foreign private investment respects national priorities drawn up by the African States;
- (v) Co-ordinate national legislations in the field of investment policy to avoid competition among African countries in offering foreign investors conditions for establishment and tax concessions that are liable to be prejudicial to African economies with the aim of preparing the elements for a single investment code for all African countries;

- (vi) Take measures to reduce expenditure on research and studies provided by the developed countries which absorb a very large proportion of foreign aid and ensure that the costs of such studies are borne by donor countries and not counted as part of the credit element of the aid granted.
- (vii) To participate actively and directly in the research currently being conducted on the reform of the international monetary system with a view to establishing a more equitable international monetary system designed to provide African countries with resources for development in addition to international liquidities;
- (viii) Promote measures through general or specific agreements to limit the harmful effects of monetary developments outside the continent on African economies and, where possible, seek compensation for resultant losses by African countries and at the same time strengthen intra African monetary co-operation to counteract the harmful effects of external monetary developments;
- (ix) Defend a common African stand in all international economic and monetary negotiations.

C1. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Take all necessary measures, side by side with efforts at the international level, to promote intra African co-operation within the context of a strategy for development which should be the primary responsibility of the African peoples themselves.

C2 Africa's relations with the countries of the Third World

- (i) Constant consolidation of the front formed by the Group of 77 in order to defend the principles laid down in the Algiers Charter and the principles of action in the Lima Declaration;
- (ii) Constant harmonization of the positions of developing countries within the common institutions they have established for the defence of their common interests;
- (iii) Encouragement by all possible means, of the exchange of information on development and scientific matters;
- (iv) Encouragement of the associations of producers in developing countries, for the defence of their common products.

C3. Relations with the developed market economy countries and their economic groupings:

- (i) Co-ordination and harmonization of their stand during all negotiations in order to safeguard the interests of African countries and refraining from actions prejudicial to African economies and inter African co-operation;
- (ii) conclusion of trade agreements on the basis of mutual interest and the assistance duly made available to Africa by the developed market economy countries and their economic groupings;
- (iii) Taking all necessary measures to ensure that no special form of relationship with the developed market economy countries, or their economic groupings are an impediment to access to financial and technical aid;

- (iv) Ensuring that multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance agreements are adapted to the development requirements of African countries;
- (v) Taking concrete measures to regulate the repatriation of profits which considerably reduces the investment resources of African countries and limits the positive effects of aid to Africa;
- (vi) Taking measures to facilitate the transfer of appropriate technology to African countries on easy terms, and to control the restrictive practices which militate against such transfers;

C4. Relations with the Socialist Countries

- (i) co-ordination of the stand and information on the possibilities for trade, co-operation and assistance between African countries and the Socialist countries;
- (ii) promotion of all measures to intensify trade and facilitate payments between African countries and the Socialist countries;
- (iii) Taking steps to encourage the Socialist countries to facilitate the mobilization of credits granted to African countries, in particular as regards the use of such credits to finance the local cost component of projects and to purchase goods from other Socialist countries;
- (iv) Taking steps to facilitate the sale of African products in Socialist countries within the framework of long-term agreements at contractually negotiated and periodically readjust prices to take account of the changes in market conditions;

- (v) Intensification of industrial, scientific and technical co-operation between African countries and the Socialist countries, and measures to facilitate the transfer of technology from such countries, to the African countries.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, We, African Heads of State and Government call upon African governments, African economic co-operation organizations, African institutions and African representatives in all international organizations, institutions and bodies to be guided in their actions by the provisions of the present Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence;

TO WHICH WE have appended our signatures:

ALGERIA

LIBYA

BOTSWANA

MADAGASCAR

BURUNDI

MALAWI

CAMEROON

MALI

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MAURITANIA

CHAD

MAURITIUS

CONGO

MOROCCO

DAHOMY

NIGER

EGYPT

NIGERIA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

RWANDA

ETHIOPIA

SENEGAL

GABON

SIERA LEONE

GAMBIA

SOMALIA

GHANA

SUDAN

GUINEA

SWAZILAND

IVORY COAST

TANZANIA

KENYA

TOGO

LESOTHO

TUNISIA

LIBERIA

UGANDA

UPPER VOLTA

ZAIRE

ZAMBIA

DONE at _____ May 1973.