



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/38/312
2 August 1983
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-eighth session
Item 26 of the provisional agenda*

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 6 July 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Niger
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to circulate as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 26 of the provisional agenda, the resolutions adopted by the nineteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

(Signed) Idé OUMAROU
Permanent Representative of Niger
Chairman of the African Group
for the month of July

* A/38/150.

ANNEX

Resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and
Government of the Organization of African Unity at its
nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from
6 to 12 June 1983

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RESOLUTION ON WESTERN SAHARA

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having examined the report of the Implementation Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara,

Recalling the solemn commitment made by His Majesty King Hassan II during the 18th Summit to accept the holding of a referendum in the Western Sahara to enable the people of that territory to exercise their right to self-determination,

Recalling with appreciation, His Majesty King Hassan's acceptance of the recommendation of the Sixth Session of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara contained in document AHG/103 (XVIII) B, annex I as well as his pledge to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Committee in the search for a just, peaceful and lasting solution,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and decisions on the question of Western Sahara, and in particular AHG/Res.103 (XVIII) of 27 June 1981,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Implementation Committee of Heads of State on Western Sahara;
2. Urges the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the POLISARIO Front, to undertake direct negotiations with a view to bringing about a cease-fire to create the necessary condition for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations and calls on the Implementation Committee to ensure the observance of the cease-fire;
3. Directs the Implementation Committee to meet as soon as possible, and in collaboration with the parties to the conflict, should continue to work out the modalities and all other details relevant to the implementation of the cease-fire and the conduct of the referendum in December 1983;
4. Requests the United Nations in conjunction with the OAU to provide a Peace-Keeping Force to be stationed in Western Sahara to ensure peace and security during the organization and conduct of the Referendum;
5. Mandates the Implementation Committee with the participation of the United Nations to take all necessary measures to ensure the proper implementation of this resolution;
6. Requests the Implementation Committee to report to the 20th Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the result of the Referendum with a view to enabling the 20th Summit to reach a final decision on all aspects of the question of the Western Sahara;
7. Decides to remain seized with the question of Western Sahara;

8. Requests the Implementation Committee in the discharge of its mandate to take account of the proceedings of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Ordinary Sessions on the question of Western Sahara and to this end invites the OAU Secretary-General to make available the full records of the said proceedings to the Committee;

9. Welcomes the constructive attitude of the Sahrawi leaders in making it possible for the 19th Summit to meet by withdrawing from it voluntarily and temporarily.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having considered the developments on the Namibian situation since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

1. Strongly condemns racist South Africa for its continued obstruction of Namibia's independence and persistent refusal to comply with Security Council decisions and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia;

2. Views with the utmost concern the attempt to introduce extraneous elements to the United Nations Plan on Namibia as contained in resolution 435 (1978). In this respect categorically rejects the so-called linkage or parallelism and views the insistence on these extraneous elements as undermining the current efforts towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 by holding the freedom and independence of the people of Namibia hostage to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and also considers such an insistence as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, the People's Republic of Angola;

3. Strongly condemns all direct and indirect manoeuvres aimed at delaying Namibia's accession to independence by distorting the United Nations Plan for the settlement of the Namibian question and deviating from the objectives of the said Plan;

4. Hails the courageous struggle of the heroic people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative and renews the pledge of the Organization of African Unity member States to continue rendering all-round support and material assistance, including military and financial assistance, to SWAPO to enable it to further intensify the armed struggle, under the banner of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, its military wing;

5. Declares, once again, that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only basis for a negotiated Namibian settlement and urges the expeditious implementation of that resolution without any further delay, qualification or prevarication;

6. Welcomes the report of the United Nations Secretary-General contained in document S/15776 of 19 May 1983 and expresses its readiness to assist his efforts with a view to securing the speedy implementation of resolution 435;

7. Decides to mandate the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity to keep the question of Namibia under constant review and to report to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, through its Current Chairman, on the progress made in the implementation of Security Council resolution 532 (1983); as well as its intention to send a delegation representing the OAU to New York to convey and confirm Africa's determination to assist in securing a speedy implementation of the said resolution;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION ON CHAD/LIBYA DISPUTE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having heard the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad on the worsening situation between his country and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya regarding the Tibesti region,

Recalling decision AHG/Dec.109 (XIX) relating to the settlement of intra-African disputes,

Reaffirming decision AHG/Dec.108 (XIV) on the setting up of an Ad Hoc Mediation Committee on the Chad/Libya dispute,

Noting that the United Nations Security Council which had been seized with Chad's complaint regarding this dispute has referred the matter to the OAU requesting it to find ways and means of resolving it through its appropriate machineries,

Gravely concerned by the serious tension characterizing the relations between the two sister States of Chad and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

1. Takes note of the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Chad;
2. Urgently requests the two parties to refrain from any action likely to further worsen the present situation;
3. Calls upon the Ad Hoc Mediation Committee to pursue its activities with a view to finding, as early as possible, ways and means of settling this dispute;
4. Appeals to the two parties to co-operate sincerely and faithfully with the Ad Hoc Committee in a manner as to enable it to accomplish its mission;
5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU.

RESOLUTION ON LESOTHO

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Viewing with grave concern the economic blockade that South Africa has imposed against the Kingdom of Lesotho,

Considering it ironic that while the friends of South Africa have always opposed Africa's call for sanctions against South Africa, the latter has proceeded to unilaterally impose a blockade against a member State of the OAU,

1. Strongly condemns this blockade against the Kingdom of Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community and all peace-loving States to use their influence to put an end to this, and to the other acts of sabotage and subversion, against the peaceful Kingdom of Lesotho;

2. Calls upon African financial institutions and other friendly institutions to consult with the Kingdom of Lesotho with a view to expediting the identification of projects in the food and energy sectors, especially taking into account Lesotho's abundant water resources and its present over-dependence on South Africa in these critical sectors;

3. Further calls upon member Governments and African financial institutions and other friendly institutions to help Lesotho to extend the capacity of the runway of the proposed international airport to be able to take international carriers;

4. Appeals to member Governments, who are in a position to do so, to establish diplomatic presence in Maseru in order to give moral and political support to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST QUESTION

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East and the Palestinian question, document AHG/111 (XXX),

Having listened to the statements of the various delegations and of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the Middle East question,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and by the common destiny of African and Arab peoples and their struggle for freedom, progress and peace,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the Middle East and the Palestinian questions,

Further recalling the earlier recommendations and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the Middle East and Palestinian questions,

Seriously concerned about the explosive situation prevailing in the region following the occupation of Arab territories by Israel and its refusal to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their country, to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish an independent State in their territory, as well as Israel's refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Security Council, and its disregard for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through its continued aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab territories, particularly against Lebanon and Palestinian refugee camps, while adopting a policy of genocide and total destruction against the Palestinian people. This policy was illustrated in the most tragic manner during the brutal aggression perpetrated by Israel against Lebanon in the summer of 1982 and the indiscriminate massacres of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples,

Reaffirming its full support for the just struggle being pursued by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO for the recovery of all their legitimate and inalienable rights,

Noting with grave concern that the collusion between Israel and racist South Africa would continue to aggravate the policy of terrorism and genocide against the Palestinians and Africans in Palestine and South Africa respectively,

1. Reaffirms all the previous resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers as well as its full and unflinching support for the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples under the leadership of its only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO);

2. Reaffirms its support for the Arab front-line States and the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover their occupied territories and their usurped rights;

3. Strongly condemns Israel's scheme, its expansionist and racist policy, as well as its disregard for the United Nations resolutions, an attitude which constitutes, in the final analysis, a serious threat to peace in the Middle East region and in the world as a whole;

4. Strongly condemns the establishment by Israel of settlements in Palestine and in other occupied Arab territories and further condemns the Judaization of the city of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of Israel;

5. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for not giving adequate protection to the civilian persons in the occupied Arab territories, in conformity with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war (17 August 1949);

6. Reaffirms the urgent need to end the continued occupation of Arab territories and to accelerate Israel's withdrawal from these territories including Jerusalem which has been occupied since 1967;

7. Strongly condemns the aggression perpetrated against Lebanon and the continued occupation of its territory and urgently calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces in compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 (1982);

8. Strongly condemns all acts of Israel violating the provisions of the terms of reference and violence perpetrated by Israel to prevent the United Nations Peace-keeping Force from safeguarding peace in Lebanon and from accomplishing its peace-keeping task fully, including the control of territories up to the recognized international borders;

9. Condemns the aggressive collusion between the racist Zionist régime of Israel and the racist régime of South Africa directed against African and Arab peoples, and calls upon all Member States to close their ranks in the common struggle so as to face the growing dangers of this collusion, especially in the nuclear field;

10. Strongly recommends that Israel and South Africa do not benefit from any co-operation in the field of nuclear technology so long as they do not become parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and they do not accept an international inspection, under the aegis of the IAEA, of the nuclear research facilities;

11. Affirms that the armed struggle against the racists in South Africa and Palestine is legitimate and constitutes the most effective way of putting an end to the policy of expansion and domination over Arab and African peoples;

12. Recommends to Member States to renew their firm undertaking to maintain severance of diplomatic relations with Israel, the natural and unconditional accomplice of South Africa;

13. Strongly condemns further all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the right of the Palestinian people, the principles of the OAU and United Nations Charters and the resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestine issue, and which prevent the realization of the Palestinian people's aspiration to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty on their territories;

14. Affirms that any attempt to solve the question of Palestine, which is at the core of the Middle East problem, will not lead to peace without the effective participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and without the recognition of the national inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people;

15. Firmly supports the Arab Peace Plan adopted at the 12th Arab Summit at Fez (Morocco) on 9 September 1982 as an important contribution to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. In this connection, makes a solemn appeal to the Arab sister countries to strengthen their

concerted action for the realization of the objectives of this Plan. It also emphasizes the need to consolidate Afro-Arab solidarity in the interest of the peoples of the two regions;

16. Reaffirms the right of the Arab front-line States and of the Palestinian people to have total and permanent sovereign power over their territories, their wealth and natural resources and considers all measures adopted by Israel, violating this sovereignty null and illegal, particularly those concerning Jerusalem;

17. Appeals to the international community to exert pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations, and requests the Security Council of the United Nations to take the necessary steps to compel Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and to allow the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights according to the recommendations adopted by the Special Committee of the United Nations on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

18. Appeals to the Security Council to take effective steps to guarantee the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people recognized by the United Nations General Assembly, and considers that the Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 does not guarantee the future of the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights, and does not constitute a sufficient basis for an acceptable solution to the Palestinian question which is at the core of the Middle East problem;

19. Requests the OAU Secretary-General to follow up the Palestinian and the Middle East questions and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

RESOLUTION ON THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on the Middle East and the Palestinian questions, document AHG/111 (XIX),

Having heard the statements of various delegations and, in particular, that of the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the sessions of the Council of Ministers on the problem of the Middle East and on the Palestinian question,

Further recalling the report of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the People of Palestine (document A/34/35) which reaffirms the inalienable national rights of the people of Palestine to their homeland including their rights to return to it, to self-determination, to sovereignty as well as to the establishment of an independent state on their soil,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and of the United Nations and by the common struggle against zionism and racism for the cause of freedom, independence and peace,

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

Reiterating the relevant decisions of the OAU making the Palestinian question an Arab and African issue,

Conscious of the seriousness of the present situation resulting from the continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories by Israel, its refusal to respect the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, its firm determination to establish settlements, in the occupied Arab territories, especially in Jerusalem, thus altering the geographical, demographical, cultural and social characteristics of Palestine,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Palestine led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to recover their land and exercise their national rights,

Further reaffirming that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved when the people of Palestine exercise their inalienable rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland, the recovery of national sovereignty, their right to self-determination without any foreign interference whatsoever and their right to create an independent state on their territory,

Considering that partial agreement and a separate treaty are greatly prejudicial to the people of Palestine and constitute a violation of the principle of the right of people to self-determination and independence,

Taking into account the resolutions adopted at the special sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Palestinian question,

Taking into account the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the People of Palestine,

Taking into account the conclusions of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 29 March to 1 April 1983,

Noting with grave concern that the alliance between the Zionist régime of Israel and the racist régime of South Africa aims at intensifying acts of terrorism and genocide against the people of Palestine and South Africa,

1. Reaffirms all previous resolutions on the Palestinian question and reiterates its unwavering support for the people of Palestine led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole legitimate representative, and reaffirms the right of the people of Palestine to continue their struggle under all political and military forms as well as the use of all means to liberate their occupied

territory and to recover their inalienable national rights, particularly the right to return to their homeland, the exercise of their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state in their territory;

2. Strongly condemns all manoeuvres and formulae aimed at preventing the people of Palestine from exercising their rights to self-determination, to achieve their national aspirations to return to their homeland and exercise their freedom and complete sovereignty;

3. Strongly condemns any initiatives, measures or agreements which do not take into account the aspirations of the people of Palestine and of their sole legitimate representative the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); considers null and void any agreement on the Palestinian question without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization;

4. Strongly condemns the expansionist policies pursued by Israel and aimed at imposing fait accompli territories; also condemns the policy of expansion, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands and the massive or individual extermination of people with a view to forcing them to emigrate, to modify the demographic characteristics of the territory, and expel the leaders of the people of Palestine thinkers and citizens as well as other Arab peoples, especially the Lebanese people;

5. Strongly condemns Israel's expansionist, colonialist, racist and terrorist actions against the Palestinian people, in particular the massacres in Sabra and Shatila as well as against the Lebanese people;

6. Further condemns the collusion between the Zionist régime of Israel and the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon all Member States to intensify their efforts to face the danger and to strengthen the struggle against zionism, racism and imperialism. To this end, calls upon the African States, and members of the League of Arab States to include in the agenda of all sessions the following item, "Collusion between South Africa and Israel";

7. Calls upon the international community to exert more pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to conform to the Charter of the United Nations and with the resolution adopted on the Palestinian question, emphasizes the efforts deployed by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the People of Palestine and calls upon the Security Council to implement the recommendation of this Committee adopted by the General Assembly;

8. Calls upon the Security Council to take effective measures to guarantee the exercise by the people of Palestine of their national and inalienable rights recognized by the United Nations General Assembly and considers that Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 does not guarantee the future of the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights nor does it provide a basis for a just solution to the Palestinian question;

9. Firmly supports the Arab Peace Plan adopted at the 12th Arab Summit held at Fez (Morocco) on 9 September 1982, as an important contribution to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict;

10. Endorses the recommendations of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 29 March to 1 April 1983;
11. Urgently calls upon all the Member States to participate actively and massively at the highest level, in the International Conference on the Question of Palestine scheduled for 1983;
12. Commends the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the People of Palestine for its efforts aimed at restoring the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;
13. Urges the international community to exert more pressure on Israel in all fields so as to compel it to release the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners, mainly those who are in the Ansar concentration camp;
14. Requests the OAU Secretary-General to follow the development of the Palestinian question and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

RESOLUTION ON THE OAU MISSION TO CHAD

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Chad (AHG/109 (XIX)),

Having examined the role played by the OAU Peace-Keeping Force that was sent to Chad in accordance with resolution AHG/Res.102 (XVIII) Rev.1,

Recalling the dispatch of a contingent by the People's Republic of the Congo in conformity with the Lagos Accord on the National Reconciliation of the Chadian Politico-Military Factions of August 1979 at the request of the OAU,

Taking note of the new political realities that have come into being since the Eighteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government,

Mindful of the fact that the financial expenditures for the mission have so far been met by the participating countries alone,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on Chad (AHG/109 (XIX));
2. Expresses its great appreciation to Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire for having dispatched contingents to serve with the Peace-Keeping Force and to Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya and Zambia for their participation with contingents in the OAU Observer Group in Chad;
3. Further expresses its satisfaction at the manner in which the OAU Peace-Keeping Force undertook its mission while in Chad;

4. Mandates the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to study the financial implications of the Peace-Keeping Missions of Congo, Senegal, Zaire and Nigeria and of the Observer Group composed of Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya and Zambia, to be submitted to the next session of the Council of Ministers;

5. Pays tribute to the outgoing Chairman and the Secretary-General of the OAU for the efforts they persistently deployed to ensure the implementation of the resolution on Chad.

RESOLUTION ON THE POLICY OF DESTABILIZATION BY RACIST SOUTH AFRICAN
REGIME AGAINST SOUTHERN AFRICAN INDEPENDENT STATES

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having examined the report of the Fortieth Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

Recalling the relevant resolution adopted at the 18th Summit of OAU held in Nairobi, Kenya, June 1981,

Taking into consideration the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly relating to the situation in southern Africa,

Also taking into consideration the relevant part of the political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983,

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in southern Africa, caused by the policy of destabilization and outright aggression by South Africa against the neighbouring independent States,

Considering that the undeclared war of aggression waged by the apartheid régime against the sovereign States of the region constitutes a threat to world peace and security,

1. Declares that the undeclared war of aggression waged by racist South Africa against independent African States constitutes a grave threat to the peace and security in Africa and to the world at large;

2. Denounces the intensification of the military, political and economic acts of destabilization perpetrated by the South African racist régime against the neighbouring independent States of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Seychelles;

3. Strongly condemns the South African régime for recruiting, arming, financing and infiltrating dissident groups, bandits and mercenaries to be used against the sovereign States of the region;

4. Strongly condemns the military occupation by the South African troops of part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of this country;
5. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupation troops from the Angolan territory;
6. Fully supports the measures taken by the Angolan Government in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter in order to guarantee and safeguard the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola;
7. Condemns the massive concentration of South African troops along the Mozambican border and the acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist South African régime against the People's Republic of Mozambique;
8. Strongly condemns in particular the recent bombing by the apartheid régime of Matola, a suburb of the Mozambican capital, and the acts of territorial violation and espionage undertaken by the same régime against the People's Republic of Mozambique;
9. Expresses its full support to the people and Government of Mozambique in their struggle to preserve national independence and sovereignty and urges all African States and peace-loving countries to provide political, diplomatic and material support to the People's Republic of Mozambique;
10. Condemns the South African raids against the Kingdom of Lesotho and in particular the massacres of South African refugees and civilians of Lesotho;
11. Denounces the recent blockade imposed by the apartheid régime against the Kingdom of Lesotho and considers it a criminal act of aggression and blatant violation of the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter;
12. Appeals to the international community to take concrete measures in order to put an end to the aggressive and criminal policy of the apartheid régime and to increase political, diplomatic and material support to the countries that are victims of the South African acts of aggression.

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting at its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having examined the report of the 40th Session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

Having heard the statements by the representatives of the liberation movements of South Africa,

Reaffirming that the apartheid system constitutes a crime against humanity and a threat to world peace and international security,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the oppressed people of South Africa in all forms including armed struggle for the seizure of power and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society for the South African people as a whole regardless of race, colour or creed,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations calling on the Pretoria régime to accord the prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters in compliance with the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention,

Outraged by the savage and criminal act of cold-blooded murder committed on 9 June 1983 by the racist South African régime in hanging Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Caiphus Motaung, members of the ANC sentenced to death for their heroic role in the fight against the apartheid system in contemptuous defiance of several resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council calling on the Pretoria régime to commute their death sentences,

Convinced that this cold-blooded murder committed by the apartheid régime on the eve of the seventh anniversary of the Soweto massacre on 16 June 1983 will further aggravate the already explosive situation resulting from repeated acts of terrorism, assassinations and massacres carried out by this régime against the innocent blacks in South Africa and the neighbouring countries,

Reaffirming that the policies and barbaric acts of internal repression and terrorism as well as destabilization and aggression perpetrated by the Pretoria régime against the independent southern African States have resulted in the repeated breaches of the peace of the region or sub-continent, thus creating an extremely explosive situation in southern Africa,

Outraged by the activities of certain Western multinational corporations which continue to collaborate with the apartheid régime especially in the economic, military, nuclear, petroleum and other fields as well as the financial institutions which grant loans to the apartheid régime in defiance of the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and United Nations resolutions,

Considering that the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria régime has encouraged its intransigence and emboldened it to engage in more brutal acts of internal repression and brazen acts of external aggression against the independent southern African States,

Noting with indignation that the apartheid régime has stepped up its criminal acts of internal repression, the murder of political detainees in prison and the assassination of ANC members and leaders, both in South Africa and in the neighbouring countries, as well as destabilization and aggression against the front-line States and Lesotho,

Noting with indignation that, faced with the rising tide of resistance raging in South Africa, the Pretoria régime has intensified its criminal policy of recruiting, training, equipping and deploying armed bandits to destabilize the legitimate Governments of Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia in order to intimidate and blackmail these countries in the vain hope of coercing them to abandon their traditional support of the liberation struggle;

Noting with indignation the Pretoria régime's policy of forced removals of millions of the African people being dumped in barren so-called homelands, deprived of South African citizenship and herded into vast concentration camps as displaced persons where they starve and die or provide semi-slave labour as the so-called migrant labourers,

Convinced that the sole obstacle to peace, security and stability in southern Africa is the apartheid régime and its policies of internal repression, terrorism and political assassinations as well as destabilization and aggression against the front-line States and Lesotho,

Convinced that, notwithstanding its apparent military might and continued support from the Reagan Administration and certain other Western countries, the Pretoria régime's inherent and proven vulnerability to armed struggle guarantees inevitable eradication of the apartheid system and establishment of a non-racial democratic society for all the people of South Africa regardless of race, colour or creed,

Considering that the Pretoria régime has resorted to paying lucrative fees and inviting famous athletes and artists to play and perform in apartheid South Africa and its bantustans for the purpose of promoting its inhuman policies and regarding access to international sports and cultural events,

1. Vehemently condemns the Pretoria régime for the cold-blooded murder of Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosololi and Caiphus Thabo Motaung, the ANC members hanged on 9 June 1983, extends sincere condolences to their parents, proclaims them African heroes and pledges to increase moral, political and material support to their movement in order to help hasten the attainment of the goal they sacrificed their lives for;

2. Urges all Member States to observe every year the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa on 16 June - the Soweto day when, in 1976, over 2,000 school children were killed in cold blood by the Pretoria régime whilst demonstrating against inferior education;

3. Strongly condemns the apartheid régime for the stepped-up internal repression, assassination of ANC members and leaders, as well as the criminal acts of terrorism and massacres repeatedly carried out by the Pretoria régime against innocent South African refugees and nationals of the neighbouring countries;

4. Declares that the Pretoria régime's continued system of apartheid and acts of internal repression and terrorism, as well as acts of destabilization and aggression against the southern African independent States, constitutes a threat to world peace and international security;

5. Urges the African Group at the United Nations to work towards the early convening of the Security Council for the purpose of strengthening the arms embargo and imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Strongly condemns the Reagan Administration for its self-proclaimed alliance with the racist Pretoria régime, the violation of the arms embargo and policy of "constructive engagements" designed to rehabilitate the apartheid régime and isolate the national liberation movement in order to ensure the perpetuation of the apartheid system;

7. Reiterates its full and unswerving support for the struggle against the apartheid régime in all forms especially the armed struggle for the seizure of power by the people of South Africa;

8. Commends the front-line States and Lesotho for the courageous sacrifice they are making in resisting the policies of blackmail and intimidation pursued by the apartheid régime in order to coerce them to abandon their traditional position of giving moral and political support to the liberation movement of South Africa including the granting of political asylum to refugees backing apartheid repression;

9. Convinced that the sole obstacle to peace, security and stability in southern Africa is the apartheid régime and its policies of internal repression, terrorism and political assassinations, as well as destabilization of and aggression against the front-line States and Lesotho;

10. Condemns the policies of certain Western countries and Israel as well as the transnational corporations that continue to maintain or strengthen collaboration in the economic, military and nuclear fields with the Pretoria régime;

11. Commends certain individuals, anti-apartheid support groups, non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and elected officials in the Western countries for their relentless and invaluable campaigns in opposition to their countries' policies of collaboration with racist South Africa and in support of the liberation struggle;

12. Mandates the Secretary-General to work towards the strengthening and expanding of the OAU secretariats in the major Western capitals and New York in order to render ongoing assistance to the liberation movements in their efforts to mobilize international support, especially in the United States and Europe;

13. Urges Member States to organize regional, cultural and sporting events in order to invite and honour the famous athletes and artists who, in compliance with the sports and cultural boycott, have turned down invitations to play or entertain in apartheid South Africa;

14. Commends the African National Congress, the vanguard of the national liberation movement of South Africa, for the continued intensification of the armed struggle and salutes the combatants of UMKONTO WE SIZWE (MR) who continue to register victories.

RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN CANDIDATURES TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Considering the need for Africa to play an effective role in the activities of the United Nations,

Recalling all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the rotation of certain posts among the geographical groupings forming the United Nations,

1. Strongly supports the following candidatures:

(a) H.E. Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia) for the post of President of the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly;

(b) Dr. Julius Gikonya Kiano (Kenya) for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);

(c) Professor Adebayo Adedeji (Nigeria) for the post of Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);

(d) Mr. Amir Abdalla Khalil (Sudan) for the post of Chairman of the FAO Council;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the OAU to take all necessary steps to ensure the success of these candidatures.

RESOLUTION ON THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSISTANCE
TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA (ICARA II)

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General and in particular its parts dealing with refugees in Africa,

Recalling previous OAU resolutions on issues pertaining to refugees in Africa, to the urgency, magnitude and complexity of the problems they are confronted with, and to the impact those problems have on the economies of the countries concerned,

Recalling also that ICARA I, in spite of its successful conclusion, did not rise up to all the expectations of the African countries,

Noting with appreciation resolution 37/197, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1982, which requests the United Nations Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the

Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene a second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and defines the three objectives of the Conference as follows:

(a) To review thoroughly the results of the Conference held in 1981 as well as the state of the progress of projects submitted to it;

(b) To consider the continuing need for assistance with a view to providing, as necessary, additional assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa for the implementation of programmes for their relief, rehabilitation and resettlement;

(c) To consider the impact imposed on the national economies of the African countries concerned and to provide them with required assistance to strengthen their social and economic infrastructure to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees;

Aware of the fact that a thorough technical preparation for ICARA II is one of the pre-conditions for its success,

1. Commends the initiative taken by the United Nations General Assembly as the refugee situation in Africa requires urgent international assistance to cope with its humanitarian aspects while trying to alleviate its adverse effects on the economies of the countries affected, a majority of which are among the least developed countries;

2. Appeals to the international donor community to development and aid-granting agencies, to the non-governmental organizations having refugee programmes in Africa, to potential donors from friendly countries and organizations, to give serious consideration to the urgent needs of African countries of origin and asylum, to contribute generously to humanitarian, relief, rehabilitation and resettlement programmes, and to provide assistance to African countries to enable them to cope with the burden they are assuming because of large numbers of refugees and returnees;

3. Calls upon the United Nations and its specialized agencies to extend all possible assistance to African Governments, through their respective field structures, in the technical preparations for ICARA II;

4. Invites the voluntary agencies involved in refugee work in Africa to closely associate themselves with the technical preparation for ICARA II, and to sustain and, if possible, expend their worthy efforts in favour of the African refugees;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake an in-depth study of the root causes of asylum-seeking in Africa, and to submit its findings to the Twenty-First Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its Twentieth Session, of the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION ON THE LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION AND THE FINAL
ACT OF LAGOS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having read the progress report of the Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary of the ECA on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos submitted in accordance with the resolution of the Assembly adopting the Plan,

Aware that the progress report covers mainly the activities of the OAU and the ECA Secretariats in assisting Member States to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

Committed to the total implementation of the Programme outlined in the Plan and the Final Act,

1. Takes note with appreciation the progress report by the Secretary-General and the ECA Executive Secretary on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;

2. Requests all Member States to assist the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of ECA in the implementation of the Plan and the Final Act by providing them with information on material and other resources as well as national socio-economic data;

3. Appeals to the Member States to designate competent national contact points to deal with the Joint OAU/ECA Committee on matters pertaining to the implementation of the Plan and the Act;

4. Further appeals to the Member States to assist the OAU and the ECA Secretariats in the implementation of their joint programme on popularization of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;

5. Congratulates Member States of Eastern and Southern Regions on the establishment of a Common Preferential Trade Area (PTA);

6. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Member States of the Central African Region to establish an Economic Community in the Region and urges them to continue their efforts to finally realize the proposed community arrangement;

7. Urges Member States of the North African Region to intensify their efforts to establish an economic grouping for the Region;

8. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA, to prepare and submit biennially a progress report covering the following areas:

(a) The activities of the OAU and ECA secretariats relating to the implementation of the Plan and the Final Act;

(b) Member States' national efforts to implement the Plan and the Final Act;

(c) The activities of OAU specialized agencies, United Nations agencies, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relating to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act.

RESOLUTION ON THE SIXTH SESSION OF UNCTAD

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Recalling the resolution on the participation of Africa in international economic negotiations adopted by the 2nd Extraordinary Summit of OAU Heads of State and Government as contained in annex III of the Lagos Plan of Action,

Bearing in mind the resolution on Africa and ongoing international economic negotiations adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its Silver Jubilee Session,

Taking into account the severe economic crisis facing both developed and developing countries, but of which the latter have been made to bear the main burden,

Aware of the Buenos Aires Platform adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at its last session held from 28 March to 16 April 1983,

1. Endorses the Buenos Aires Platform as the basis for negotiations at UNCTAD VI between the Group of 77 on the one hand, and Group B and Group D, representing respectively the developed market economic countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, on the other;

2. Urges the developed countries to give serious consideration to the proposals contained in the Buenos Aires Platform all the more so as the adoption and implementation thereof would benefit both the developed and developing countries in their efforts at recovery from the present economic crisis and development;

3. Calls upon the OAU/ECA Ministerial Follow-up Committee on Trade and Development to make a full assessment of the results of the Sixth Session, on the basis of studies to be carried out by the Secretary-General of OAU, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of ECA, and report accordingly to the twenty-ninth Summit Conference of the African Heads of State and Government.

RESOLUTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action and in particular Chapter IX (e) on Human Settlements,

Recalling also United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/221 of 20 December 1982 on the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless,

Seriously concerned that, despite the efforts of international organizations and of Governments at the national and local levels, the living conditions of the majority of the people in rural and urban settlements, especially in Africa, continue to deteriorate in both relative and absolute terms,

Recognizing that special efforts need to be made by Member States and the international community in order to reverse this chronic deterioration in the shelter and living conditions suffered by the majority of the poor in the urban and rural settlements,

Convinced that an international year devoted to the problems of homeless people in urban and rural areas in the developing countries could be an appropriate occasion to focus the attention of the international community of those problems,

Further convinced that a special effort to address this fundamental issue will strengthen overall national economic and social development, in furtherance of the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Development of Africa,

1. Welcomes the proclamation by the General Assembly of the year 1987 as the International year of Shelter for the Homeless;

2. Endorses the decision that the activities before and during the year will have the objective of improving the shelter and neighbourhoods of as many of the poor and disadvantaged as possible by 1987 according to national priorities, and to demonstrate by the year 2000 through experience gained, how to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of all of the poor and disadvantaged;

3. Further welcomes the contributions which the programmes for the International Year will make to the implementation of Chapter IX (e) (Human Settlements) of the Lagos Plan of Action;

4. Requests that special attention be given during the preparations for the International Year to securing renewed political and financial commitment by the international community to the provision of shelter for the homeless, particularly in Africa, as a matter of priority;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to co-operate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to ensure the full realization of the goals and objectives of the International Year within the African region;

6. Invites Member States to collaborate with the OAU and United Nations Secretaries-General, the Executive Director of UNCHS (HABITAT) and other international organizations in support of the programmes and activities planned for the International Year within the African region;

7. Appeals to all Governments, especially those of the developed countries, and others in a position to do so; to international financial institutions and to others in the public and private sectors to extend generous financial and other appropriate support to the programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to make annual reports to the Council of Ministers on the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE 1983/84 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Having taken note of the Draft Budget for the 1983/84 Financial Year as presented by the General Secretariat of the OAU and, after discussing this Draft Budget,

Decides:

1. To regularize the OAU Budget for the 1982/83 financial year on the basis of the 1981/82 financial year budget increased by 10 per cent, i.e.

1981/82 Budget	\$US 19,515,071.00
10 per cent increase	<u>1,951,507.10</u>
Total	\$US <u>21,466,578.00</u>

2. To approve the OAU Budget for the 1983/84 financial year on the basis of the amount of the Budget adopted for the 1982/83 financial year increased by 10 per cent, i.e.

1982/83 Budget	\$US 21,466,578.10
10 per cent increase	<u>2,146,657.81</u>
Total	\$US <u>23,613,235.91</u>
	\$US <u>23,613,236.00</u>

3. That this decision becomes effective as from 1 June 1983.

VOTE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OUTGOING SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Considering the introductory statement to the Activities Report made by the Secretary-General on 9 June 1983,

Considering the positive changes effected within the General Secretariat so as to enhance its effectiveness, under the direction of Mr. Edem Kodjo,

Noting with satisfaction the honesty and moral integrity with which Mr. Edem Kodjo fulfilled his mission,

Noting further that his mission was aimed at a genuine recognition of Pan-Africanism and the definition of practical measures for an authentic development of the continent based on its own values, its specificities and the assertion of its dignity,

1. Takes note of the introductory statement contained in document AHG/107 (XIX) made by Mr. Edem Kodjo, the outgoing Secretary-General, on 9 June 1983;
2. Considers the basic method of reflection introduced by Mr. Edem Kodjo at the Head of the General Secretariat which led particularly to the Monrovia Symposium and the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act, as a highly positive contribution to the development of Africa in all areas of human endeavour;
3. Pays special tribute to Mr. Edem Kodjo for the effective manner in which he fulfilled his mission and for his dedication to the cause of Africa and the ideal of Pan-Africanism;
4. Expresses to Mr. Edem Kodjo, the outgoing Secretary-General, its sincere gratitude and assures him of its full support for his solemn commitment to continue to work for the greatness of Africa.

VOTE OF THANKS

We, the Heads of State and Government, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia at the 19th Summit from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Conscious of our collective solidarity to enhance and preserve the unity of our organization,

Aware of the immense sacrifice that the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia have made to ensure the success of this Summit,

Appreciative of the warm hospitality accorded to all delegations participating at the Summit,

Hereby express profound and deep-felt gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia and the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia for their very warm and generous hospitality.
