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**ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND  
GOVERNMENT**  
Twenty-first Ordinary Session  
18 – 20 July, 1985  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

AHG/Decl.1 – 3 (XXI)  
&  
AHG/Res. 126 – 148 (XXI)

**DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED BY**  
**THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY SESSION OF**  
**THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

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**DECLARATION ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN**  
**AFRICA ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY**  
**SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND**  
**GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 16 to 20 July, 1985, for the Twenty-first Ordinary Session of our Assembly have devoted our discussions mainly to economic issues, in the course of which we have critically reviewed the economic and social crises which confront virtually all our countries.
2. We have examined, in detail, the recommendations of the Seven Member States Steering Committee which we set-up to prepare the basic documents on economic issues for our current Session, and the valuable contribution to the Committee's Report made by the Council of Ministers. We express to the committee our appreciation for the quality of work done which has facilitated our deliberations.
3. We also express our appreciation to the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning whose recommendations made at its Eleventh Meeting conveyed to the Steering Committee and which enriched the recommendations of the Committee. We further express our appreciation to African and International Organizations for their valuable contributions which facilitated the work of the Committee.
4. We are most gravely concerned by the continuing deterioration of our economies which have been severely affected by the deep world economic recession and penalized by an unjust and inequitable international economic system. This situation has been aggravated by unprecedented severe and persistent drought and famine and other natural calamities, such as cyclones and floods. These developments, added to some domestic policy short-comings, have brought most of our countries near to economic collapse.
5. We welcome the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa and the Plan of Action of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries to meet the critical situation in Africa.

6. We re-affirm that the development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our Governments and people. We are, therefore, determined to take concrete actions and measures individually and collectively for the achievements of the economic development of our continent in unity and solidarity of African peoples and Member States.
  
7. While reiterating our full commitment to the principles and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, which are more valid today than ever before, we have focussed our discussions at the present Summit on a priority programme that we will concentrate on during the next five years so as to pave the way for national and collective self-reliant and self-sustained growth and development in our continent. The programme consist of:
  - i. measures for an accelerated implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;
  
  - ii. special action for improvement of the food situation and the rehabilitation of agricultural development in Africa;
  
  - iii. measures for alleviating Africa's external debt burden;
  
  - iv. measures for a common platform for action at sub-regional, regional, continental and international levels; and
  
  - v. measures for action against the effect of the destabilization policy of South Africa on the economies of Southern African States.

While according special attention to the priority areas, we recognize the need for parallel and effective support action from all the other sectors, especially transport and communications and industry in order to achieve the immediate objectives that we have set for our countries.

8. Agriculture, which is the dominant sector in our economies, has rapidly deteriorated in recent years. The already declining trend in the production and productivity of

the sector, which was noticeable since the beginning of the 1970s, has been dramatically aggravated by drought and natural calamities compounded by the problem of refugees and displaced persons, thus making almost half of the Member States of our Organization dependent on food aid.

9. We wish to express our profound gratitude to the international community particularly to the United Nations System and hundreds of voluntary organizations and agencies and to millions of people, all over the world, who have contributed so generously to Africa's relief. We reiterate our call to the international community to continue to provide adequate humanitarian assistance for the people in the affected countries. We strongly appeal to the international community, especially the World Bank, and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system as well as all donor countries to channel funds for African Drought, Famine and Economic recovery through existing sub-regional and regional groupings such as the River Basins and those involved in Multi-national cooperative efforts in Agriculture and Food production. We believe that such direct assistance will eliminate need for further feasibility studies and additional staff recruitment and deployment. Support for on-going projects and programmes already designed and approved by these sub-regional groups will eliminate further delay in getting international assistance directly to the people.
  
10. We, however, wish to stress that the current battle to save lives and to reduce the impact of hunger and famine should not be the only focus of international support and cooperation. Otherwise, the international community will be unwittingly contributing to making the emergency a permanent phenomenon. On our part, we are determined not only to cope more efficiently with current and future emergencies but are also determined to go beyond emergency and get to the root of Africa's food and agriculture crisis. We recognize that effective mobilization and judicious exploitation of our national and collective potentials, on the basis of well-formulated development strategies and plans are vital to the eradication of famine and for the control of drought and desertification and for the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa.
  
11. In this regard, we commit our countries to the gradual increase in the share of agriculture in national total public investment of between 20 and 25 per cent by 1989.

12. The dramatic increase in the volume of Africa's external debt, and the heavy debt service burden is another source of our profound concern, especially since it represents a heavy drain on the meagre foreign exchange resources of our Member States. Indeed, Africa's external debt estimated at US\$158 billion by the end of 1984 and expected to exceed US\$170 billion by the end of 1985, represents a heavy burden on our fragile economies, as it represented 36 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product of our Region in 1984, and the debt service ratio is expected to be much higher than 27 per cent of exports in 1985. Equally disturbing is the inadequacy of the concessional flows which forced a number of African countries to resort to the international financial markets, mainly the private sources with particularly severe terms and conditions for loans. We are concerned that major lenders have in the past deliberately left Africa out of the debt negotiation mechanism established for the developing countries and that the international community continues to give low priority to Africa's external debt crisis. This situation has been aggravated by the fact that 26 of African Member States are categorized as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the majority of those people are living below subsistence level; thus the external debt of many individual African countries is now beyond their capacity to service and pay.
13. We are fully aware of the fact that short-comings in development policies have contributed to the present debt crisis. However, it is evident that the major causes of our countries' debt servicing problems are external ones and such causes are unfortunately beyond our control. These include, inter-alia, the deteriorating terms of trade and the consequent reduction in export earnings for debt servicing, unprecedented rise in interest rates, sharp exchange rate fluctuations, deteriorating terms of borrowing and the reduction in the flow of concessional resources, the combined effects of which result in net capital out-flow from most of our Member States. In this regard, the 26 African LDCs have been the most seriously affected.
14. We recognize that the external debts are obligations that our Member States have individually contracted, and which they have to honor. But in view of the negative developments in the international economic environment, we call on the international community to genuinely work towards an urgent and lasting solution to Africa's growing indebtedness.

15. We urge developed countries and the multilateral financial institutions to increase, substantially, the transfer of concessional financial resources, including grants, to African countries. In particular, we call on the developed donor countries to urgently implement, without discrimination, UNCTAD Resolution 165 (S-IX) on debt and development problems of developing countries.
16. We also call on the developed donor countries to urgently implement, without discrimination, the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 39/29 on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, which inter alia calls for total or partial conversion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) debts into grants.
17. We call for an International Conference on Africa's external indebtedness to be convened as a matter of urgency to provide a forum for international creditors and African borrowers to discuss Africa's external debt with a view to arriving at appropriate emergency, short, medium and long-term solutions to alleviate the problems.
18. The current economic crisis and the deteriorating international economic relations make it imperative for the Member States of our Organization to strengthen cooperation among themselves in order to speed up economic integration and enhance Africa's negotiating ability in international fora and thus ensure that Africa's specific interests are taken into account.
19. We undertake to give highest priority to intra-African co-operation in the implementation of the Special Programme of Action for Improvement of the Food Situation and the Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Africa in order to lay the foundation for Africa's food self-sufficiency.
20. We pledge to take action at all levels to improve the transport and communications links and adopt any other strategies which will promote closer co-operation between our countries in the fields of industry, human resources, science and technology, trade and finance.
21. We recognize that the collective effort of the Member States is the most important weapon for tackling the current economic crisis, and Africa is fully aware of its

responsibility for adopting measures for its economic recovery and rehabilitation. However, the magnitude of the crisis makes it imperative for the international community to supplement our effort. We, therefore, call on the international community, in particular the developed countries and international development and finance institutions as well as United Nations Agencies, to support Africa's effort to deal with the crisis, in recognition of the specific economic situation of the continent. In this regard, efforts should aim at increasing Africa's production capabilities in the field of food, improving the performance of the transport and communications sector, and acquiring adequate technology, especially for industrial development.

22. We are convinced that the United Nations System, in particular the General Assembly, is an effective forum for sensitizing and mobilizing the international community on the critical economic situation in Africa, and the programme of recovery which we have formulated to deal with it. We, therefore, call for the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to deliberate on the issues of the critical economic situation in Africa.
23. The policy of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa and its economic and military destabilization of Southern African States calls for our collective effort to resist. To that end, we commit our countries to lend financial and material assistance to these countries to help them meet the heavy cost of destabilization; and we re-affirm our support for the Liberation Movements in their struggle against the racist regime. In this regard, we call upon African institutions and the international community to make their contributions.
24. Furthermore we urge all countries, especially the industrialized countries, financial institutions and transnational corporations to take measures, including effective economic sanctions to force apartheid regime in South Africa to end and its racist policies, its illegal occupation of Namibia and the destabilization of Southern African States. We further urge the international community to give all assistance to the Southern African States in order to help them counter the effect on their economies of sanctions against South Africa.

**25. To ensure the implementation of the above programme at national, sub-regional, regional, continental and international levels, we have decided to establish a permanent follow-up mechanism.**

**26. Determined to face effectively the twin challenges of survival and development confronting our continent, we have adopted the priority programme annexed to this Declaration, and pledge on behalf of our peoples and Governments, to implement individually and collectively the measures contained therein.**

**27. We are of the firm conviction that the respect of our commitment will lead to the recovery of our economies, the revitalization of a genuine development process to the benefit of our peoples as well as paving the way for an overall economic integration of Africa.**

**DECLARATION OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**  
**OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE CULTURAL ASPECTS**  
**IN THE LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION**

We, Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), assembled in our Twenty-first Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

Recalling our Resolution AHG/Res. 132 (XX) adopted at the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 1984, on Africa's economic problems,

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

Recalling the objectives of the African Cultural Charter adopted by the 1976 OAU Summit in Port Louis, Mauritius,

Recalling the Constitution of the Inter-African Cultural Fund adopted by the 1980 Freetown Summit,

Having taken note of the Report of the OAU Secretary-General a.i. on the Cultural Aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action contained in Document CM/1317 (XLII),

Conscious of the need to align cultural development with the economic development of Africa,

Aware of the fact that the success of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos depends on the results of analyses of the inter-action between culture and the other social and economic sectors,

Desirous of facilitating the integration of human factors, cultural realities and the system of values into development strategies,

Desirous of formulating administrative and technical measures for the integration of cultural date into the Lagos Plan of Action,

**Recognizing the need to lend political support for the success of the forthcoming World Cultural Development Decade:**

**HAVE DECLARED as follows:**

- 1. WE NOTE WITH SATISFACTION and ENDORSE the principle of the United Nations General Assembly's Proclamation of a World Cultural Development Decade, to be celebrated under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO;**
  
- 2. WE RECOGNIZE that following the AFRICACULT and MONDIACULT, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Pan-African Cultural Manifesto of Algiers and the provisions of the African Cultural Charter, they adopted in Port Louis, Mauritius in 1976, the following:**
  - a. Priority should be given to the role of culture as an essential dimension of the global development process, which should, however not be solely aimed at economic growth. In this connection, there is an urgent need to integrate social and cultural factors within our development strategies so as to ensure a balanced and self reliant development;**
  
  - b. development should thus take its root from our people's culture and be consistent with their values so as to emancipate them from them from all forms of economic, social, political and cultural dependence;**
  
  - c. cultural identities, as dynamic process of continuity, creativity and attitudes vis-à-vis innovation, should be the basis and finality of development , promoting and safeguarding stability and structural cohesion, as well as the social development of peoples;**
  
- 3. WE ARE CONVINCED that these guidelines will help achieve in the near future:**

- a. **improvement of the standard of living of peoples and ensuring their social progress through the development of their creativity; particularly thanks to their participation;**
  - b. **the creation of an African conscience maintained by a sense of belonging to the same identity process, strengthening by the mutual search for an African unity and sustained by an unflinching political will to succeed in the context of an African cultural community;**
  - c. **the affirmation of the existence and strengthening of the Member States' cultural identities and the community reality of African unity in international exchanges by developing a more balanced bilateral and international cultural co-operation.**
- 4. WE HAVE DECIDED to pool our efforts in the continent of the Lagos Plan of Acton, so as to implement the short, medium and long term integrated programmes of activities, relevant to the above fields. These are integrated programmes because they are linked to other economic development sectors, already provided for in the Plan. However, they will particularly contribute to enhancing the self-development of peoples and stimulate their spirit of adaptability and their creativity.**
- This involves the following areas:**
- **Scientific research (social and human science)**
  - **Education and literacy programmes**
  - **Cultural industries;**
  - **Cottage industries, arts and crafts;**
  - **Cultural exchanges and the development of tourism;**
  - **Cultural co-operation.**
- 5. WE COMMIT OURSELVES, individually and collectively, to formulate national policies on the various areas which will define and underscore the specific cultural development objectives as well as the conditions and methods for their implementation. The national cultural policies thus**

defined would be harmonized at the regional and sub-regional levels within the context of the Lagos Plan of Action.

6. **WE COMMIT OURSELVES, individually and collectively, to take the appropriate measures to formulate and make known within the next three years (1985 – 1988), national cultural policies which will take into account the above cited cultural objectives, and which will spell out carefully the cultural development as well as the economic development programme with a view to facilitate their co-ordination and harmonization at the regional and sub-regional levels;**
  
7. **We especially, commit ourselves individually and collectively to:**
  - a. **accord an important place to the promotion of scientific research for cultural development;**
  
  - b. **give priority to the promotion of education for development;**
  
  - c. **promote the development of cultural industries;**
  
  - d. **promote traditional cottage industries;**
  
  - e. **ensure cultural exchange and the development of cultural tourism;**
  
  - f. **take the necessary steps to promote co-operation for cultural development:**
    - **at Inter-African level;**
    - **at International level;**
  
8. **In adoption this Declaration, WE HAVE THE FIRM CONVICTION that the development of our countries and our continent will:**
  - a) **further take into consideration the social and cultural realities;**

- b) **enable OAU to harmonize our national policies, define common priorities and thus, become a focal point of all sub-regional activities in the field of cultural, scientific and technical co-operation for development;**
9. **HAVING DECIDED to focus attention on the cultural aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action, we request the Secretary-General of the OAU in consultation with the UNESCO Director-General, and the Heads of African Cultural Institutions to prepare and to submit to us annually the relevant programmes accordingly.**

**DECLARATION OF THE ABROGATION OF THE CLARK  
AMENDMENT BY THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985, notes that the 1970 UN Declaration on Friendly Relations Among States provides inter-alia that:

“NO STATE OR GROUPS OF STATES HAS THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FOR ANY REASON WHATEVER, IN THE INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANY OTHER STATE, CONSEQUENTLY, ARMED INTERVENTION AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF ENTERFERRENCE OR ATTEMPTED THREATS AGAINST THE PERSONALITY OF THE STATE OR AGAINST ITS POLITICAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ELEMENTS, ARE IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.”

It also provides that:

“EVERY STATE HAS AN INALIENABLE RIGHT TO CHOSSE IT POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE IN ANY FORM BY ANOTHER STATE.”

The Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State of Government further notes, that the Declaration prohibits without equivocation actions that are designed to assist groups endeavoring to overthrow violently any government, whether these groups are within or without the State. That, it also prohibits actions designed to coerce a state to secure advantages from it in contravention of its rights.

Being aware also that the Clark Amendment was designed to terminate American involvement in the Angolan Civil War in 1975, and that the Government of the People’s Republic of Angola is fending off the last of the enemies of the Angolan people, the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government expresses grave concern over the abrogation by the Senate of the Untied States, of the Clark Amendment.

The past and present financial, military and logistical support that these UNITA bandits in Angola are received especially from racist South Africa, must not be used to involve the United States Government in the violent campaign to overthrow the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government exhorts the United States Congress to ensure that the abrogation of the Clark Amendment does not constitute a license for covert or overt American involvement in the internal affairs of the Republic of Angola.

It is the view of the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government that no state has the right to dictate what government should exist in another state. In light of this, and in cognizance of the idea being propagated that power must be shared by the government of the People's Republic of Angola with the enemies of the Angolan people the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government hereby declares that:

1. ANY FINANCIAL, MILITARY AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT TO THE ENEMIES OF THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE BY ANY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE GROUP OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY WOULD BE CONSIDERED A SERIOUS VIOLATION OF THE 1970 DECLARATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG STATES AND OF, THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, AND THE UNITED NATIONS;
2. ANY AMERICAN CONVERT OR OVERT INVOLVEMENT IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA, DIRECTLY OF THROUGH THIRD PARTIES, WILL BE CONSIDERED A HOSTILE ACT AGAINST THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNIT; AND
3. ANY RENEWAL OF CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA, WOULD CONSTITUTE GROSS INTERFERENCE IN THE

**AHG/Decl.3(XXI)**

**INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA, AND THE  
LATTER RESERVE THE RIGHT TO TAKE ANY APPROPRIATE  
ACTION IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY.**

**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC SITUATION**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985, notes that the 1970 UN Declaration on Friendly Relations Among States provides inter-alia that:

**Recalling** its decision, in Resolution AHG/Res132 (XX) to discuss the African development issues at the Twenty-first Assembly, and to set up a Steering Committee of seven Member States to prepare basic economic documents for the Twenty-first Assembly,

**Having considered** the recommendations of the Steering Committee on concrete measures to deal with the critical economic situation in Africa, enriched by the contributions from African and non-African organizations as well as the recommendations of the Eleventh ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic planning in Africa;

**Conscious** of the need for a constant and sustained application of our total effort to tackle the serious economic problems facing the Member States of our Organization, and convinced of the necessity to strengthen the capacity of the various organs of our Organization, including especially the General Secretariat, so as to provide effective support to Africa's collective effort in this regard.

**Reaffirming** our commitment to the principles and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the final Act of Lagos;

**Emphasizing** the responsibility of the Assembly of dealing with the economic development and related issues as they affect our Member States, and the need for effective support for all African Organizations, institutions and sectoral ministerial conferences:

1. **ENDORSES** the recommendations of the Steering Committee as amended by the Forty-second Session of the Council of Ministers on measures and programmes for tackling the current economic crisis, and commends the committee for the quality of work accomplished;

2. **URGES every Member State of the OAU to establish or strengthen national follow-up mechanisms at high level responsible for sub-regional, regional and continental co-operation projects and programmes.**
3. **INVITES regional economic groupings to extend, on the basis of their respective experiences, co-operation among the Member States through the conclusion of agreements in agriculture, transport and communication, trade and finance, industry, science and technology, and human resources;**
4. **DECIDES to establish a Steering Committee responsible for:**
  - **following-up the decisions of the Twenty-first Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on economic issues and monitoring the implementation of the Declaration and Resolutions of the Twenty-first Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, and the priority programmes for the economic recovery of Africa (1986 – 1990);**
  - **considering any other matters that may be referred to it by the Current Chairman of the Council of Ministers;**
  - **co-ordinating the positions of Member States in anticipation of major international negotiations;**
  - **formulating practical modalities at all levels before the Forty-third Council of Ministers;**
5. **DECIDES that the Steering Committee shall be composed, up to the Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government, by the members of the present Steering Committee to which the Member States of the Bureau of the Twenty-first Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government would be added. Starting from the Twenty-second Assembly of Heads of State and Government the Member States of the outgoing and incumbent Bureau would compose the Steering Committee;**

6. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA, African economic organizations and others including the relevant institutions of the United Nations System to provide all possible assistance to the Steering Committee;
7. **DECIDES FURTHER** to request for the convening of a special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa and **URGES** the Current Chairman to initiate the necessary contacts with a view to convening the special session as early as possible;
8. **REQUESTS FURTHER** the Secretary-General in co-operation with the ECA Executive Secretary, to initiate the necessary preparations for the special Session of the UN General Assembly;
9. **URGES** all OAU Member States to set up or strengthen their representation to the multilateral institutions (in Addis Ababa, Brussels, New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Paris, Washington DC, Nairobi) and **DIRECTS** the OAU Secretariat to assist in organizing and in the provision of technical, administrative and logistic support to the African Groups at these centers;
10. **DIRECTS** the OAU Advisory Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters, and the Ad-Hoc Committee on Structural Review to accord priority to strengthening the technical capacity of the General Secretariat, especially its Economics Department, so as to enable the General Secretariat to cope with its increased workload and added responsibility;
11. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General of the OAU to present a progress report on the implementation of the resolution to the Twenty-second Session of the Assembly.

**RESOLUTION ON THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY**  
**ASSISTANCE FUND FOR DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN AFRICA**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Recalling** its Resolution AHG/Res. 133 (XX) by which it established the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa,

**Taking note** of Resolutions CM/Res. 962 (XLI) and CM/Res. 1006 (XLII) by which the Council of Ministers set up the operational and administrative arrangements for the immediate commencement of the operation of the Special Fund;

**Having considered** the text of the Draft Statute of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund – for Drought and Famine in Africa contained in Document CM/1335 Annex I:

1. **ADOPTS** the Statute of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa;
2. **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to all the Member States and non-African Governments which have made or pledged contributions to the Special Fund;
3. **APPEALS** to other Member States, African institutions, as well as non-African Governments and institutions to contribute generously to the Special Fund for the effective amelioration of drought and famine in Africa;
4. **REQUESTS** the Secretary-General to publicize the existence of the Fund as widely as possible, and to make periodic progress reports on its status to the Council of Ministers.

**RESOLUTION ON REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
SECURITY DEVELOPMENT AND DISARMAMENT**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Taking note with appreciation** the progress report of the OAU Secretary-General on preparations for the convening of a Regional conference on Security, Development and Disarmament,

**Recalling** its Resolution AHG/Res. 126 (XX) adopted at its Twentieth Assembly in which it supported the holding of such a Regional Conference,

**Recalling** United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/61 A and B, 39/160 and 39/63 J dealing respectively with the Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Convening of an International Conference on Disarmament and Development and the World Disarmament Campaign.

**Firmly convinced** of the inter-relationship between security, development and disarmament and of the need for the United Nations to establish an institutional arrangement in Africa to conduct indepth studies and promote the objectives of peace, disarmament and development:

1. **EXPRESSES** its **SATISFACTION** with the progress made in preparing for the Regional Conference and welcomes the active co-operation between the OAU, UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Secretariat and in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs;
2. **EXPRESSES** its **APPRECIATION** to the Government of the Republic of Togo for its offer to host this Conference in August 1985, and for its commendable efforts made in the preparations for the successful convening of the Conference;

- 3. WELCOMES United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/63 adopted by consensus at the Assembly's Thirty-ninth Session, envisaging the establishment of Regional institutional arrangements under the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign Programme and INVITES the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with that resolution, to take the necessary measures to establish such a Regional Office in Africa;**
  
- 4. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS to all the Member States to take an active part in the Regional Conference at Lomé at ministerial level;**
  
- 5. REQUESTS the OAU Secretary-General to report to the Twenty-second Summit through the Council of Ministers on all the issues related to the implementation of this resolution.**

**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN CANDIDATURE TO THE POST OF  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Recalling** United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3362 (S-VII) endorsing the recommendation of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to convert that Organization into a Specialized Agency,

**Recalling** also United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/96 of 13 December 1979, 37/213 of 20 December, 1982, and 38/193 of 20 December 1983 on transitional arrangements and follow-up actions required for the immediate conversion of the Organization into a Specialized Agency,

**Recalling further** Resolution AHG/Res.113 (XIX) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU at its Nineteenth Ordinary Session on African candidatures to international organizations including that of Professor Abedayo Adedeji for the post of Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),

**Noting with satisfaction** the decision of the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 39/231 of 18 December 1984 to provide adequate resources for holding the first General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

**Also noting with satisfaction** that the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has been ratified, accepted and approved by a number of countries much larger than the minimum number of states whose agreement is necessary for its entry into force,

**Bearing in mind** that the industrialization of Africa is a critical factor in bringing about a major change in the socio-economic transformation and development of Africa,

**Convinced that the acceleration of the industrialization of Africa would greatly contribute to the development of other sectors especially in overcoming the current crisis in agricultural production and ensuring a self-sustained growth and development of the agricultural sector,**

**Convinced further that the conversion of UNIDO into a Specialized Agency would greatly enhance its role as focal point within the United Nations System for coordinating all matters concerning industrial development, thus accelerating the implementation of the Lima Declaration on International Cooperation and Development and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA),**

**RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN  
INSTITUTE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Recalling** that the Lagos Plan of Action for the Development of Africa lays special emphasis on the importance of natural resources in Africa,

**Considering** that the Organization of African Unity particularly aims at the coordination of intensification of the cooperation and efforts of Member States with the view to improving the living conditions of the African peoples,

**Considering** that the United Nations University, an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly, has undertaken, with the assistance of African scientists, the study of a project concerning the establishment of an Institute for Natural Resources in Africa,

**Considering** the Memorandum of Agreement concluded on 26 April 1985, between the OAU, ECA and United Nations University:

1. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION that the project to establish an Institute for Natural Resources in Africa springs from the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action;
2. ACCEPTS the principle to establish this Institute which will undertake activities in the following priority areas:
  - a) land use;
  - b) water resources;
  - c) plant resources;
  - d) animal resources;
  - e) mineral resources;
  - f) energy.

- 3. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION** the offer of the Governments of the Ivory Coast and Zambia to host this Institute and finance it;
- 4. APPEALS** to Governments, Agencies of bilateral and multilateral cooperation as well as other funding sources to finance this Institute within the framework of international cooperation.

**RESOLUTION ON THE SEVENTH MINISTERIAL MEETING**  
**OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

Taking note of the decision of the People's Republic of Angola to host the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned countries,

Aware that the People's Republic of Angola took this decision despite the war situation that has been forced on her, by South Africa and her trained band of saboteurs and bandits:

1. CALLS UPON all the Member States to participate at Ministerial level at the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned countries in Luanda, Angola from 1 to 7 September, 1985;
2. FURTHER CALLS UPON the Member States to manifest practical solidarity with Angola by giving assistance towards the organization of this important Conference.

**RESOLUTION ON THE AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XXIX**  
**OF THE CHARTER CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF PORTUGUESE**  
**AS A WORKING LANGUAGE OF THE OAU**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

Considering that by its letter dated 16 September 1983, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde mandated by the Heads of State of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Sao Tomé and Príncipe addressed a request, on behalf of the above mentioned Five States, for the adoption of Portuguese as one of the OAU working languages,

Considering that under Article XXIX of the Charter, "The working language of the organization and all its institutions shall be, if possible, African languages, English and French",

Considering that in order to accede to the request it is necessary to amend these provisions of the Charter,

Considering that according to Article XXXIII, "This Charter may be amended or revised if any Member State makes a written request to the Secretary-General to that effect, provided, however, that the proposed amendment is not submitted to the Assembly for consideration until all the Member States have been duly notified of it and a period of one year has elapsed and that such an amendment shall not be effective unless approved by at least two thirds of all the Member States",

Considering that by Note Verbale No. CAB/GM/35/84.4 of February 1984, the Secretary-General informed all Member States about it, and that a year has already elapsed,

Considering that in its Resolution CM/Res. 931 (XLI) the Council of Ministers made a recommendation supporting the request and that the adoption of Portuguese

**will enable African Portuguese speaking States to participate more effectively in the proceedings of the Organization:**

- 1. AMENDS Article XXIX of the Charter of the OAU and DECIDES that Portuguese shall also be used as a working language of the Organization and its Institutions;**
  
- 2. CALLS UPON the Council of Ministers, when adopting the next budget to make provisions for funds necessary for the implementation of this resolution.**

**RESOLUTION ON CHAD**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Having considered** the report made by the President of the People's Republic of the Congo on the efforts he made to implement Resolution AHG/Res. 121 (XX) on Chad.

**Mindful** of the fact that the situation on Chad continues to be a matter of concern to the OAU:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of the report made by the President of the People's Republic of the Congo;
2. **EXPRESSES** its **PROFOUND GRATITUDE** to the President of the People's Republic of the Congo for the commendable efforts he continues to deploy in search of a durable and lasting peace in Chad;
3. **RENEWS** the mandate entrusted to the President of the People's Republic of the Congo to pursue the search for peace and national reconciliation in Chad in close collaboration with the Current Chairman of the OAU;
4. **APPEALS** to all the parties to the Chadian conflict to fully co-operate with the reconciliation efforts being made by the President of the People's Republic of the Congo on behalf of the OAU in order to achieve lasting peace in Chad.

**RESOLUTION ON THE COMMITTEE FOR NOMINATING**  
**AN AFRICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE POST OF**  
**U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Having heard** the proposal of the Liberian Head of State on the imperative need for Africa to present a candidate for the post of U.N. Secretary-General at the expiration of the term of the incumbent Secretary-General in 1986,

**Noting** that after almost forty years of the existence of the United Nations Organization, an African has not been privileged to fill this important position,

**Convinced** that the appointment of an African to serve as Secretary-General of the United Nations would reinforce the universality of the Organization and contribute immeasurably towards the achievement of the noble tenets of the United Nations Organization,

**Conscious** of the imperative need to forge a common position on the nomination of an African candidate as well as to solicit international support prior to the expiration of the term of the present Secretary-General;

1. **DECIDES** to establish a Nominating Committee consisting of representatives from two countries from each of the five regions of the OAU to be nominated by the current Chairman in consultation with the regions concerned which should make recommendations on the above resolution and report to the Twenty-second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
2. **INSTRUCTS** the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow this question closely.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REQUESTS FOR REFUND OF  
EXPENSES REGARDING THE OAU PEACE-KEEPING  
FORCE IN CHAD**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Having considered** the claims for reimbursement in respect of the OAU Peace-Keeping Force in Chad as contained in document AHG/130 (XXI),

**Bearing in mind** Resolution CM/Res.769 (XXXIV), AHG/Res.101 (XVII), AHG/Res. 102 (XVIII) Rev. 1 and AHG/Res. 110 (XIX) on the sending of the Peace-keeping Force to Chad:

1. **TAKES NOTE** of Document AHG/130 (XXI) entitle “Claims for Reimbursement in Respect of the OAU Peace-keeping Force to Chad”,
2. **DECIDES** to give mandate to the current Chairman of the OAU, assisted by the Secretary-General to take all the necessary steps to find an acceptable and definitive solution to this issue.

**RESOLUTION ON THE DRAWING UP OF A PROGRAMME OF  
ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA BY UNESCO IN THE FIELDS  
OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND RESEARCH/DEVELOPMENT**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

Considering the fruitful co-operation that exists between the OAU and UNESCO, particularly in the fields of Education and Science, which has been further strengthened since the first meeting of the Joint OAU/UNESCO Consultation Committee (5 – 7 December, 1984),

Considering that the basic development problems of Africa can only be solved on a long-term basis through better mastery of science and technology,

Considering that the UNESCO programme already includes a series of major projects designed to develop the scientific and technical potential of African countries,

Considering that the formulation of these projects should be systematised through a genuine, harmonized and meticulously prepared programme so as to ensure greater efficiency:

1. CALLS UPON Member States to support within UNESCO and particularly at its forthcoming General Conference scheduled to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria in October 1985, the idea of the drawing up by UNESCO of a Programme of Assistance to Africa in the fields of scientific research and Research/Development;
2. SUGGESTS that this Programme should primarily aim at the development of the scientific and technical potential of the African countries in the fields of geology, micro-biology, agriculture, food, health, surface and underground waters;
3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to submit a report to the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the implementation of this resolution.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ELECTION**  
**OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Considering** that Article XVI of the charter, stipulates that a Secretary-General of the organization of African Unity shall be appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, who shall direct the affairs of the General Secretariat,

**Considering** that Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government stipulates that the Assembly shall appoint the Secretary-General by secret vote and by a two thirds majority,

**Considering** that Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedures of the Assembly stipulates that the term of office of the Secretary-General is four years,

**Considering** that Mr. Idé Oumarou has obtained the required two-thirds majority of votes:

**DECIDES** to appoint Mr. Idé Oumarou as OAU Secretary-General for a four-year term.

**MOTION OF THANKS**

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-first Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July, 1985,

**Having been briefed** thoroughly on the activities of the Chairman of the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity, President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere as contained in his report,

**Having noted** the tremendous efforts he exerted in the preparation for the Twenty-first Ordinary Session devoted mainly to the economic situation of our continent,

**Having further noted** the generous material and other facilities provided by the Government and people of socialist Ethiopia toward the realization of the Twenty-first Summit,

**Considering** the remarkably typical hospitality and most warm reception extended to the Heads of State and Government and leaders of delegations by the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia,

**Cognizant** of the tremendous sacrifice, within their limited resources, that the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia have always made to the success of our Summits:

1. **EXPRESSES** its **SENSE OF DEEP THANKS AND APPRECIATION** for the address of chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam;
2. **EXPRESSES FURTHER** its faith in his loyal and dedicated service to the cause of African Unity and freedom;
3. **CONVEYS** its fraternal thanks and gratitude to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia for their traditional, warm and fraternal hospitality and solidarity with the African people.

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# Declarations And Resolutions As Adopted By The Twenty-First Ordinary Session Of The Assembly Of Heads Of State And Government

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