



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**
Secretariat
P. O. Box 3243

منظمة الوحدة الإفريقية
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ص. ب. ٣٢٤٣

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE**
Secretariat
B. P. 3243

Addis Ababa * * * اديس ابابا

CM/874 (XXXI)Add.1/Rev. 1

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirty-first Ordinary Session
Khartoum, SUDAN
July 7 - 15, 1978

ITEM PROPOSED BY SENEGAL

EMBASSY OF SENEGAL

NO. 985/ASA/O

The Embassy of the Republic of Senegal in Addis Ababa presents its compliments to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and has the honour to forward it the following attached documents:

An introductory note to a draft resolution on Expulsions in Africa.

A draft resolution on expulsions in Africa.

On the instructions of the Senegalese Government, the Embassy of Senegal should be grateful to the OAU General Secretariat for inclusion of the "Question of Expulsions in Africa - draft resolution on expulsions in Africa" on the agenda of the OAU Council of Ministers scheduled to be held in February 1978 in Tripoli.

For some time now, this question has assumed importance and urgency which justify its inclusion on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

The Embassy should also be grateful if the two documents would be translated and circulated to delegations from Member States in accordance with the usual practice.

The Embassy of the Republic of Senegal avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures: - Introductory Note
- Draft Resolution

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO DRAFT RESOLUTION ON EXPULSIONS IN AFRICA

On 28 May 1963, African Heads of State and Government signed the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa.

By that gesture, the founders of OAU laid the basis for an inter-African co-operation to be constantly strengthened and at the same time to foster the spirit of solidarity and tolerance among the peoples of Africa.

However, respect for human rights, one of the keystones to the Pan-African Charter, has for some years now been repeatedly violated through massive expulsions which have become current phenomena on our continent.

These expulsions are likely to dangerously deteriorate the atmosphere of 'entente' and solidarity which should prevail among OAU Members. Thus, the recent expulsion of some ten thousand West Africans living in certain central African countries could herald, if care is not taken, a decisive turning point in inter-African relations. These expulsions, which are often contrary to all the principles established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN and OAU Charters are, in any case, deplorable. It is thus, in the face of this painful problem that Senegal would like to draw the attention of OAU Member States to the imperative need to find an African solution to it, beginning with its political, legal and humanitarian aspects.

In fact, in this dramatic period of crisis and changes when Africa must live up to the challenges of the racists of Southern Africa, it is impermissible for the rest of the world to be shown the disheartening spectacle of a disunited continent.

We cannot stigmatize violations of human rights in Zimbabwe and Azania if, in our own countries, we tolerate practices which amount to a pernicious form of xenophobia. There would be no difference, from the point of view of principles and morals, between our States and the racist States which deny our brothers the right to become free men on a free land.

Senegal, for its part, respectful of negro-African traditions, hosts on its territory over a million foreigners of all nationalities, gainfully occupied in various sectors of the economy. These nationals of brotherly countries have never been victims of exactions and provocations of any sort and live among Senegalese in all tranquility. Senegal is prepared to make every sacrifice to ensure the survival of African Unity and for the dignity of man to be ever respected.

It therefore considers that African States should do everything possible to prepare appropriate legislation on the expulsion of nationals of Member States of the Organization in consonance with the Charter of OAU and the principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The legislation should provide, among other things, for a system of compensation to make up for the prejudices which may stem from the expulsions.

4. FURTHER URGES Member States of the Organization
 - (a) to take every possible measures to preserve the properties, rights and interests of nationals of Member States of the Organization resident on their territory.
 - (b) to solve, through bilateral consultations, disputed claims arising from the settlement and movement of persons in any Member State of the Organization.

ST/nbn

Republic of Senegal
One People - One Aim - One Faith
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

No. MAE/DAJC/CHAN

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON EXPULSION
IN AFRICA

The Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity had, in Addis Ababa, laid the foundation for inter-African Co-operation which should grow from strength to strength and promote the spirit of solidarity and tolerance amongst African peoples.

However, for some years now, there have been repeated violations of human rights, one of the major principles of the Pan-African Charter, though massive expulsions which have become daily acts on our continent.

These expulsions are likely to dangerously mar the atmosphere of understanding and solidarity which should prevail amongst OAU Member States.

For some years now, there have been a number of cases of these expulsions. Consequently, Senegal and some other Member States have, on several occasions, suffered from these acts which are generally accompanied with violence, denial of Human Rights and principles of justice and humanity.

Such acts should indeed be deplored and avoided, for in this dramatic era of crises and changes, Africa should be presented to the world as a united and indivisible bloc. We should therefore prevent their recurrence as they are inimical to the conventions and Charters to which we all freely subscribed, namely:

- UN Charter;
- Universal Declaration on Human Rights;
- Sometimes Bilateral Conventions or Agreements and
- Especially, the Charter of our Organization of African Unity, which calls for:
 - Unity and solidarity among African States;
 - Co-operation amongst African States;
 - Establishment of solid bases for peaceful and fruitful co-operation amongst our States (Art. II of the Charter).

These same principles are generally expressed in the UN Charter and are more explicit in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

For all these reasons, and desirous of helping to avoid the deterioration of the atmosphere of solidarity which should prevail amongst OAU Member States, Senegal proposes that steps be taken to evolve in Africa an adequate legislation on the expulsion of nationals of a Member State of the Organization.

While safeguarding the sovereign right of States, such a legislation should provide, inter alia, for a system of compensating the victims, and guarantee clauses to avoid arbitrary and misuse of power.

Meanwhile, we must take into consideration and analyse the various situations in which nationals of OAU Member States residing in other African State may sometimes find themselves:

- (a) In some cases, some of these nationals enter a country in violation of immigration laws of the host country;

- (b) Others violate the laws of the host country or indulge in illicit activities.

Some penalties are applied in the case of such people and nobody complains about them, i.e. expulsion or trial before a court of justice of the host country.

There are also the cases of nationals of one or several African countries who perfectly conform with the laws of a host country or possess property and legitimate interests in that country.

In the case of the last category of people, Senegal does not oppose such expulsions which may occur for various reasons advanced by the host country, but feels that at least it will be just and fair that a legislation is evolved for:

- Safeguarding property, rights and interests honestly acquired and
- Respect of Human Rights.

In this way, we can avert the situations which we deplored in various countries in the past in Africa, and in which nationals of African countries who were neither guilty of any crime nor infringement were sometimes subjected to physical violence or thrown into camps like ordinary criminals.

Senegal is ready to make all necessary sacrifices so that African Unity may, survive and, human dignity always respected.

This draft resolution proposes, inter alia, a remedy which, we hope, will contribute in eradicating from our continent the repetition of such acts likely to undermine African Unity and Solidarity.

These, in a nutshell, are the points militating in favour of the adoption of this draft resolution.

CM/874/Add.5 (XXXI)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Thirty-First Session
Khartoum, Sudan
July, 1978

DEDICATING AN ANNUAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

(Proposed by Libya)

No. 429/78

Addis Ababa, May 16th, 1978.

The Embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity and has the honour to inform that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requests the inclusion, on the agenda of the 31st Session of the Organization of African Unity Council of Ministers, to be held in Khartoum from 7th-15th July 1978, the question of "Dedicating an Annual Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People".

The Embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity the assurances of its highest consideration.

(Signed)

To:-

The Secretary-General
Organization of African Unity,
Addis Ababa.

AAA/sf.

The Embassy of the Republic of Sierra Leone in Addis Ababa presents its compliments to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and has the honour to request on instructions received from the Government of Sierra Leone, that an item entitled "Zimbabwe and Namibia" be inserted in the agenda of the forthcoming Thirty-First Session of the OAU Council of Ministers scheduled to be held in Khartoum, Sudan, in July, 1978.

The request is necessitated by the state of negotiations and proposals put forward by extra-African Powers for the solution of these two problems, which are pre-eminently African problems and unfortunately the OAU has not, in the face of the Anglo-American proposals and the latest proposals of the Five on Namibia, taken a definitive position or had any thorough or meaningful debate on the issues.

It is therefore the view of the Government of Sierra Leone that if the OAU cannot have a Special Session on these problems, at least a discussion at Ministerial level, which can be passed on to the Heads of State when they meet later would help clarify the diplomatic position of the OAU as an Organization on these issues. This is without prejudice to the individual positions various Member States of the Organization have taken. It is however, the view of the Government of Sierra Leone that from the institutional point of view the OAU must at least have the semblance of a united position in the face of the joint proposals by extra-African Powers on these African problems.

The Embassy would be grateful if the above could be circulated to Member States of the OAU for their attention.

The Embassy of the Republic of Sierra Leone in Addis Ababa avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity the assurances of its highest consideration.

Addis Ababa, 22nd May, 1978.

(Signed & Sealed)
Sierra Leone Embassy.

The General Secretariat of
the Organization of African Unity,
Addis Ababa.



منظمة الوحدة الافريقية
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ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE

Secretariat
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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Thirty-First Ordinary Session

Khartoum, Sudan, 7 - 15 July, 1978

CM/874(XXXI) Add. 7.

21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)

21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)

I. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) was founded in 1958. Accordingly, the Commission will be 21 years old next year.

2. At its 18th Session, held in Khartoum, May 1, 1978, the Executive Committee of the Commission decided that the 21st Anniversary of the Commission be celebrated throughout 1979. Anxious to secure the full support of the Commission's member states, the Executive Committee requested that the anniversary be inscribed on the agenda both of the Council of Ministers and of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government during their meetings due in Khartoum in July 1978.

3. Since the report from the proceedings of the 31st Session of the Council will in any case be presented to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its 15th Session, the Administrative Secretary-General does not consider it necessary that the matter be inscribed on the agenda of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government as a separate item; instead it is being inscribed on the agenda of the Council.

II. THE CELEBRATIONS

4. As will be apparent from ECA document E/CN.14/ECO/141,

attached herewith as Annex I, the intention of the Commission is to hold the anniversary celebrations around a theme with a four-fold objective, as indicated in paragraph 4 of the document. Moreover, as indicated in paragraph 5 of the document, the Commission intends to highlight Africa's efforts intended to achieve economic interdependence among the OAU/ECA member states and collective self-reliance on the continent by organising important meetings.

5. While the OAU, as part of its routine collaboration with the ECA in seeking solutions to Africa's problems and promoting the continent's development, is already participating in preparations for some of these meetings, the Council might wish to express its appreciation of the work of the ECA by re-affirming its support to the efforts of the General Secretariat of the OAU in its cooperation with the ECA in all areas of the Commission's endeavours. In particular, the Council might wish to give the Administrative Secretary-General a general mandate to collaborate with the Executive Secretary of the ECA to such extent as the resources of the Organization would permit.

6. For the purposes of facilitating the Council's granting such a mandate to the Administrative Secretary-General, a resolution is proposed herewith (Annex 2), which the Council might wish to pass with or without amendments as appropriate.

III. ATTACHMENTS

7. Attached to this report are the following documents:

a) ECA document E/CN.14/ECO/141 — "The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Commission", as Annex 1; and

b) Proposed resolution to be passed by the Council of Ministers, with or without amendment(s), as appropriate, as Annex 2.

ECA DOCUMENT E/CN.14/ECO/141

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMISSION

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa was established under the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958 in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957. The first session of the Commission, which was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 20 of the terms of reference of the Commission, was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 29 December 1958 to 6 January 1959.

2. That first session constituted a historic event of prime importance for the African continent. Since that time, only the tenth anniversary, which was celebrated in conjunction with the meetings of the ninth session, which took place at Addis Ababa from 3 to 14 February 1969 has been marked as a milestone in the life of the Commission.

3. The Commission will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary in 1979. Member States will no doubt wish to take advantage of the coming of age of the Commission not only to undertake an agonizing appraisal of the performance of the African region in socio-economic development and integration but also to commit themselves totally to the task of accelerating the socio-economic development and integration of the continent. Accordingly, the

central theme of the celebrations of the twenty-first anniversary of the Commission should be economic interdependence and collective self-reliance in Africa.

4. The celebrations held around this central theme would have a four-fold objective, namely:

(a) To identify the main elements of possible alternative patterns of development and life styles for the African region in the light of a critical review of existing patterns of development and their consequences for the African economy;

(b) To create a sound basis for promoting and sustaining collective action in priority areas of development where such action is crucial;

(c) To intensify efforts to secure the political will of the countries of the African region and the means necessary to translate into practical action programmes and projects designed to achieve more harmonious and integrated development of the economies of the African countries;

(d) To ensure that member states of the Commission provide the strongest possible material, moral and political support to the Commission in order to enable it play a most positive and dynamic role in fostering the economic interdependence and integration of Africa.

5. Accordingly, it is not intended that the twenty-first anniversary should be celebrated by a single event. Rather, it should be marked by a series of events spread over the entire year and taking place in different parts of the continent. The following activities are suggested:

(a) From 8-13 January 1979, a conference on alternative patterns of development and life styles for the African region will be held in Algiers. This conference which is being sponsored by ECA and UNEP will not only mark the beginning of the twenty-first anniversary celebrations but also provide essential inputs for subsequent activities by identifying the main elements of possible alternative patterns of African development. Because of its importance, it is hoped that this conference will be attended at the highest possible political and technical levels (i.e., by Ministers responsible for planning and development, parliamentarians interested in development problems and issues, professional economic planners and officials responsible for executing development programmes and projects and also by representatives of the private sector). This Conference will be the first attempt ever undertaken to search for an African solution to the problems of socio-economic development to replace the present approaches which are merely imitations of patterns of development evolved elsewhere.

(b) This Conference on alternative patterns of development will be followed by the Fourteenth Session of the Commission (fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) to be held in Rabat, Morocco. The report of the Algiers Conference will be submitted to the Conference of Ministers which will be expected to take far-reaching decisions on the proposals that emerge from Algiers. The Conference of Ministers will be preceded by the seventh meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts and the twentieth meeting of the Executive Committee. It is hoped that a technological and scientific exhibition can be organized in Rabat in conjunction with these meetings. Such an exhibition would emphasize Africa's contributions and the challenges which it faces.

(c) Immediately after the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and the Fourteenth Session of the Commission, a second pledging conference of voluntary contributions by African Governments in support of the ECA Work Programme will take place, also in Rabat. This is in accordance with a decision taken at the Lagos pledging Conference in April 1977. It is hoped that this second pledging Conference will be more successful than the first. If the 1980s are to be regarded as Africa's Decade for Economic Inter-dependence and Collective Self-Reliance (as it is hoped that the Conference of Ministers will so declare), it is most important that all Member States should make substantial voluntary contributions in support of the approved ECA programme of work and priorities.

(d) At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988. It is hoped to undertake two activities in 1979 in recognition of this Decade. First, a conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications will be held to consider programmes and projects proposal for implementation during the Decade, particularly the first five years. This Conference might be followed by a Donors' Conference to be convened by the Secretary-General later in the year for the purpose of mobilizing resources for the implementation of approved programmes and projects for the Decade.

(e) In the field of industrialization, two major activities are envisaged in connexion with the celebrations. The first is the Regional Symposium on Industrialization which was approved at the fourth Conference of the African Ministers of Industry held last year in Kaduna, Nigeria. This will be followed by the fifth Conference of the African Ministers of Industry, which at the kind invitation of the Government of Uganda, will be held in Kampala in August 1979 in order to prepare for the third General Conference of UNIDO to be held in New Delhi in 1980.

(f) Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2062 (LXII) of 12 May 1977, on preparatory work for the World Conference of

the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980, a regional conference will be held at Lusaka, Zambia, some time in 1979. This will provide an excellent opportunity to give detailed consideration to the role of women in implementing the decisions reached at the fourteenth session of the Commission and will also ensure the active participation of women in the celebrations of the twenty-first anniversary of ECA.

6. This list of activities which will constitute the twenty-first anniversary celebrations is indicative rather than exhaustive. A more comprehensive list will be submitted to the Executive Committee at its nineteenth meeting to be held in Arusha in the United Republic of Tanzania in October 1978. Meanwhile, the secretariat would be grateful for members of the committee indicating other activities they consider worthy of inclusion. It would also like member Governments to consider hosting some of the activities (viz., the transport and communications meetings and the Regional Symposium on Industrialization) mentioned in the preceding paragraph for which no venue has as yet been decided upon.

7. In addition to programme activities, a number of activities of an informational character are planned. Throughout the year a publicity campaign (by radio, press and television) directed towards awakening African opinion to the need for and advantages of promoting African economic interdependence and collective self-reliance shall be undertaken and sustained in all member states. As far as the ECA itself is concerned, a documentary film on its activities during the past 20 years is now being prepared by the United Nations Office of Public Information and will be available for viewing in Rabat. The Secretariat also intends to bring out a number of publications, including a commemorative edition of the Economic and Social Bulletin for Africa, to mark the anniversary. It is also hoped that a commemorative stamp will be issued.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its 31st Ordinary Session in Khartoum, the Sudan, July 7 to, 1978,

Having received and considered the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the forthcoming 21st Anniversary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA),

Having in particular examined ECA's document E/CN.14/ECO/141, which gives a summary account of how the Commission proposes to celebrate its 21st birthday,

Cognizant of the valuable contribution which the Commission has made and continues to make to the development of Africa in the economic and social fields,

Cognizant also of the imperative need for the OAU and the ECA to cooperate in promoting Africa's development:

1. CONGRATULATES the ECA on its attainment of the age of 21;
2. MANDATES the Administrative Secretary-General to intensify the cooperation between the OAU and the ECA both in organizing and servicing the meetings scheduled by ECA in its document E/CN.14/ECO/141 and in other projects intended to promote economic and social development of Africa;
3. URGES all OAU/ECA member states to participate fully in the meetings being organised by the Commission to mark its 21st Anniversary;
4. COMMENDS both the report of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and the report of the Executive Secretary of the ECA on this question to the attention of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its 15th Ordinary Session.

Item proposed by
Ambassadors of the African Member Countries of the
ACP Group

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TO: H.E. ETEKI MBOUMOUA
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAU
ADDIS ABABA

ARTB/EEC/139/78

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO INFORM YOU THAT THE AMBASSADORS OF THE AFRICAN MEMBER STATES OF THE ACP GROUP MEETING ON 18 MAY 1978, UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE OAU GROUP IN BRUSSELS AND, MY CHAIRMANSHIP, DECIDED TO TRANSMIT TO THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, THE MEMORANDUM ADOPTED BY THE ACP COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE ACP/EEC LOME CONVENTION IN VIEW OF ITS RENEWAL STOP TOGO WAS APPOINTED FOR THIS PURPOSE AS A SPOKESMAN STOP SINCE THE ACP/EEC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE OPENING OF THE NEXT NEGOTIATIONS OF THE LOME CONVENTION IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE IN BRUSSELS ON 24 JULY, 1978, I SHALL BE GRATEFUL TO YOU IF YOU IF YOU CAN INCLUDE THIS ITEM ON THE AGENDA OF THE KHARTOUM MEETINGS STOP DOCUMENTS FOLLOW STOP BROTHERLY CONSIDERATION STOP

KODJOVI V. DAGADOU
AMBASSADOR OF TOGO
PRESIDENT OF THE OAU GROUP IN BRUSSELS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTY-FRIST ORDINARY SESSION
KHARTOUM, SUDAN
7-15 JULY, 1978

CM/874 (XXXI)

Add. 8

Annex

PROVISIONAL DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE RENEGOTIATION
OF THE ACP/EEC LOME CONVENTION

25093 AMTOGO B.

To: H.E. Mr. William Eteki MBOUMOUA
OAU Secretary-General
Addis Ababa

ARTB /CEE/161/78

Ref your letter CAB/PRO/111/78 dated 13/6/78 and further to mine No. ARTB/CEE/506/78 of 8/6/78, honour transmit Provisional Draft Resolution on the renegotiation of the ACP/EEC Lome Convention, proposed by the Ambassadors of the African member countries of the ACP Group.

(Unofficial Translation)

"The OAU Heads of State and Government,
Recalling the relevant resolutions of the 4th General Assembly, in particular:

- Resolutions 3201 and 3202 (S-VI) relating to the establishment of a New International Economic Order,
- Resolution 3281 (XXXIX) relating to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,
- Resolution 3262 (S-VII) relating to Development and International Economic Co-operation;

Considering the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Group of 77 in Manila in February 1976;

Recalling the relevant provisions adopted by the Fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi in May 1976;

Considering the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries in Algiers in September 1973 and the Programme of Action for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Fifth Conference in Colombo in August 1976;

Reaffirming the Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence adopted by the Tenth Summit Conference of the OAU in 1973;

Recalling the ACP/EEC Lome Convention, the Georgetown Agreement as well as the Maghreb and Mashreck Agreements concluded with the European Economic Community;

Desirous of promoting and strengthening the economic and social development of their countries;

1. EXPRESS SATISFACTION at the model framework of co-operation represented by the ACP/EEC Lome Convention which was negotiated on the basis of the eight principles spelt out in the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence, signed on 28 February 1975;
2. EXPRESS their willingness to ensure the consolidation, the growth and the strengthening of ACP/EEC co-operation and Intra-ACP cooperation on a basis of equality and sovereignty of all States, equitable and mutual benefits and non-interference in the internal affairs of the countries concerned;

3. ENDORSE the relevant observations made in the ACP Memorandum on the implementation of the ACP/EEC Lome Convention and earnestly request that the short-comings of this Convention be remedied, through renegotiation, in the light of the experience gained during its implementation;
4. To this end, AUTHORIZE their representatives to negotiate the ACP/EEC Lome Convention, in accordance with the Memorandum adopted by the Fifteenth Session of the ACP Council of Ministers and taking into consideration the relevant texts mentioned above".

Khartoum, July 1978

Thank you sincerely for your kind invitation.

Highest and fraternal consideration,

K.V. DAGADOU

Ambassador of the Republic
of Togo
Chairman of the OAU Group in
Brussels

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY SESSION
KHARTOUM, SUDAN
7-15 JULY, 1978

CM/874
ADD. 9 & ADD.10

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
CO-OPERATION BRAZZAVILLE

CM/874 (XXXI)
Add. 9 & Add.10

OAU GENERAL SECRETARIAT
P.O.BOX 3243
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

61580

COMPLIMENTS STOP ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CONGO COMMA HONOUR
REQUEST YOU TO INCLUDE IN THE AGENDA OF THE OAU
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN KHARTOUM
FROM 7 TO 15 JULY AN ITEM ENTITLED: a) THE QUESTION
OF MILITARY INTERVENTION IN AFRICA (b) DRAFT RESOLUTION
ON PAN-AFRICAN MILITARY FORCE STOP INTRODUCTORY NOTE
AND DRAFT RESOLUTION FOLLOW STOP PLEASE INFORM ALL
MEMBER STATES ACCORDING TO THE ESTABLISHED PRACTICE
STOP HIGH CONSIDERATION FULL STOP MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS AND CO-OPERATION BRAZZAVILLE

15

e.

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Item Proposed by Senegal

Organization of African Unity

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