



**ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY**

**Secretariat**  
*Addis Ababa*

**CIAS/PLEN.2/REV.2**

**A - F**

**CIAS/Plen.3**

**A - C**

**CIAS/RES.1/REV.1**

**CIAS/Res.1/Rev.1**

**CIAS/Res.2**

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIRST CONFERENCE**  
**OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN HEADS OF STATE AND**  
**GOVERNMENT HELD IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA,**  
**FROM 22 TO 25 MAY 1963**

- A -

**Agenda Item II: DECOLONIZATION**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Having considered all aspects of the questions of decolonization,**

**Unanimously convinced of the imperious and urgent necessity of co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts to accelerate the unconditional attainment of national independence of all African territories still under foreign domination,**

**Reaffirming that it is the duty of all African Independent States to support dependent peoples in Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence,**

**Noting with deep concern that most of the remaining dependent territories in Africa are dominated by foreign settlers,**

**Convinced that the colonial powers, by their forcible imposition of the settlers to control the governments and administrations of those territories, are thus establishing colonial bases in the heart of Africa,**

**Have agreed unanimously to concert and co-ordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:**

- 1. DECLARES that the forcible imposition by the colonial powers of the settlers to control the governments and administrations of the dependent territories is a flagrant violation of the inalienable rights of the legitimate inhabitants of the territories concerned;**
- 2. INVITES the colonial powers to take the necessary measures for the immediate application of the declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and INSISTS that their determination to**

**maintain colonies or semi-colonies in Africa constitutes a menace to the peace of the continent;**

- 3. INVITES, further, the colonial powers, particularly the United Kingdom with regard to Southern Rhodesia, not to transfer the powers and attributes of sovereignty to foreign minority governments imposed on African peoples by the use of force and under cover of racial legislation; and INSISTS that the transfer of power to settler minorities would amount to the provision of United Nations resolution 1514(XV) on violations of Independence;**
- 4. REAFFIRMS its support of African nationalists of Southern Rhodesia and solemnly declares that if power in Southern Rhodesia were to be usurped by a racial white minority government, State Members of the Conference would lend their effective moral and practical support to any legitimate measures which the African nationalist leaders may devise for the purpose of recovering such power and restoring it to the African majority; the Conference also UNDERTAKES henceforth to concert the efforts of its Members to take such measures as the situation demands against any State according recognition to the minority government;**
- 5. REAFFIRMS, further, that the territory of South-West Africa is an African territory under international mandate and that any attempt by the Republic of South Africa to annex it would be regarded as an act of aggression; REAFFIRMS also its determination to render all necessary support to the second phase of the South-West Africa case before the International Court of Justice; REAFFIRMS STILL FURTHER, the inalienable right of the people of South-West Africa to self-determination and independence;**
- 6. INTERVENES EXPRESSLY with the Great Powers so that they cease, without exception, to lend direct or indirect support or assistance to all those colonialist governments which might use such assistance to suppress national liberation movements, particularly the Portuguese Government which is conducting a real war of genocide in Africa; INFORMS the allies of colonial powers that they must choose between their friendship for the African people and their support of powers that oppress African peoples;**
- 7. DECIDES to send a delegation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to speak on behalf of all African States in the meetings of the Security Council which will be called to examine the report of the United Nations Committee of 24 on the situation in African territories under Portuguese domination; (The Conference has decided the members of the Delegation to be Liberia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone);**

- 8. DECIDES further the breaking off of diplomatic and consular relations between all African States and Governments of Portugal and South Africa so long as they persist in their present attitude towards decolonization;**
- 9. ASKS FOR AN EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT of the foreign trade of Portugal and South Africa by:**
  - (a) prohibiting the import of goods from those two countries;**
  - (b) closing African ports and airports to their ships and planes;**
  - (c) forbidding the planes of those two countries to overfly the territories or all African States;**
- 10. EARNESTLY INVITES all national liberation movements to co-ordinate their efforts by establishing common action fronts wherever necessary so as to strengthen the effectiveness of their struggle and the rational use of the concerted assistance given them;**
- 11. ESTABLISHES a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of Algeria, Ethiopia, Guinea, Congo (Leopoldville), Nigeria, Senegal, Tanganyika, United Arab Republic and Uganda, with Headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, responsible for harmonizing the assistance from African States and for managing the Special Fund to be set up for that purpose;**
- 12. ESTABLISHES a Special Fund to be raised by voluntary contribution of Member States for the current year, the deadline for such contribution being 15 July 1963; REQUESTS the Co-ordinating Committee to propose the necessary fund and apportionment among Member States to the Council of Ministers so as to supply the necessary practical and financial aid to the various African national liberation movements;**
- 13. APPOINTS the day of 25 May as African Liberation Day so as to organize popular demonstrations on that day to disseminate the recommendations of the Summit Conference and to collect sums over and above the national contributions for the Special Fund; (The Conference has decided that this year it will be the opening day of the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations);**
- 14. DECIDES to receive on the territories of independent African States, nationalists from liberation movements in order to give them training in all sectors and afford young people all the assistance they need for their education and vocational training;**
- 15. DECIDES further to promote, in each State, the transit of all material aid and the establishment of a body of volunteers in various fields, with a view to providing the various African national liberation movements with the assistance they need in the various sectors.**

- B -

**Agenda Item II: APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Having considered ALL ASPECTS of the questions of apartheid and racial discrimination,**

**Unanimously convinced of the imperious and urgent necessity of co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts to put an end to the South African Government's criminal policy of apartheid and wipe out racial discrimination in all its forms,**

**Have agreed unanimously to concert and co-ordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:**

- (a) To grant scholarships, educational facilities and possibilities of employment in African government services to refugees from South Africa;**
  - (b) To support the recommendations [presented to the Security Council and the General Assembly by the Special Committee of the United Nations on the apartheid policies of the South African Government;**
  - (c) To despatch a delegation of Foreign Ministers to inform the Security Council of the explosive situation existing in South Africa; (The Conference has decided the Members of the Delegation to be: Liberia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Sierra Leone);**
  - (d) To co-ordinate concerted measures of sanction against the Government of South Africa;**
- 1. APPEALS to all States, and more particularly to those which have traditional relations and co-operate with the Government of South Africa, to apply strictly UN resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 concerning apartheid;**
  - 2. APPEALS to all governments who still have diplomatic, consular and economic relations with the Government of South Africa to break off those relations and to cease any other form of encouragement for the policy of apartheid;**
  - 3. STRESSES the great responsibility incurred by the colonial authorities administering territories neighboring South Africa in the pursuit of the policy of apartheid;**
  - 4. CONDEMNS racial discrimination in all its forms in Africa and all over the world;**

**5. EXPRESS** the deep concern aroused in all African peoples and governments by the measures of racial discrimination taken against communities of African origin living outside the continent and particularly in the United States of America; **EXPRESSES** appreciation for the efforts of the Federal Government of the United States of America to put an end to those intolerable malpractices which are likely seriously to deteriorate relations between the African peoples and governments on the one hand and the people and Government of the United States of America on the other.

- C -

**Agenda Item III: AFRICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African states meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Believing** that the United Nations is an important instrument for the maintenance of peace and security among nations and for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

**Reiterating** its desire to strengthen and support the United Nations,

**Noting with regret** that Africa as a region is not equitably represented in the principal organs of the United Nations,

**Convinced** of the need for closer co-operation and co-ordination among the African Member States of the United Nations,

**1. REAFFIRMS** its dedication to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and its acceptance of all obligations contained in the Charter, including financial obligations;

**2. INSISTS** that Africa as a geographical region should have equitable representation in the principal organs of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and its specialized agencies;

**3. INVITES** African Governments to instruct their representatives in the United Nations to take all possible steps to achieve a more equitable representation of the African region;

**4. FURTHER INVITES** African Governments to instruct their representatives in the United Nations, without prejudice to their membership in and collaboration with the African-Asian Group, to constitute a more effective African Group with a permanent secretariat so as to bring about closer co-operation and better co-ordination in matters of common concern.

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### **Agenda Item III: GENERAL DISARMAMENT**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Having considered all aspects of the questions of general disarmament,**

**Unanimously convinced of the imperious and urgent necessity of co-ordinating and intensifying their efforts to contribute to the achievement of a realistic disarmament programme through the signing, by all States concerned, of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,**

**Have agreed unanimously to concert and co-ordinate their efforts and actions in this field, and to this end have decided on the following measures:**

- 1. To affirm and respect the principle of declaring Africa a Denuclearized Zone to oppose all nuclear and thermonuclear tests, as well as the manufacture of nuclear weapons and to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;**
- 2. The destruction of existing nuclear weapons;**
- 3. To undertake to bring about, by means of negotiation, the end of military occupation of the African continent and the elimination of military bases and nuclear tests, which elimination constitutes a basic element of African Independence and Unity;**
- 4. To appeal to the Great Powers to:**
  - (a) reduce conventional weapons;**
  - (b) put an end to the arms race; and**
  - (c) sign a general and complete disarmament agreement under strict and effective international control;**
- 5. To appeal to the Great Powers, in particular to the Soviet Union and the United States of America, to use their best endeavors to secure the objectives stated above.**

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### **Agenda Item IV: AREAS OF CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Concerned with the active share of the developing countries in world trade and at the persistent deterioration of the terms of trade in their external commercial relationships,**

**Conscious of the fact that owing to its extreme dependence on the export of primary products, Africa, more than any other developing region, is adversely affected by persistent deteriorations in export earnings,**

**Convinced of the necessity for concerted action by the African countries in order to ensure a much more remunerative price from the sale of their primary products,**

**Mindful of the need to eliminate the barriers to trade among the African countries and thereby to strengthen their economies,**

**Considering that economic development, including the expansion of trade on the basis of fair and remunerative prices, should tend to eliminate the need for external economic aid and that such external economic aid should be unconditional and should not prejudice the independence of African States,**

**Considering the imperative necessity for African countries to pool their resources and harmonize their activities in the economic field,**

**Aware of the necessity for the joint utilization of river basin resources, the study of the use of Sahara Zone, the co-ordination of means of transport and communication systems, and the provision of research facilities, all of which serve to stimulate economic growth and expansion of trade, both regionally and inter-regionally,**

**Convinced that the acceleration of the rate of economic and social development of the various African countries lies in the industrialization of these countries and the diversification of their production,**

**Considering the serious problems arising from the great shortage of trained and skilled personnel, the lack of qualified staff, scarce capital resources, grossly inadequate infrastructure, limited outlets for industrial products and the far too inadequate participation of all Africans in the economic construction of their countries,**

**Desiring to explore the effects of regional economic groupings on the African economy,**

**Noting with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has decided to convene a Conference of African Ministers of Finance, to be held in Khartoum (Sudan) in July 1963, with a view to settling up an African Development Bank,**



**RESOLVES TO:**

**APPOINT**, pending the establishment of the Economic Commission of the Organization, a preparatory economic committee to study, in collaboration with governments and in consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa, inter alia, the following questions and submit their findings to Member States;

- (a) the possibility of establishing a free trade area between the various African countries;**
  - (b) the establishment of a common external tariff to protect the emergent industries and the setting up of a raw material price stabilization fund;**
  - (c) the restructuralization of international trade;**
  - (d) the means for developing trade among African countries by the organization and participation in African trade fairs and exhibitions and by the granting of transport and transit facilities;**
  - (e) the co-ordination of means of transport and the establishment of road, air and maritime companies;**
  - (f) the establishment of an African Payments and Clearing Union;**
  - (g) a progressive freeing of national currencies from all non-technical external attachments and the establishment of a Pan-African monetary zone; and;**
  - (h) the ways and means of effecting the harmonization of existing and future national development plans;**
- 2. INVITES ECA to request its Executive Secretary to give the Commission of Experts all the necessary support and assistance which it may require in the fulfillment of its assignment;**
- 3. WELCOMES the forthcoming Conference of African Ministers of Finance and to give the respective Ministers of Finance instructions to take the necessary measures for the rapid establishment of the African Development Bank;**
- 4. NOTES with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Economic Commission for Africa in establishing the Dakar Institute of Economic Development and Planning and to affirm their profound interest in that institute and their intention of giving it appropriate financial and other support;**

5. WELCOMES the forthcoming World Conference on Trade and Development which is to examine international trade problems in relation to the economic development of emerging countries;

6. URGES all States concerned to conduct negotiations, in concert, with a view to obtaining from the consumer countries real price stabilization and guaranteed outlets on the world market so that the developing countries may derive considerably greater revenue from international trade.

- F -

**Agenda Item IV: AREAS OF CO-OPERATION - THE FUTURE OF CCTA**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Considering that at the last C.C.T.A. session in Dar-es-Salaam in January to February 1963, the final adoption of the new CCTA convention was deferred until the Heads of African States had had an opportunity to consider the role and direction of the CCTA within the overall context of Pan-African Co-operation,**

**And in view of the fact that Article 23 of this new convention lays down as follows:**

**"Pending the signature and the ratification of this convention as provided in article 16, the Parties having initialed this convention agree to apply it provisionally as if it had entered into force as from the date of initialing, subject to any decision which may be taken by the Heads of African and Malagasy States at the Conference at Addis Ababa or at any subsequent conference on the role of the CCTA within the overall context of Pan-African Co-operation",**

**DECIDES to maintain C.C.T.A. and to reconsider its role in order to bring it eventually within the scope of the Organization of African States, which will have, as one of its arms, an organ for technical, scientific and cultural co-operation.**

**CIAS/Plen.3**

- A -

**SOCIAL AND LABOUR MATTERS**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from the 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Realizing the importance of social standard for the African peoples and the urgent need for raising such standard,**

**Considering** that co-operation amongst the African States in the social and labour fields is vital and will contribute to the realization of a sound solidarity amongst their peoples,

**Believing** that the coming together of youth from African States will create better understanding and contribute to the realization of the desired African Unity,

**Believing further** that co-operation in the labour field amongst African States is vital for our continent,

**DECIDES** that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Economic and Social Commission provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission;

With regard to social and labour matters;

1. To conduct extensive studies on social and labour problems in the continent;
2. To lay down detailed programmes with a view to raising the social standard and to strengthen inter-African co-operation through:
  - (a) The exchange of social and labour legislations;
  - (b) The establishment of African Youth Organization;
  - (c) The Organization of African Scouts Union and an annual continental jamboree;
  - (d) The Organization of an annual African Sports Games;
  - (e) The Organization of vocational training courses in which African workers will participate;
  - (f) The establishment of an African Trade Union.

- E -

#### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from the 22 to 25 May 1963,

**Desirous** of strengthening educational and cultural ties amongst the peoples of Africa,

**Considering** that the educational and cultural co-operation amongst African States will break down linguistic barriers and promote understanding amongst the people of the continent,

**Believing** that once this co-operation in the educational and cultural fields amongst African States has been organized, co-ordinated and harmonized and fully implemented, it will pave the way to the final goal, namely African Unity,

**Realizing** the lack of information media in various parts of the African continent and the necessity of strengthening exchange of information amongst African States in order to promote better understanding amongst their peoples,

**1. DECIDES** that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Educational and Cultural Commission provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission on educational and cultural matters by taking into account the resolutions which have been adopted by the Conferences of Casablanca and Lagos;

**2. PROPOSES:**

- (a) the establishment of an institute of African Studies to be a department of the African University proposed by Ethiopia;
- (b) the introduction as soon as possible of programmes in the major African languages in the Broadcasting Stations of the various African States and the exchanges of radio and television programmes;
- (c) the establishment of an African News Agency.

- C -

## **HEALTH, SANITATION AND NUTRITION**

**The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,**

**Realizing** the importance of health standard for the African peoples and the urgent need for raising such standard and improving sanitation and nutrition amongst the people,

**Considering that** the co-operation amongst the African States in health, sanitation and nutrition fields is vital and will contribute to the realization of stronger solidarity amongst their peoples,

**DECIDES** that a Committee of Experts be called to convene within three months, pending the setting up of the Commission on Health, Sanitation and Nutrition provided for in Article XX of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, to submit a report to the above Commission:

**With regard to health:**

- 1. To conduct extensive studies on health problems facing the continent;**

2. To lay down detailed programmes with a view to raising health standards among the peoples and to strengthen inter-African co-operation through:
  - (a) The exchange of information about endemic and epidemic diseases and the means to control them;
  - (b) The exchange of health legislations;
  - (c) The exchange of doctors, technicians and nurses;
  - (d) The reciprocal offer of scholarships for medical students and the establishment of training courses on health, sanitation and nutrition;
3. To conduct, research in all African States on sanitation and nutrition and to study ways and means to improve them.

CIAS/Res.1/Rev.1

### SPECIAL RESOLUTION

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Having signed the Charter of the Organization of African Unity:

1. ESTABLISHES forthwith a Provisional General Secretariat that will operate until the Charter of the Organization of African Unity is applied;
2. This provisional General Secretariat is entrusted to the Ethiopian Government and will essentially perform such common tasks as have been decided by the present Conference; (The expert committee which will assist the provisional Secretariat to be set up by the Ethiopian Government shall be composed of the following countries: Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Nigeria, Niger, Uganda and United Arab Republic).
3. DECIDES to establish the Provisional Headquarters of the General Secretariat in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
4. DECIDES further, that the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, shall take place in Dakar, Senegal.

CIAS/Res.2

### OFFICIAL TEXT

The Summit Conference of Independent African States meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 25 May 1963,

Considering the notable efforts made by the Imperial Government of Ethiopia in organizing the first historic meeting of Heads of Independent African States and Governments,

**Greatly appreciating the warm and cordial welcome extended by the brother people of Ethiopia to its guests,**

**Expresses its deep gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and to the Government and people of Ethiopia, whose decisive role has helped to consolidate African unity through the inception of the Organization of African Unity.**

1963

# Resolutions adopted by the First Conference of Independent African Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 To 25 May 1963

Organisation of African Unity

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