



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

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**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
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Addis Ababa

**ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT
Nineteenth Ordinary Session
6 – 12 June 1983
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

AHG/Res. 104 - 120 (XIX)

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY OF
HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT**

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

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the relevant resolution adopted by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, relating to the situation in Southern Africa,

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

Deeply concerned by the deteriorating situation in Southern Africa, caused by the policy of destabilisation and outright aggression by South Africa against the neighboring independent states,

Considering that the undeclared war of aggression waged by the Apartheid regime against the sovereign states of the region constitutes a threat to world peace and security:

1. **DECLARES** that the undeclared war of aggression waged by the racist South Africa against Independent African States constitutes a grave threat to the peace and security in Africa and to the world at large;
2. **DENOUNCES** the intensification of the military, political, and economic acts of destabilisation perpetrated by the South African racist regime against the

neighboring Independent States of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Seychelles;

- 3. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the South African regime for recruiting, arming, financing and infiltrating dissident groups, bandits and mercenaries to be used against the sovereign states of the regime;**
- 4. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the military occupation by the South African troops of part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of this country;**
- 5. DEMANDS the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupation troops for the Angolan territory;**
- 6. FULLY SUPPORTS the measures taken by the Angolan Government in accordance with Article 51 of UN Charter in order to guarantee and safeguard the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola;**
- 7. CONDEMNS the massive concentration of South African troops along the Mozambican border and the acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist South African Regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique;**
- 8. STRONGLY CONDEMNS in particular the recent bombing by the Apartheid regime of Matola, a suburb of the Mozambican capital and the acts of territorial violation and espionage undertaken by the same regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique;**
- 9. EXPRESSES ITS FULL SUPPORT to the People and Government of Mozambique in their struggle to preserve National Independence and Sovereignty and URGES all African States and peace loving countries to provide political, diplomatic and material support to the People's Republic of Mozambique;**

- 10. CONDEMNS the South African raids against the Kingdom of Lesotho and in particular the massacres of South African refugees and civilians of Lesotho;**
- 11. DENOUNCES the recent blockade imposed by the Apartheid regime against the Kingdom of Lesotho and considers it a criminal act of aggression and blatant violation of the principles and objectives of the UN Charter;**
- 12. APPEALS to the International Community to take concrete measures in order to put an end to the aggressive and criminal policy of the Apartheid regime and to increase political, diplomatic and material support to the countries that are victims of the South African acts of aggression.**