

**APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

The Council of Minister meeting in its Third Ordinary Session in Cairo, U.A.R., from 13 to 17 July 1964,

**Recalling** its Resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination, CM/Res. 6 (I) and CM/Res. 13 (III),

**Recalling further** the Resolution on apartheid and racial discrimination, adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in May 1963,

**Reaffirming** in particular its Resolution CM/Res. 13 (II), adopted at its Second Session in Lagos,

**Having examined** the report of the Provisional Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, (Document CM/33), the proceedings and resolutions of the International Conference of Economic Sanctions against South Africa contained in the Provisional Secretary-General's report (Document CM/27), the report of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, appointed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government at Addis Ababa in 1963 to represent OAU Member States at the Security Council, and the report of the African Group at the United Nations,

**Noting with great concern** the consistent refusal of the government of South Africa to give consideration to appeals made by every sector of world opinion as well as its non-compliance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations,

**Noting in particular** that the attitude of certain States towards the Government of South African and their continued close relations with that Government only encourages it to persist in its policies of apartheid and contempt for the United Nations,

**Convinced** of the necessity of the intensifying as a matter of urgency the action of the African States in regard to further the application of sanctions against the Government of South Africa,

**Expressing its deep concern** over the trials conducted according to the arbitrary and inhuman laws of the Government of South Africa to convict the opponents of apartheid,

**Deeply distressed** at the recent convictions of and sentences passed on African Nationalists, particularly on Nelson Mandela and Walther Sisulu,

**Decides** to submit to the First Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the following recommendations:

1. **TO CALL** for the release of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Mangaliso Sobukwe and all other Nationalists imprisoned or detained under the arbitrary laws of South Africa;
2. **TO EXTEND** the mandate of the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, commissioned by the Conference of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, to continue their representation on behalf of all OAU Member States at the deliberations of the Security Council;
3. **TO APPEAL** to all oil-producing countries to cease as a matter of urgency their supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;
4. **TO CALL** on all African States to implement forthwith the decision taken in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, to boycott South African goods and to cease the supply of minerals and other raw materials to South Africa;
5. **TO REQUEST** the co-operation of all countries and in particular that of the major trading partners of South Africa in the boycott of South African goods;
6. **TO ESTABLISH** a machinery within the OAU General Secretariat, which will be entrusted inter-alia, with the following functions:
  - (a) to plan co-ordination of sanctions against South Africa among the Member States, and to ensure the strictest implementation of all relevant resolutions of the OAU,

- (b) to harmonize co-operation with friendly States with a view to implementing an effective boycott of South Africa,
  
- (c) to collect and disseminate information about governmental and private financial, economic and commercial institutions, which trade with South Africa,
  
- (d) to promote, in co-operation with other international bodies, the campaign for international economic sanctions against South Africa by all appropriate means in particular by countering the propaganda and pressures of the South African Government.