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**TALKING NOTES:
PRESENT AND FUTURE TRENDS OF THE AFRICAN UNION
COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE, TANZANIA MILITARY
ACADEMY, ARUSHA, FRIDAY, 01 FEBRUARY 2002**

1. Introductory Remarks:

- Appreciation to Command and Staff College
- Recall my visits to TMA as DPM and MOD (1985 – 1989)
- Recall Colourful and Moving Farewell September 1989

2. Background to the African Union:

- Call for union is not new: dispelling misconceptions
- Recall the Pan African Movement –
International Conferences in London (1900); Paris (1921)
and Manchester (1945)

3. Pre-OAU Situation:

- The Casablanca, Monrovia and Casablanca Groups
Despite different approach – each in its own way was
supportive of African Solidarity.

4. The Formation of the OAU (1963)

- Charter emphasis on Unity in its broader
dimensions – economic, political and social

5. The Initial Challenges:

(a) Challenge of Liberation

- Africa's support at Political, diplomatic and military levels
- Successes achieved
- From 32 – 53 member states

(b) Economic and Social Development

- 1970s – 1990s various strategies at promoting integration (e.g. Monrovia Strategy 1979, 1980 Lagos Plan and 1986 APPER)
- Establishment of RECs – PTA, ECOWAS, SADC

6. The New Challenges:

- Impact of Global Fundamental Changes
- End of colonialism and apartheid
- End of cold war, moves towards deeper integration in Western Europe

7. OAU 1990 Declaration on Fundamental Changes:

- Background: OAU SG's report
- Addis Ababa Summit:-
Affirming Africa's Over All Responsibility
- Africa's new Agenda to meet new challenges.

8. Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (1963) (Established by Cairo Summit, 1993)

9. Towards the African Union:

- The initiative of Colonel Gaddafi to meet in Sirte
- The Sirte Declaration of 9 September 1999 calling for establishment of the African Union.
- Main provisions of the declaration

10. The Constitutive Act (Lome, 11 July 2002):

11. The Sirte Summit – 2 March 2001:

- All Member States sign Constitutive Act
- Declaration launching the African Union
- 25 April 2001 – 36 members ratify (2/3 majority)
- 26 May 2001 Constitutive Act in force

12. The Lusaka Summit – 9 – 12 July 2001:

- Concentrate on operationalisation of AU
- 1 year transition

13. Some Elements of the Union:

17 organs including the Assembly, Executive Council, the Commission, Committee of PRS, Parliament, and Financial Institutions.

14. Challenges Ahead:

- Putting the organs in operation
- Issue of resources
- The question of sovereignty

- The role of parliament
- Making AU the concern and involvement of ordinary Africans

15. Rapid Process:

- Signing and ratification
- As of 29 January 2001 46 countries had signed ratified and deposited instruments of ratification
(Those not yet are: Congo (B), DRC, Cameroon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Madagascar).

16. AU Versus the OAU: Not Just A Change of Nomenclature:

17. The Role of the Military:

- Functions stipulated in the Constitutive Act
- Experience on the imperative
Need of Military preparedness and involvement in peace-keeping.
- Historical expose – from Dakar, to Addis Ababa
(Earmarking contingents)
Experience of Rwanda and Liberia

18. Concluding Remarks: