

## Presidential Documents

**Presidential Determination No. 95-32 of July 28, 1995**

### **Eligibility of Angola To Be Furnished Defense Articles and Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act**

#### **Memorandum for the Secretary of State**

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and services to the Government of the Republic of Angola will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are authorized and directed to report this finding to the Congress and to publish it in the **Federal Register**.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*Washington, July 28, 1995.*

#### JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY OF ANGOLA TO BE FURNISHED MILITARY ASSISTANCE UNDER THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961 AND THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT

Section 503 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and Section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act require, as a condition of eligibility to acquire defense articles and services from the United States, that the President find that the furnishing of such articles and services to the country concerned will "strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace."

The search for peace in Angola, the source of seven percent of U.S. oil imports, has been a central security concern of U.S. policy in Africa since Angola's independence in 1975. As the last nation in southern Africa to make the transition to peace, democracy, and stability, Angola will complete the regional transition already effected by its neighbors, including Namibia, South Africa, and Mozambique.

The United States played a key role in the UN-sponsored negotiations which produced the Lusaka Protocol and the current cease-fire. The difficult process of national reconciliation in Angola will be hampered by the destruction caused by three decades of civil war. Among the most devastating legacies is the estimated 10 million landmines throughout the country. These landmines, both anti-tank and anti-personnel, seriously hinder the UN's efforts to deploy peacekeeping troops and they prevent Angola from reconstructing its shattered economy.

Angola has been designated as a priority country for USG demining assistance by the Interagency Working Group on Demining and Landmine Control. The Department believes that Angola is an appropriate country to receive

USG demining assistance both because of the recent need and because of a combination of favorable factors.

- Both the GRA and UNITA recognize the gravity of the landmine situation. Both support international, particularly, U.S., involvement in the demining program.
- Both the Angolan government and UNITA, through the UN, have requested demining equipment to allow indigenous deminers to begin the process of opening roads and returning agricultural fields to productivity. Angolan government and UNITA soldiers are actively demining without adequate equipment and are suffering casualties.
- A coordinated, effective demining program will be the key to the efficient deployment of UN peacekeepers, the provision of humanitarian assistance, and the free flow of people and goods.

Providing non-lethal defense articles and services to Angola pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act and Arms Export Control Act authorities will further our long-term goals of promoting stability both in Angola and throughout southern Africa, thereby strengthening the security of the United States and promoting world peace.

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