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REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA
PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division

United Nations ECA

June, 1978

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
List of Abbreviations	i - ii
Note	iii
I. <u>ECONOMIC AND CUSTOMS UNIONS:</u>	
African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM)	1
Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)	3
Council of the Entente States	5
Customs Union between Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa	6
East African Community (EAC)	8
Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries	13
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	14
Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee (CPCM)	16
Mano River Union	18
Mauritania-Morocco Co-operative Agency (AMAMCO)	19
Nigeria-Niger Joint Commission for Co-operation	20
Senegambia Permanent Secretariat	21
Union of Central African States (UEAC)	22
West African Economic Community (CEAO)	24
II. <u>ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES:</u>	
Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH)	26
Lake Chad Basin Commission (CELT/LCBC)	27
Liptako-Gourma Region Integrated Development Authority	28
Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS)	29
Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)	31
River Niger Commission (CFN)	32
Other Organizations for the Development of Land and Water Resources:	
Tanganyika-Kivu Lakes Basin Commission	33

	<u>Pages</u>
III. <u>TECHNICAL AND SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS:</u>	
A. <u>Education and Training for Rural Development</u>	
Inter-State School for Rural Engineering (EIER)	34
Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID)	35 ✓
B. <u>Crop and Livestock Production and Rural Development</u>	
African Groundnut Council	36
African Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food	37
African and Malagasy Sugar Agreement	39
African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF)	40
African Society for the Development of Millet and Sorghum based Food Industry (SADIANYL)	42
Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations	43
Cattle and Meat Economic Community of the Council of the Entente States (CEEV)	44
Comité Maghrèbin des Agrumes et des Primeurs (COMAP)	46
Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCOEA)	47
Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)	48
Organization Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Antiaviaire (OCLALAV)	49
Organization Internationale Contre le Criquet Migrateur Africain (OICMA)	50
Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC)	52
West African Rice Development Association for Africa (WARDA)	53
Other Crop and Livestock Production and Rural Development Organizations:	
Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa	55
Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)	55
International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa	55
African Commission on Agricultural Statistics	55
C. <u>Fisheries Development</u>	
Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa	56
East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organization	56
East African Marine Fisheries Organization	56

D. Forestry, Wood and Wood Products Development

African Forestry Commission	57
African Timber Organization (ATO)	58

IV. INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS:

African Development Bank (ADB)	59
African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA)	62
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)	63
Association of African Development Finance Institutions	64
Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund of the Council of the Entente States	66
Other Investment and Financial Organizations:	
African Agricultural Credit Commission	68

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
ADB	African Development Bank
AMAMCO	Mauritania-Morocco Co-operation Agency
ATO	African Timber Organization
BIS	Bureau Interafricain des Sols
CAMES	African and Malagasy Higher Education Council
CELT	Lake Chad Basin Commission
CCTA	Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEBV	Cattle and Meat Economic Community of the Council of the Entente States
CFN	River Niger Commission
CIEH	Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COMAF	Comité Maghrébin des Agrumes et des Primeurs
CPCM	Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee
DLCOEI	Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIER	Inter-State School for Rural Engineering
IAPSC	Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
OAMCAF	African and Malagasy Coffee Organization
OAMPI	African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office
OCAM	African and Mauritian Common Organization
OCLALAV	Organization Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Antiaviare
ODTA	Organisation pour le Développement du Tourisme en Afrique
OICMA	Organisation Internationale Contre le Criquet Migrateur Africain
OMVS	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River

PAID	Pan-African Institute for Development
SADIAMIL	African Society for the Development of the Millet and Sorghum Based Industry
STRC	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission
UAMPT	Union Africaine et Malagache de postes et télécommunications
UEAC	Union of Central African States
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
WARDA	West African Rice Development Association
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries participating in the 'ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé.'
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSO	United Nations Sahelian Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

f. Founding

mem. Member

NOTE

There are about 50 subregional and regional African intergovernmental organizations engaged wholly or partially in the development of agriculture fisheries and forestry and rural development in general. Some of these organizations have in turn sponsored inter-state enterprises or organizations, which are run either under their own jurisdiction or independently.

Most of the organizations, about two-thirds, have been established since the mid-sixties, principally in the seventies. The remaining one-third of the organizations were established earlier, largely in the first half of the sixties. The membership of the organizations varies from 2 to 49 nations.

These intergovernmental development organizations have taken different forms and are concerned with various aspects of agricultural, fisheries and forestry development through economic and customs unions as well as co-operation in land and water resources development, combating of drought, improvement in technology by means of research education and training, provision of services for storage, marketing, distribution and development of trade in general processing and agro-industrial development and investment and finance.

The pages that follow include basic information on the existing sub-regional and regional organizations affecting directly or indirectly, the developments of agriculture, fisheries and forestry. The information is up-to-date as far as possible till May 1978.

The organizations not included herein are the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, other United Nations Agencies in the region. OAU and inter-regional organizations like the organizational set-up consisting of European Economic Community and the ACP (Lomé Convention) Club of Dakar. International Coffee Organization (ICO), International Sugar Organization and Cocoa Producers' Alliance. Inter-African Commission and Committees of governments promoted by the United Nations Agencies are however included.

I. ECONOMIC AND CUSTOMS UNIONS

AFRICAN AND MAURITIAN COMMON ORGANIZATION (OCAM)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Charter of the OCAM was adopted and signed by the member States on 27 June 1966 at Tananarive, Madagascar.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 965, Bangui, Central African Empire.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Central African Empire, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the OCAM, established on the basis of the solidarity existing between its member States, is, in keeping with the spirit of the OAU, to strengthen co-operation and solidarity between African States and Mauritius, in order to accelerate their economic, social, technological and cultural development. For this purpose, the OCAM is to endeavour to harmonize the actions of member States in the economic, social, technological and cultural fields, to co-ordinate their development programmes and to facilitate consultation on questions of foreign policy while respecting the sovereignty and independence of each member State.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Conference of Heads of State and Government is the highest authority of the OCAM and considers matters of mutual concern. Decisions of the Conference are binding on all member States. In between meetings of the Conference which since 1974, are held every two years its functions are discharged by its current Chairman.

The Council of Ministers, which meets once every year in ordinary session, is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member States or in their absence, any other ministers designated by the Governments of the member States. The Council is responsible to the Conference and undertakes preparatory work for the meetings of the Conference, considers matters referred to it by the Conference and ensures the implementation of the decisions of the Conference. The Council promotes co-operation between the member States and conducts its business in four Commissions concerned with political and legal affairs, budgetary and administrative affairs, economic affairs, and cultural and social affairs.

The Administrative General Secretariat, headed by an Administrative Secretary-General, is the administrative organ of the OCAM. The Administrative Secretary-General takes part in the meetings of the Council of Ministers and reports to it on the activities of the Secretariat.

The Secretariat follows closely the activities of the joint enterprises established between the OCAM member States, namely Air Afrique, African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), Organization pour le développement du tourisme en Afrique (ODTA), and Union Africaine et Malagache de postes et télécommunications (UAMPT).

The Secretariat is financed from contributions of the member States determined in relation to their net national operating budget. Moreover, no national contribution exceeds 20 per cent of the ordinary annual budget of the OCAM.

The OCAM enables its member States to adopt common positions with respect to major contemporary political issues such as association with the EEC and representation on the policy-making bodies of international organizations. It also serves as the forum for meetings, symposia and seminars designed to enable national officials to exchange views on common problems such as the Africanization of management and the promotion of African enterprise, social security for migrant workers, participation of the people in development, protection of food crops, the peaceful uses of the sea bed and technological developments.

In addition, the OCAM promotes co-operation among its member States through the organizations and institutions which, under its aegis, have been established, are in the process of being established, or are being planned. These include the OAMPT, the ODTA, the UAMPT, the African-Malagasy Sugar Agreement, African and Malagasy Higher Education Council (CAMES), Inter States School for Rural Engineering (EIER), the Institut africain d'information de Liberville, Centre panafricaine de formation coopérative de Cotonou, the Ecole inter-Etats des sciences de médecine vétérinaire de Dakar, the MEOCAM, Bureau Africain et mauricien de recherches et d'études législatives de Liberville, Institut Culturel africain et mauricien de Dakar, Union africaine et mauricienne de banques de développement, plans for the establishment of a civil defense organization, a multinational insurance company, a joint African and Malagasy exporting organization, advanced management training centres at Abidjan and Bangui, a multinational shipping company and institutes for bilingualism, for architecture and for applied statistics and economics.

The OCAM also carries out or commissions general studies such as the study on regional industrialization and has established an accounting system to be applied in all its member States.

OBSERVATIONS: Upon the attainment of independence, the French-speaking African and Malagasy States decided to establish a common organization to preserve their common past. This was first achieved by the establishment of Union Africaine et Malagache which was later replaced by the Union Africaine et Malagache de Coopération Economique.

Rwanda joined the OCAM in 1963, Togo in 1964, Zaïre in 1965 and Mauritius in 1970, Mauritania withdrew from the OCAM in 1965 but, like Mali which was never a member State of the OCAM, is a member of some of the specialized institutions of the OCAM. Zaïre withdrew from the OCAM in April 1972 and in 1973 three other countries - Cameroon, Chad and Madagascar - also withdrew. Before acceding to independence in 1976, the Seychelles also expressed an interest in belonging to the OCAM.

CENTRAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION (UDEAC)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The UDEAC Treaty was signed at Brazzaville, Congo, on 8 December 1964.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 969, Bangui, Central African Empire.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE: French.

MEMBERSHIP: Cameroon, Central African Empire, Congo and Gabon.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the Union are: "The gradual and progressive establishment of a common market, and the expansion of national markets through the removal of obstacles to inter-State trade; the co-ordination of the development programme of the different sectors of production; and the adoption of a procedure for the fair distribution of industrial products..."

In addition, the Treaty prescribes certain fields in which harmonization should be sought, namely development planning, industrial co-operation, transport, investment laws and internal taxation.

The Union constitutes a single Customs territory within which there is to be the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Council of Heads of State, the supreme executive organ of the Union, is composed of the Presidents of the member States. It determines the general policy of the Union and takes final decisions on matters on which the subordinate Management Committee is unable to reach unanimous agreement. It settles disputes concerning the application and interpretation of the Treaty.

In matters concerning economic, customs and fiscal legislation, the decisions of the Council are made by virtue of powers delegated to it by the national legislative assemblies of the member States.

The Management Committee is composed of two representatives of each member State, namely the Minister of Finance or his representative and the Minister responsible for economic development or his representative. The Committee acts by virtue of powers delegated to it by the Council on specific questions which include the implementation of the objectives of the Union, economic, customs and fiscal matters, industrial co-operation, the harmonization of development policy, transport, wages and social systems.

The General Secretariat is the administrative organ of the Union and is directed by a Secretary-General appointed by the Council. He implements the decisions taken by the other organs of the Union and ensures their uniform application in the member States. He deals with day-to-day issues concerning fiscal, customs or economic co-operation matters.

The Secretariat is made up of the following departments:

- Division of Customs and Taxation;
- Division of Economics and Statistics and Transport and Communications;
- The Inter-State Accounting Bureau which has its head office at Bangui, Central African Empire and a branch office at Pointe-Noire in Congo. The Accounting Bureau is the clearing house for income derived from Customs duties levied by and deposited in one member State on behalf of other members. It is also responsible for the accounting and financial management of inter-state organs and services.

In a spirit of solidarity and to compensate for errors in customs declarations and the advantages enjoyed by the coastal member States from transit activities, a common Solidarity Fund was established into which is paid a percentage determined by the Council on the proposal of the Committee, of the import duties and charges levied by the common Customs Office of the member States. Amounts out of the Fund are paid out to member States as may be determined by the Council on the proposal of the Committee.

The Treaty also established a 'taxe unique' system which is to apply to all domestic manufactures with markets extending to several member States. Manufactures subject to the 'taxe unique' are exempt from other duties and taxes such as all domestic taxes on finished products. The 'taxe unique' is levied and paid in the member State in which the related products are manufactured to the credit of the member State in which such products are consumed. The authorities of the UDEAC determine in the first place those industries which shall come under the 'taxe Unique' system. Such industries may, inter alia import raw material required for production free of import duties.

With the establishment of the Customs Union, the trade between the member countries is duty free. A common external tariff applies to imports from third countries; this is the principal import tariff to which the member governments may if necessary add supplementary duties.

The distribution of projects is planned for the whole region so as to rationalize investment plans and take advantage of economies of scale. Member states apply a common code for investment policy.

The Treaty was revised in 1974 to increase economic integration. Provision for a new financial institution and for the promotion of multinational companies within the Union, were principal amendments.

OBSERVATIONS: Prior to the independence of former French Equatorial Africa there existed between its constituent States of Central African Empire, Chad, Congo and Gabon, a free trade area. Upon accession to independence, they established among themselves a Customs union namely, the Union Douanière Equatoriale to which Cameroon became an associate State. These five States later established among themselves the UDEAC. In 1968 Chad left the UDEAC to form the Union Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UEAC) with Zaïre.

COUNCIL OF THE ENTENTE STATES

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 29 May 1959.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 20824, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The Council has as its principal objective the harmonization and the strengthening of the policies and economies of the member States on the basis of friendship, brotherhood and solidarity.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Council is composed of the five Heads of State who meet regularly as the Conference of Heads of State of the Entente Council. These Conferences are preceded by Meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. These meetings are chaired by the Foreign Minister of one of the member States, and other Foreign Ministers interested in the items discussed participate in them. The Heads of State chair the Conferences in turn for periods of one year, during which they hold the title of current Chairman of the Council of the Entente States.

OBSERVATIONS: The Heads of Government and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Legislative Assemblies of Niger, Upper Volta, Benin (formerly Dahomey) and Ivory Coast established the Council at a meeting held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, on 29 May 1959. The Council's first positive act was to set up a mutual fund with the intention of making financial resources taken from all the member States available to each one of them to further its economic stability. The resources of the fund, which represented 10 per cent of the real income of each member State, was returned to them on a scale which was inversely proportional to their wealth. This system was in operation until 1966.

The year 1966 marked an important turning point in the history of the Entente. Togo joined the Council and the mutual fund was replaced by the Mutual Aid and Loan Guaranty Fund.

CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN SWAZILAND, BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SOUTH AFRICA

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Customs Union Agreement between the Governments of Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa, signed on 11 December 1969 between the Contracting Parties, entered into force on 29 June 1970.

HEADQUARTERS: None.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English.

MEMBERSHIP: Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the Customs Union Agreement are the maintenance of the free interchange of goods between the Contracting Parties and the application by them of the same tariffs and trade regulations to goods imported from third countries.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: Replacing the Customs Agreement of 1910, the Customs Union Agreement introduced the following significant innovations: the system of fixed percentages of the revenue from customs and excise duties and sales tax was abandoned based on the level of each Contracting Party's total imports per year; as in the Customs Agreement of 1910, the tariff of duties as laid down by South Africa is to apply within the Customs Union but Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho may protect infant industries against competition from South Africa for a certain period by the imposition of additional duties and may protect specified industries of major importance to them by withholding consent to alterations in related Customs duties. Departures by a Contracting Party from the arrangements contained in the Customs Union Agreement are to be with the agreement of all the Contracting Parties. Safeguard actions where a disturbance in an economic sector occurs are to be dealt with by consultation between the Contracting Parties concerned. No executive, legislative or judicial Customs union institutions are created except the Customs Union Commission.

The Customs Union Commission, composed of unspecified representatives of the Contracting Parties, is a consultative body established for the purpose of discussing any matter arising out of the Customs Union Agreement. It normally shall meet once a year. The Commission is to use its best endeavours to find a suitable solution to the problem concerned and the representatives of the Contracting Parties on the Commission are to report to their respective Governments for consideration of any remedial measures.

OBSERVATIONS: Economic co-operation between the Contracting Parties go back to the last quarter of the nineteenth century when a Customs Union was established between the colonies of Swaziland, Bechuanaland (Botswana) and Basutoland (Lesotho) and the States of the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. Upon the political union between these States and the Transvaal and Natal to form South Africa, the existing Customs Union was replaced by a similar one under the Customs Agreement concluded in 1910 between Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and South Africa. South Africa was to pay its partners fixed percentages of the revenue from Customs and excise duties and sales tax and South African tariff laws were to be applied throughout the Customs Union. Dissatisfaction with the operation of the Customs Agreement on the part of South Africa's partners, led to prolonged negotiations which culminated in the Customs Union Agreement of 1969. The Customs Union Agreement does not provide for its accession by other States than its Contracting Parties. As a corollary, a Contracting Party may not separately enter into a trade agreement with a country outside the Customs Union in which concessions on duties in force in the Customs Union are granted to that country, except with the prior consent of the other Contracting Parties and upon such conditions as may be agreed by all the Contracting Parties.

On 5 December 1974, a monetary agreement between the Governments of Lesotho, South Africa and Botswana entered into force which created the Rand Monetary Area among the countries concerned within which the Rand shall be legal tender. Lesotho and Botswana may, however, issue their own currencies which would be legal tender within their respective countries only. Swaziland is not a party to the monetary agreement above referred to and has its own currency, the "Emalangeni". The land-locked Contracting Parties of Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho rely on the services and facilities of the South African Railways which are to be provided at non-discriminatory rates, for their trade both within the Customs Union and with third countries.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The East African Community (EAC) was established by the Treaty for East African Co-operation which was signed in Kampala (Uganda) on 6 June 1967 and came into force on 1 December 1967.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 1001, Arusha, Tanzania.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE: English.

MEMBERSHIP: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda^{1/}

OBJECTIVES: The objectives are: 'the strengthening and regulation of industrial, commercial and other relations of the Partner States so as to ensure the accelerated, harmonious and balanced development and sustained expansion of economic activities' of the three countries. To this end, 'the Community shall establish and maintain, subject to certain exceptions, common customs and excise tariffs, and work towards the abolition of restrictions in inter-Partner State trade, the introduction of a long-term common agricultural policy, the establishment of an East African Development Bank, the maintenance of free current account payments necessary to further the aims of the Community, the harmonization of the monetary policies of the Partner States, the operation of common services on behalf of the Partner States, the co-ordination of economic planning and transport policies of the Partner States and the strengthening of ties between the Partner States'.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The East African Authority consisting of the Presidents of the three countries, is responsible for and has the general direction and control of the executive functions of the Community. The East African Authority is assisted in the performance of its functions by full-time East African Ministers. The East African Ministers have no national responsibilities but they are able to attend and speak at meetings of the cabinet of the country by which they are nominated. Three Deputy East Africans are also appointed.

The East African Legislative Assembly consists of the East African Ministers and Deputy Ministers, 27 members appointed nine each, by each Partner State, a Chairman of the Assembly appointed by the East African Authority and the Secretary-General and Counsel to the Community. The Assembly enacts laws on behalf of the Community on a number of matters which affect the common market and the common services. Such laws require the assent of the Presidents of the Partner States and when so assented to, have the force of Law in the Partner States. The Assembly also approves the estimates of revenue and expenditure of the common services other than the Corporations.

^{1/} Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi once made formal applications to join the Community; Rwanda, Mauritius, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zaire, Seychelles, Sudan and Madagascar also expressed interest.

There are five Councils of the Community, each composed of the three East African Ministers and Ministers of the Partner States responsible for matters relating to the activities of the Councils concerned. The Common Market Council ensures the proper functioning and development of the Common Market, settles Common Market disputes, issues binding directives to Partner States or makes recommendations to them that may also relate, inter alia, to transfer taxes and generally, considers all other action to be taken by the Partner States to promote the attainment of the aims of the Community and closer links with third countries or international organization. The members of the Common Market Council are the three East African Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Secretary-General, Counsel to the Community and a Chairman. The Economic and Consultative Planning Council assists the national development planning efforts of the Partner States by consultative means and advise the East African Authority on long-term planning of the common services. The Finance Council considers the major financial affairs of the Community, including loan and investment programmes. The other two Councils of the Community are: Communication Council and Research and Social Council.

There are three judicial institutions of the Community namely, the East African Court of Appeal, the Common Market Tribunal and the East African Industrial Court.

Central Secretariat is composed of the three Secretariats (Ministries), i.e. Finance and Administration, Common Market and Economic Affairs, Communications, Research and Social Services, Office of the Secretary-General, the Chambers of the Counsel to the Community, and the Community Service Commission. The Secretariat co-ordinates the work of the five Councils and is responsible for execution of the Council's decisions.

In addition to the general agreement to maintain a common customs tariff, the following arrangements have been made.

Tariffs and Trade - The three countries pledge that they will not enter into any agreements with third countries whereby tariff concessions are not available to all three partners. There is free transit of goods within the community, and imports from outside the community are not subject to duty whilst in transit across one member state to another. There are some restrictions, however, on certain agricultural goods. There are arrangements for joint action to prevent loss of trade to areas outside the Community.

Industrial Development - Three measures have been taken: firstly, it was important that there should be an attempt to harmonize the fiscal incentives for industry in each country; therefore a working party was set up to investigate this whole subject and is currently preparing a report. Secondly, the Transfer Tax system was brought into force. This is intended to help deal with trade deficits that might result from community membership. A state which has a deficit with the other two in trade in manufactured goods may impose transfer taxes on the imports concerned in order to compensate for the deficit. The scheme is subject to certain conditions, and is intended only as a provisional measure. Thirdly, the East African Development Bank was set up, described under a separate heading below.

Monetary policy: - Subject to exchange control laws that still apply, the Treaty provides for the free exchange of currency notes at official par value without exchange commission. Current account payments may be made between the three countries, but the partner states retain powers to control capital movements. The Governors of the three Central Banks meet at least four times a year.

Agriculture - The provisions of the Treaty relating to the Common Market have so far been applied with respect to manufactured goods only; it is hoped that in future a common agricultural market can be evolved with a single system of prices and distribution.

Review of the Treaty: A committee formed to make recommendations on a review of the Treaty for East African Co-operation was due to complete its report by November 1976.

External Relations: Enlargement of the Community: Accession of new members is provided for.

Lome Convention: Partner states of the Community are individually signatories to the Lome Convention under which 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries are associated with the European Economic Community (EEC). The convention provides for free entry of ACP products into the EEC, financial assistance by the EEC in the event of a drop in export earnings of the ACP countries and co-operation in industrial and technical fields between the two sides of the Convention.

East African Development Bank: Established in 1967 with its principal office in Kampala, Uganda, the Bank's aims are: to provide financial and technical assistance to promote the industrial development of the member states; priority is given to industrial development in the relatively less developed countries and about 77 per cent of ordinary and special funds are to be invested in Tanzania and Uganda over consecutive five year periods.

To further the aims of the East African Community by financing, wherever possible, projects designed to make the economies of the member states increasingly complementary in the industrial field.

To co-operate with national development agencies in the three countries in financing operations, and also with other institutions both national and international, that are interested in the industrial development of member states.

The Bank's members are the three governments together with such other non-governmental bodies, enterprises and institutions whose membership is approved by the governments. Total initial subscriptions by the governments total Shs.120 million and the total authorized capital is Shs.400 million. New investment approved in 1974 totalled EA£2,983,000, bringing its total cumulative commitment to EA£15 217,400 as at December 31st, 1974. The Bank is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the members.

The Community has established four corporations: East African Harbours Corporation, East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporations, and East African Airways Corporation.

The four Community Corporations are self-accounting, statutory bodies. They are controlled by their Boards of Directors, consisting of a chairman appointed by the Authority, a Director-General who is an ex-officio member responsible to his own government, one member appointed by the East African Authority, from each state, and one appointed by each state. In the case of the Airways Corporation two members are appointed by each member state and two by the Authority.

Community Services Commission, which has no responsibilities in relation to the above mentioned four Corporations, operates the Community Services (also known as General Fund Services). The services include East African Community Information Office, East African Industrial Research Organizations, East African Literature Bureau, East African Statistical Department, East African Tax Board (which keeps under review the works of the East African Customs and Excise Departments), Office of East African Medical Research Council, East African Meteorological Department and East African Natural Resources Research Council.

East African Natural Resources Research Council is responsible for the co-ordination of research relating to the natural resources of East Africa and the determination of desirable regional research priorities of:

- (i) East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organization:
Jinja, Uganda; f. 1946; exploitation of fisheries in Lake Victoria and all lakes and rivers in East Africa.
- (ii) East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization:
Zanzibar; exploitation of marine fisheries in Indian Ocean.
- (iii) Tropical Pesticides Research Institute:
Arusha, Tanzania; research in the application of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, acaricides and rodenticides.
- (iv) East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization:
Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1948; planning of research, soil science, plant genetics and breeding; forestry; systematic botany; animal industry.

(v) East African Veterinary Research Organization:

Muguga, Kenya; f. 1948; for research on diseases and conditions of importance to the East African territories and the production of vaccines against rinderpest and pleuropneumonia. Disease research includes virus infections of livestock with special emphasis on rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases, tick-borne diseases especially the Theilerias, Bovine Pleuropneumonia and Helminthiasis. The physiology, metabolism and genetics of cattle are aspects of animal production being studied.

OBSERVATIONS: At present the Community is facing many problems: the Income Tax Department has been decentralized, the East African Airways has been grounded, giving place to three national airlines and the East African Harbours Corporation is also experiencing difficulty.

CORRIGENDUM TO PP. 8-12

Please replace the sentence appearing under "OBSERVATIONS" on page 12 with the following statement:

"Although the community has not formally been nullified, it cannot be said to be operational in its original form because of the strains of teething problems which, two years ago, resulted in disbanding of the Common Market Secretariat in Arusha as well as in the decentralization of the common services and the corporations. Only a few of the services like the EADB are still operated jointly. However, because of the existence of the infrastructural base, the community stands an excellent chance of resuscitation in the near future. This might take the form of accession by a larger number of countries in the area through the modification of the East African treaty for co-operation".

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE GREAT LAKES COUNTRIES

A permanent committee was established in Kigali, Rwanda in May 1975 to prepare for the formation of the Community, pending the approval of the Heads of State of the three participating countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The Community was created in September 1976 and its secretariat was established in March 1977 in Gisenyi (Rwanda).

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States was signed in Lagos (Nigeria) on 27 May 1975. It came into force in June 1975.

HEADQUARTERS: Lagos, Nigeria.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French and any African language as designated by the Authority of the Community.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The ECOWAS Treaty specifies that the Community has as its main objective the promotion of co-operation and development in all fields of economic activity, particularly in the areas of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions and in social and cultural matters. These would be achieved through the establishment of a common: customs tariff; a common commercial policy towards non-member countries; free movement of people, services and capital; harmonization of agricultural policies; development of joint projects in transport and communications; harmonization of monetary policies and elimination of disparities in the level of development of member States through the establishment of a fund for co-operation, compensation and development; plus any other activities as member States may from time to time undertake in common.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Authority of the Community composed of Heads of State and Government is the supreme executive authority of the Community. Its decisions which must be unanimous are binding on all institutions of the Community. The chairmanship of the Authority, which is required to meet at least once a year, rotates annually among the members of the Authority.

The Council of Ministers which is made up of two representatives from each member State is required to meet twice a year, one of its meetings being held immediately prior to that of the Authority. It is entrusted with the responsibility for reviewing the functioning of the Community and its development under the terms of the Treaty, by making recommendations to the Authority on matters of policy intended to promote the development of the Community. It is also required to guide all the subordinate institutions of the Community. All decisions of the Council shall be unanimous and where this cannot be achieved, the matter is to be referred to the Authority.

The Executive Secretariat of the Community is headed by an Executive Secretary assisted by two deputies.

The Tribunal of the Community is to ensure the observance of law and justice in the interpretation of the provisions of the Treaty and settle disputes that may arise between member States.

Technical Commissions: Ten specialized Commissions have been established. They deal with trade, customs, immigration, monetary and payments matters, industry, agriculture and natural resources, transport, telecommunications and energy, social and cultural affairs. They make their recommendations to the Council of Ministers.

A period of 15 years is set up for the liberalization of trade among member States plus the progressive establishment of a Customs union. During the first two years of the Treaty, a member State may not impose any new duties or taxes or increase the existing ones. Duties are expected to be progressively reduced over eight years after this period. In the remaining five years all differences between external customs tariffs are to be abolished leading to a common customs tariff. Quotas are to be abolished in the first ten years.

A Committee of West African Central Banks, made up of the Governors of Central Banks of the member States, is established to oversee the payments system within the Community.

A Capital Issues Committee composed of representatives of member States is also established principally to ensure the mobility of local capital within the Community.

Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development, based in Lome, Togo is to finance development projects, particularly in the poorer member States to compensate for the losses caused by the establishment of community enterprises or by the process of trade liberalization guarantee foreign investment to act as central fund for any deposits from, or credits for, any of the member States.

The Treaty provides for its own amendment and revision. Any State within to withdraw must give one year's notice.

OBSERVATIONS: ECOWAS for the first time groups all West African States, ex-British and ex-French colonial territories alike. It represents an ambitious move towards economic unity and breakdown of linguistic and cultural barriers. Outside the framework of ECOWAS a West African Clearing House has already been established. This Clearing House should play a prominent role in inter-State trade within ECOWAS and in the stabilization of a payments system within ECOWAS as envisaged under its Treaty.

MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CPCM)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1 October 1964.

HEADQUARTERS: 14, rue Oued Hitti, Mutuelleville, Tunis, Tunisia.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): Arabic and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Algeria, Mauritania ^{1/} Morocco and Tunisia.

OBJECTIVES: The CPCM is a technical and consultative body responsible for studies related to the overall problems of economic co-operation in the Maghreb. In addition, it advises the Conference of Ministers of Economic Affairs of the member States on the steps they have to undertake to promote co-operation and hasten the establishment of the Economic Community of the Maghreb. It is also to seek a suitable policy to be adopted by the member States in their external economic relations, particularly with the EEC.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Committee is under the authority of the Conference of Ministers responsible for the economic co-ordination of the Maghreb countries. It consists of a Chairman with the rank of minister and one representative from each member State. The representative of the Chairman's country performs the duties of Vice-Chairman.

The Secretariat of the CPCM is headed by an Administrative and Financial Secretary appointed by the Chairman.

The recommendations of the CPCM and its budget are approved by the Conference of the Ministers of Economic Affairs of the Maghreb countries.

Several specialized bodies have been established under the aegis of the CPCM, such as the Centre for Industrial Studies of the Maghreb (EIM); the Maghreb Committee on National Accounts and Statistics (COMASTAT); the Maghreb Committee for Electric Energy (COMELEC); the Maghreb Committee on Stockbreeding; the Maghreb Committee on Tourism (CMT); the Maghreb Committee on the Co-ordination of Postal and Telecommunications Services (CMCPT); the Maghreb Commission for Transport and Communications which has as subsidiaries the following specialized committees; the Maghreb Committee on Air Transport (CMTR); the Maghreb Committee on Employment and Labour (CMET); the Maghreb Committee on Standardization (COMANOR); the Maghreb Committee on Insurance and Re-insurance (CMAR) and the Maghreb Committee on Pharmaceutical Products (CMPP).

^{1/} The Islamic Republic of Mauritania became a member in May 1975.

The COMASTAT Statutes were signed by the member States at Tangier on 8 November 1973. It includes two representatives from each country, who are responsible for statistics and national accounting. The task of the COMASTAT is to see that the Maghreb countries continually strive for co-operation, co-ordination, promotion and harmonization in the field of statistics and national accounts.

Since the time of its establishment, the COMASTAT has set up sectoral subcommittees on demographic and social statistics, industrial statistics, trade, services and prices, national accounts and agricultural statistics.

In June 1973 it was decided to establish the Maghreb Committee for Electric Energy (COMELEC) for the purpose of studying, promoting and co-ordinating all matters of common interest in the production, transportation and distribution of electric energy.

The Maghreb Committee on Stockbreeding was established at Rabat in November 1974 for the purpose of studying development problems common to the member countries and the protection of their livestock and suggesting appropriate solutions. The Committee is also expected to see that the member countries work together in formulating their respective stockbreeding policies and to co-ordinate research, training and retraining programmes in fields of study to be identified by the member countries.

OBSERVATIONS: The CPCM was established in Tunisia by the Conference of Ministers of Economic Affairs of the Maghreb States. Since then, seven other meetings have been held, the most recent one in Algiers in May 1975, at which time it was decided to admit Mauritania to membership in the various Maghreb institutions. The Maghreb Esparto Bureau (COMALFA), one of the specialized bodies operating under the aegis of the CPCM, founded the Maghreb Centre for Administrative Studies as a specialized organ under the auspices of the CPCM.

The Secretariat of the CPCM has correspondents designated by the Governments in each member State.

A draft Agreement for Intergovernmental Co-operation, which is to establish an economic union between the member States, has been prepared.

Libya withdrew from the CPCM and other Maghreb institutions in 1970.

MANO RIVER UNION

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Mano River Declaration was signed on 3 October 1973.

HEADQUARTERS: Freetown, Sierra Leone.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English.

MEMBERSHIP: Liberia and Sierra Leone.

OBJECTIVES: The aim is to establish a customs union between the two member countries, this being achieved by stages. Complete liberalization of trade in goods of local origin was expected to have been attained by the end of 1976.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Union Ministerial Council is the supreme body of the Union. It is composed of the Ministers of Planning and the ministers responsible for Finance, Education, Trade, Industry, Agriculture, Transport, Communications, Power and Works in the two countries. The Council meets at least once a year. It makes recommendations to the Heads of State, issues resolutions for action by the Secretariat or by the Governments and takes other decisions which are deemed necessary.

The Union Standing Committee, composed of high ranking officials designated by the Governments of the two countries, meets before the Union Ministerial Council and prepares the agenda to be discussed by the Council.

There are five sub-committees for Trade and Industry; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Transport, Communications and Power; Education, Training and Research; and Finance and Administration. These sub-committees consist of senior professional officers from the two countries.

The Union Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General, appointed by each of the two Presidents upon the recommendation of the Union Ministerial Council.

OBSERVATIONS: A bridge across Mano River linking Liberia and Sierra Leone has been completed. The Union has also requested assistance from the UNDP within the framework of its intercountry programme.

MAURITANIA-MOROCCO CO-OPERATION AGENCY (AMAMCO)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Constituent General Assembly of the Agency was held at Rabat, Morocco, on 21 February 1975.

HEADQUARTERS:

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): Arabic.

MEMBERSHIP: Mauritania and Morocco.

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the AMAMCO is to develop the entire economic, technical, scientific and cultural relationship between the two member countries.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: A Governing Board was appointed at the Constituent General Assembly of the Agency. (The office of Director is held by the current Director-General of the Office chérifien des phosphates).

OBSERVATIONS: This recently established body is a new instrument for furthering growing co-operation between the two States.

NIGERIA-NIGER JOINT COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the Commission was signed at Niamey, Niger, on 3 March 1971. A protocol of amendment was signed on 22 December 1973 at Niamey.

HEADQUARTERS: Niamey, Niger.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Niger and Nigeria.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the Commission are to seek ways of co-ordinating and harmonizing the economy of the two member States in every field by making suggestions to their Government concerning measures to take and projects to carry out with a view to the gradual establishment of a rational, co-ordinated and balanced system of co-operation of the kind most likely to ensure the optimal development of the two countries.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The High Authority, which is the supreme institution of the Commission, comprises the two Heads of State and is intended to meet once a year. It sets out the broad guidelines of the Commission. All important decisions relating to the Commission are submitted to the High Authority.

The Council of Ministers meets at least twice a year to consider questions submitted to it by the Secretariat and related to the operation of the Commission and the co-operation between the two countries. Decisions taken by the Council are submitted to the High Authority for its approval.

The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General, who is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General. They are appointed by their respective State of origin with the approval of the Government of the other member State.

The Commission may set up subsidiary bodies composed of experts to discuss technical matters. These bodies report to the Commission on the result of their work.

OBSERVATIONS: The Commission is proving to be capable of furthering the development of the two countries, one of which is land-locked, as quickly and as inexpensively as possible.

The Commission is planning to make a survey of the underground water on both sides of the borders of the two countries and to examine the possibility of harnessing the border river Komodoughou with a view to preparing a comprehensive project for the Komodoughou Basin for the production of crops/and livestock and the development of fish industry.

SENEGAMBIA PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Senegalo-Gambian Treaty of Association was signed in April 1967.

HEADQUARTERS: Banjul, Gambia.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: The Gambia and Senegal.

OBJECTIVES: The strengthening of co-operation and solidarity between the two member States.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Senegalo-Gambian Treaty of Association established the Conference of Heads of State and Government which meets once a year alternatively in Dakar and Banjul.

An Inter-State Ministerial Committee which is to study all measures for the strengthening of co-operation and solidarity between the member States and submit its conclusions to the two Governments for approval, and an Executive Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary.

Senegal contributes 75 per cent and the Gambia 25 per cent of the budget of the Secretariat.

The activities of the Secretariat and the Committee relate principally to two broad fields, cultural and social, and economic and financial. In relation to the cultural and social field, it is hoped that cultural exchanges, conferences, the establishment of a Senegalese school in the Gambia and sports meetings, would promote mutual understanding and confidence between the peoples of the two member States. In relation to the economic and financial field, 17 bilateral agreements had by 1970 been signed between the member States. They relate, inter alia, to road and air transport, telecommunications, agriculture, water and forest resources, fisheries, trade and customs and the integrated development of the Gambia River Basin. In 1973, the Ministerial Committee also approved recommendations on co-operation in the fields of maritime boundaries, foreign policy (protocol on consular assistance), tourism, judicial matters and the control of bush fires.

OBSERVATIONS: Senegambia was created following the recommendations of a United Nations mission charged with the study of all possible forms of co-operation between the two member States. The mission's report suggested three possible schemes of co-operation: the integration of the Gambia into Senegal, a federation or a loose alliance. The two member States are moving cautiously towards closer economic co-operation.

Studies are currently underway on the Gambia River Basin, land boundaries, co-operation in agriculture and health and for the Trans-Gambia Bridge.

UNION OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES (UEAC)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Charter establishing the Union was signed on 2 April 1963.

HEADQUARTERS: Ndjamena, Chad.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Chad and Zaire.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the UEAC are the gradual establishment of a common market and collaboration in defence and security matters.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Conference of the Heads of State, which is the supreme organ of the UEAC, is composed of the Heads of State of the member States. Its role is to strengthen the unity and solidarity between the member States, co-ordinate and strengthen their joint efforts to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the member States, defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the member States and to guide and harmonize the general policies of the UEAC particularly in the following fields: economic development, trade, customs, transport and telecommunications, education and culture, health, science and technology, defense and security. The decisions of the Conference which are taken unanimously, become automatically binding on the member States.

The Council of Ministers of the UEAC is composed of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States or other ministers designated by them. The Council acts by virtue of powers delegated to it by the Conference and may make recommendations.

The Executive Secretariat, which is the administrative organ of the UEAC, is headed by an Executive Secretary who is appointed by the Conference.

The UEAC Charter provides, inter alia, for the adoption of common external tariffs and revenue charges, free trade between the member States, free movement of persons, services and capital, a common economic policy for balanced economic development through the harmonization of domestic taxation, the adoption of a common investment code designed to encourage the economic development of land-locked member States, the establishment of a common transport and telecommunications policy, the establishment of an Investment and Compensation Fund and the establishment of an Investment Bank to encourage economic growth within the UEAC. Co-operation in cultural and security matters is also given attention.

OBSERVATIONS: The objectives of the UEAC, which relate to economic as well as political matters, are wider than those of the UDEAC. However, the fact that the member States of the UEAC are not contiguous may well be an obstacle to its development. No meetings have been convened since the June 1970 Council of Ministers meeting, even for the various organs of the Union; hence, co-operation between the two member States has not taken shape within the framework of the Union.

Chad continues to co-operate bilaterally with its former partners in the UDEAC and has entered into several agreements with Cameroon and the Central African Empire. Chad and the Central African Empire have also re-established as among themselves only - without the Congo - the former Agence transéquatoriale des communications under the new name of Agence transéquatoriale des transports (ATET).

WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (CEAO)

/Formerly known as the Union douaniere des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UDEAO)/

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Treaty establishing the CEAO was signed at Bamako, Mali. The final Communiqué was issued by the Heads of State at a summit conference at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, on 17 April 1973. The Treaty came into force on 1 January 1974. The inaugural meeting of the Council of Ministers took place in Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) on 7 March 1974; the first conference of Heads of State was held at Niamey (Niger) on 7 April 1975).

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 643, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. The area covered by the six CEAO countries is 4.3 million square miles with a total of 25 million inhabitants.

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of the CEAO is to promote an active co-operation and economic integration policy at the regional level in agriculture, stock-breeding, fisheries, industries, transport and communications and tourism and to develop trade among the member States in agricultural and industrial commodities, especially by establishing an organized trade area among them.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The institutions of the CEAO are as follows:

The Conference of Heads of State, the supreme organ of the Community. Its decisions are taken unanimously and are known as "Acts of the Conference of Heads of State";

The Council of Ministers is responsible for the promotion of all activities aimed at the achievement of the basic goals of the Community within the broad policy defined by the Conference of Heads of State. Its decisions are known as "Decisions of the Council of Ministers" and are taken unanimously.

The Secretariat, which, under the direction of the Secretary-General, is responsible for preparing and implementing the decisions of the Conference of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers.

The Court of Arbitration, whose membership and terms of reference are spelled out in Protocol J, which is annexed to and forms an integral part of the Treaty.

The following departments, bureaux and offices have been established to help in achieving the objectives of the CEAO: Department of Administration and Finance; Department of Trade; Department of Statistics and Data Processing; Community Bureau of Agricultural Development; Community Bureau of Industrial Development; Community Bureau of Fish Products; Community Livestock and Meat Office and the Community Trade Promotion Office.

In addition to these specialized departments and offices, there is an accounting office and an office of financial control.

Regional Co-operation Tax: Industrial products manufactured in the West African Economic Community may benefit from a special preferential system, when exported to the other member states. This system is particularized by the substitution of customs duties and taxes of the individual states by a sole tax called Regional Co-operation tax. The main purpose of the tax is to encourage exchanges within the Community; it will usually be lower than the ones now payable in the member States. Certain products remain subject to special agreements. The Regional Co-operation tax came into force on January 1st 1976.

Non-manufactured, crude products:- may be imported and exported within the community without internal taxes.

Community Development Fund: The Fund is to be financed by member states according to their respective shares in the trade of industrial products within the Community. It will be able to compensate for certain types of trade loss and to finance economic development projects.

OBSERVATIONS: Under article 49 of this Treaty, the Secretary-General is required to study the possibility and ways and means of integrating existing subregional bodies into the Community and to submit his findings to the Conference of Heads of State after obtaining the views of the Council of Ministers.

Moverover, the States members of the Community may, provided that they continue to abide by the Treaty, belong to other regional or sub-regional groupings comprising only some of the other member States or made up of States not members of the Community.

Finally, it should be noted that the Treaty does not prejudice preferential agreements already in existence between a member State and a third-party State and that it provides that in future member States may conclude preferential agreements with African non-member States provided that the Council of Ministers is informed.

II. ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

INTER-AFRICAN COMMITTEE FOR HYDRAULIC STUDIES (CIEH)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1960

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 369, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Cameroon, Chade, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Central African Empire and Sierra Leone enjoy observer status with the CIEH.

OBJECTIVES: The CIEH is an intergovernmental body established to ensure co-operation between the member States in hydraulic surveys, to promote the exchange of information and the harmonization and implementation of research and projects of common interest to the member States.

For these purposes, the CIEH, through its organs, may prepare and submit to the member States plans for the co-ordination of research, studies and field work, provide advice and technical assistance, on request, to member States relating to studies and projects and formulate, on behalf of the member States, requests for technical and financial assistance relating to research projects and approved studies and manage such assistance.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The principal organs of the CIEH are:

The Council, which is composed of one representative from each member State and takes policy decisions and determines the over-all study programmes. A regular session of the Council takes place every two years in the capital of one of the member States, whose representative chairs the meetings;

The General Secretariat is the executive organ of the Committee. It works under the supervision of a Secretary-General, who is appointed by the Council and directs the administrative and technical services;

A Technical Bureau which helps the Secretary-General and is responsible for the dissemination of information and supervises the implementation of the various studies assigned to specialized bodies.

OBSERVATIONS: The CIEH is open to all African States. Togo was admitted to full membership in March 1971.

The CIEH has published, carried out or disseminated over 100 studies in fields such as climatology, hydrology, hydrogeology, water technology, law, economics and urban and farm water systems. The Committee works in close co-operation with the Inter-States School for Rural Engineering (EIER).

LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION (CBLT)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the Commission for the development of the Lake Chad Basin Commission with its Constitution was signed at Fort-Lamy (now Ndjamena), Chad, on 22 May 1964.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 727, Ndjamena, Chad.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

OBJECTIVES: According to the preamble to the Convention, the Lake Chad Basin Commission must ensure that exploitation of water in the Lake Basin does not have a harmful effect on the water courses in the Basin. This must be done by preparing general regulations, having them applied, examining projects prepared by the member States, recommending plans for carrying out studies and work in the Lake Chad Basin and generally maintaining contact between member States.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Commission comprises eight Commissioners, two from each member State, who meet twice a year to examine and approve the Commission's work programme. The Heads of State meet when it is deemed necessary. The Commissioners have power of decision. Decisions are generally taken by unanimous agreement. The President of the Commission is the first Commissioner from one of the member States.

The Executive Secretary ensures that decisions of the Commission are implemented and formulates the general policy of the Commission. He is appointed for a renewable period of three years.

The activities of the Commission are concerned with the survey of resources, livestock production, agriculture, fisheries, transport and telecommunications, tse-tse fly eradication and hydrology. The Commission is currently implementing a number of projects, notably in the fields of livestock production, agriculture and fisheries.

OBSERVATIONS: The Commission covers a geographical area of 427,300 km². It acts mainly as a research centre through which unilateral and bilateral technical assistance for the purpose of the Commission are channelled. It is also used as an instrument for implementing studies and projects.

Under the Convention, the member States undertake to abstain from taking any measures within their territories which are likely to affect the volume of water in the Lake and the flow of waters from it, without prior consultation with the Commission.

The Development Fund of the Lake Chad Basin Commission was established by the Heads of State in October 1972. Under the agreement establishing this Fund, the contribution of the member States is .01 per cent of their national budget. The Fund is to be used exclusively to finance development projects. In addition to having its own resources, the Commission benefits from substantial financial and other assistance from UNDP, USAID, PAC, the United Kingdom and other donors.

LIPTAKO-GOURMA REGION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Authority was established in the Protocol of Agreement signed on 3 December 1970 by the Heads of State of the three countries concerned.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 619, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Mali, Niger and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The Authority is an intergovernmental agency. It is to promote the regional development of mineral, energy, water, agricultural, grazing and fishery resources within the Liptako-Gourma area which consists of defined contiguous parts of the territories of the member States. For this purpose, the Authority is to undertake the development of the resources in the Liptako-Gourma area by carrying out economic studies and projects relating to infrastructure, energy, mines, livestock, agriculture, water and fishing and by seeking funds to finance such projects.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Authority is empowered to conclude agreements with member States, third countries and with finance, is composed of either the Minister responsible for industry or economic affairs of each member State or his representative. The Council defines the general policy and priority of work to be undertaken by the Authority and fixes annually the contributions of the member States. It is also responsible for ensuring that the implementation of its decisions is carried out. The members of the Council jointly sign agreements on behalf of the Authority. All decisions of the Council are taken unanimously.

The Director-General of the Authority implements the decisions of the Council. To this end, he collects all information on the development of markets for products from the Liptako-Gourma area, centralizes and standardizes information and data he receives from the member States, collates and distributes this information, proposes concrete projects based on such information and co-ordinates all the national economic development programmes relating to the area.

OBSERVATIONS: The Liptako-Gourma Authority was established on the initiative of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta which well before 1970 had felt the need to co-operate in developing the Liptako-Gourma area, especially where its minerals, agricultural resources and livestock were concerned.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SENEGAL RIVER (OMVS)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the OMVS was signed at Nouakchott, Mauritania, on 11 March 1972.

HEADQUARTERS: Dakar, Senegal.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGES(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Mali, Mauritania and Senegal

OBJECTIVES: Promotion and co-ordination of studies and work aimed at the development of the resources of the Senegal River Basin in the national territories of the States members of the Organization and for carrying out any technical or economic mission which the member States might wish to assign to it.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Conference of Heads of State and Government is the policy-making organ of the Organization. It examines and approves recommendations made to it by its subordinate Council of Ministers. Its decisions which must be unanimous are binding on all the member States.

The Council of Ministers, which is composed of representatives of the member States, is primarily an institution for planning and supervision and may be assisted by technical and economic organs. It is to prepare and propose general policy measures concerning the objectives of the Organization. It is to approve the budget of the institutions and organs of the Organization and is responsible to the Conference of Heads of State and Government. The recommendations and acts of the Council are taken and done unanimously.

The administrative organ of the Organization, namely the Executive Secretariat, functions under the supervision of the Secretary-General who is responsible for the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers.

Beginning with a scheme designed to regulate the flow of the river to a specified volume, OMVS plans to continue to a wider range of economic development.

At a conference at Nouakchott in May 1974, the Heads of State approved a development plan for the Senegal River Basin, to be carried out over the next 40 years. The plan involves the investment of 800,000 million CFA francs, or some £1,400 million.

In the first seven-year phase the following works are to be constructed, supplying the necessary hydro-electric and port facilities

for the continued development of the region:

- (i) hydro-electric barrage dam at Manantali (Mali),
- (ii) irrigation dam on the delta at Diama (Mauritania, Senegal),
- (iii) river/maritime port at Saint-Louis (Senegal),
- (iv) river port at Kayes (Mali),
- (v) arrangement of harbour installations and groundsills in the Senegal river.

Subsequently the plan sets out a requirement of 280,000 million CFA francs for agricultural development and 157,000 million for industry (building factories), and further sums for mining projects (iron and bauxite). Further requirements will be a system of transport for the mining projects, and an extended power supply.

The more important projects of the plan will be owned jointly by the three member States. It is hoped to set up a special fund which would accept donations and make loans for the implementation of the projects, and guarantee loans made to the three states.

A meeting was held in July 1974 in Nouakchott between the OMVS and the financing sources interested in taking part in the scheme. The following countries and organizations have committed themselves to participate:

Canada, France, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Federal Republic of Germany, African Development Bank, European Development Fund, UNDP, World Bank.

The preliminary studies of the regional infrastructure projects (the Manantali Dam, the Diama Dam and the ports of Saint-Louis and Kayes) are to start during 1976, with financial assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Canada respectively.

OBSERVATIONS: The OMVS replaced the Organization of Senegal River States (OERS). The OERS, which had consisted of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, and whose objectives had included cultural and political as well as economic co-operation, came to an end on 29 November 1971 after Guinea had boycotted its meetings for a year and Senegal resigned from it. The Organization which now operates without Guinea, is open to all riparian States of the Senegal River. The objectives of the OMVS are, generally speaking, limited to the same economic objectives as the Inter-State Committee for the Development of the Senegal River Basin which had been established in July 1963 between Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal and which in its turn, had been replaced by the OERS with its wider objectives.

PERMANENT INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL (CILSS)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the CILSS was signed at Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, on 12 September 1973.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 7049, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The Committee is responsible for co-ordinating the whole range of activities undertaken to combat the drought and its effects at the sub-regional level, making the international community aware of the problems created by the drought, mobilizing resources to carry out the emergency programme drawn up by the States as part of their campaign against the drought, mobilizing resources to finance operations carried out under the heading of subregional co-operation agencies already in the area to seek financing for their own programmes.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The organs of the Committee are:

The Conference of Heads of State. This is the supreme organ, which meets whenever necessary.

The Council of Ministers, which is made up of at least one Minister from each State;

Management and co-ordination are the responsibilities of a Minister, who is known as the Regional Co-ordinator. He is assisted by a technical secretariat headed by an Executive Secretary.

OBSERVATIONS: The CILSS works in close co-operation with the United Nations Sahelin Office (UNSO).

In March 1976, CILSS set up Club des Amis du Sahel (Club of Friends of the Sahel), an informal form for co-operation on long-term policies and strategies between its eight member countries and the aid donors, in order to mobilize resources for the development of the Sahel and to promote programmes to develop water resources, transport and communications, improve livestock and agricultural productivity, combat ecological deterioration and train local personnel to plan and manage development programmes.

RIVER NIGER COMMISSION (CFN)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Agreement establishing the River Niger Commission with respect to navigation and transport on the River Niger was signed at Niamey on 25 November 1964 and amended on 2 February, 1968.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 729, Niamey, Niger.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: This inter-governmental Commission is to encourage, promote and co-ordinate studies and programmes relating to the use and development of the resources of the Niger River Basin. For these purposes, the Commission acts as liaison between the member States, collects, evaluates and disseminates information on the river basin, examines related projects prepared by member States, recommends proposals for common studies and projects, supervises the implementation of studies and projects, prescribes regulations governing navigation of the river and formulates on behalf of the member States, requests for financial and technical assistance.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The bodies of the Commission are a Council of Ministers and an Executive Secretariat.

The Council of Ministers is the executive body of the Commission. The Council of Ministers appoints an Executive Secretary from a list of candidates nominated by the member States. The duties and powers of the Executive Secretary are determined by the Council of Ministers, to which he is responsible.

The activities of the Commission have been confined mainly to fishing, hydrology, hydrogeology, solar energy and transport.

OBSERVATIONS: The Act of Niamey signed in October 1963 in which the member States agreed to co-operate in the navigation of the River Niger and in their efforts for the economic development of its basin, was followed the next year by the Agreement establishing the Commission.

The member States of the Commission include not only the riparian States of the Niger River but also those of its tributaries and other waters feeding such tributaries. A UNDP interdisciplinary mission for the integrated development of the River Niger Basin in 1970 recommended, inter alia, the integrated development of the Liptako-Gourma region.

Togo is associated with the Commission as an observer.

OTHER LAND AND WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Tanganyika-Kivu Lakes Basin Commission: to be established. A conference was called in May 1975 to discuss the project, under the auspices of the ECA. The Commission is to comprise Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

III. TECHNICAL AND SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

A. Education and Training for Rural Development

INTER-STATES SCHOOL FOR RURAL ENGINEERING (EIER)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Statutes of the School were adopted at Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, on 20 December 1968.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 7023, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The EIER is a multinational institution of higher education which specializes in subjects and techniques applicable to the development of rural space. Its objective is to train rural engineers on behalf of the member States. It also acts as a research, documentation and information centre and provides technical assistance to member States by way of missions, consultancy services and studies.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The School is managed by a Governing Board composed of such Ministers as each member State may designate. The Board approves the terms on which the School may provide technical assistance to member States, awards diplomas and determines curricula and methods of recruitment.

A Director, appointed by the Board, is responsible for the proper administration of the School. The School has a Training Council, a Teachers' Council and a Students Committee.

The course in rural engineering at the School lasts three years, two being devoted to academic work and one to practical training or specialization either at the EIER or at any other competent institution.

OBSERVATIONS: The School, which was a joint undertaking of the OCAM member States, was opened in January 1970. In July 1973 the Governing Council cut the formal tie with the OCAM but the School still has a privileged relationship with the Organization.

The School works closely with both foreign particularly French and African research institutes and universities and with African inter-State or other international agencies. It is intended to make it possible for the English-speaking Africans to attend the School. It is also planned with the help of the UNDP and other international organizations, to provide more comprehensive training at the School.

The School has concluded special co-operation conventions with France, which contributes a great deal to its operation and with the World Health Organization (WHO).

The School has a branch for the training of technical assistants at Saria in Mali.

PAN-AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAID)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1964

HEADQUARTERS: 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: The Institute has contacts with 32 African Governments who use the Institute to train their development cadres.

OBJECTIVES: The principal aim of the Institute is to train civil servants at an intermediate level to development tasks. Training is also given to higher specialists. Special emphasis in education is on areas of mobilization of local populations; organization of peasants and workers; training of trainers for national centres (development, animation, co-operative societies, etc.); preparation of projects and programmes for regional planification and their implementation. Research work is carried out in agriculture and integrated development.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Institute, which has an international character, is directed by a Governing Council of nine to 24 members elected for a period of four years.

The Governing Council appoints a Bureau which is responsible for administrative matters. It meets frequently to hear reports from the Secretary-General of the Institute.

The Secretary-General is entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the Bureau and the Governing Council. His duties also include the development, direction and co-ordination of efforts and ideas and he represents the Institute.

The Board of Directors is composed of the directors and assistant directors of the various establishments and programmes, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General.

The Finance Committee is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget of the Institute for submission to the Governing Council for approval. The Scientific and Pedagogic Council is a consultative organ which offers advice to the Governing Council on the training and research programmes of the Institute.

OBSERVATIONS: The Institute plans to appoint an Assistant Secretary-General who should reside permanently in Africa. The Institute is supported by financial contributions from governments and private institutions. Funds for the Institute have increased from 23 million CFA francs in 1965 to about 300 million CFA francs in 1974.

III. TECHNICAL AND SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

B. Crop and Livestock Production and Trade Development

AFRICAN GROUNDNUT COUNCIL

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the Council was signed in June 1964; it was subsequently amended in October 1968.

HEADQUARTERS: P O. Box 3025, Lagos, Nigeria.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP:^{1/} The Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the Council are to ensure remunerative prices for groundnuts and its by-products in the world market, to promote the consumption of groundnuts, to organize the exchange of information on matters relating to the production, marketing and possible uses of groundnuts, and to promote solidarity between the member States and especially in favour of such member States as are for natural or other causes, poor in the production of groundnuts.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: A Council of Ministers composed of Ministers of each member State is the supreme body of the Council and takes final decisions on the policies of the Council. A Council of Representatives composed of representatives of the member States is the ~~supreme body~~ of the Council and takes final decisions on the policies of the Council. A Council of Representatives composed of representatives of the member States is responsible for the management of the Council and Specialized Committees, namely the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Commercial and Economic Committee, deal mainly with technical matters.

An Executive Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary, provides the administrative services of the Council and discharges such other matters as may be referred to it.

OBSERVATIONS: The Council organized a symposium in Dakar in March 1971 on ways in which reasonable prices could be obtained for groundnut producers. The results of this symposium were later discussed at Brussels with the European Economic Community with which the majority of the member States of the Council are associated. A promotion office has been established in Geneva, Switzerland. Consideration is being given by ECA and the OAU to the possible expansion of the activities of the Council to other oilseeds.

^{1/} Zaire has been associated with some of the activities of the Council.

AFRICAN INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: January 1976-

HEADQUARTERS: OAU, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo People's Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, and Zambia.

OBJECTIVES: To act as regional arm of the World Food Council, review periodically the food situation in Africa, promote food production, safeguard food security, improve food trade, provide overall attention for the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and aid as well as other related matters.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The African Interministerial Committee for Food is composed of national ministries of agriculture of OAU Member States and is primarily answerable to the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments.

The functions of the Interministerial Committee for Food are:

- reviewing periodically the major problems and policy issues affecting African food situation and action proposed by governments;
- making all necessary governmental and other contracts including co-ordination of reports presented to it by regional and international institutions located in Africa;
- focusing its main activities in facilitating increased food production, anticipating the consequences of drought and natural disasters, assisting in abolishing hunger and malnutrition;
- serving as fund raiser for African States and participating as a partner in implementation of resolutions and recommendations of relevant policy decision and programmes for increasing food production in Africa;

- maintaining contact with, receiving, reports from, giving advice and making recommendations to the World Food Council;
- examining all relevant reports of Regional and International Organizations before they are submitted to World Food Council.

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa provides technical assistance, and along with OAU, acts as secretariat to the Committee.

The constitution of the Interministerial Committee makes provision for 3 Expert Committees: Expert Committee on Food Security and Programme, Expert Committee on Economic Matters and Expert Committee on Finance, each consisting of 15 members.

The function of the Expert Committee on Food Security and Programme is to assess food situation and stocks, promote practical food development programmes in deficit countries, including special programmes, help formulate and realize national food planning and policies, to improve agricultural research on specific commodities and on food technology and their application.

The functions of the Expert Committee on Economic Matters are to promote inter-country capital investment schemes, trade agreements and marketing, storage and distribution programmes.

The functions of the Expert Committee on Finance are to mobilize funds for critical inputs, and to facilitate services for commodities and procurement of food aid, promote the establishment of credit institutions, and to collaborate with International Fund for Agriculture Development, the Arab Bank for African Development, ADB, IBRD, UNDP and other international financial institutions.

OBSERVATIONS: This recently established Interministerial Committee for Food can be very useful in mobilizing the African countries in taking effective action for the development of food.

AFRICAN AND MALAGASY SUGAR AGREEMENT

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The African and Malagasy Sugar Agreement was signed at Tananarive, Madagascar, on 27 June 1966.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 763, Ndjamena, Chad.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP:^{1/} Benin, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The African and Malagasy Sugar Agreement, which was promoted by the OCAM is, inter alia, to ensure sugar supplies to importing member States and markets, for the sugar of exporting member States at equitable and stable prices, to facilitate the co0rdination of sugar production and marketing policies of the member States and generally, to promote African and Malagasy co-operation in matters concerning sugar.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Conference of Heads of State is the highest authority to which recourse may be had under the Agreement.

The African and Malagasy Sugar Council, established by the Agreement, is to ensure its implementation and operation. Each State may be represented by one or more persons.

An Executive Director acts as the administrative head of the Council. He implements the decisions of the Council.

The Agreement recommends the adherence by the member States if they so desire, to the International Sugar Agreement as separate States. The Council however, is to harmonize the positions of the member States in order to enable them to present a united front at sessions of the International Sugar Agreement.

OBSERVATIONS: The African and Malagasy Sugar Agreement was signed at a time when the French market, primarily by reason of the commitments of France as a member of the European Economic Community (EEC), was no longer in a position to absorb the sugar produced by its former colonies at rates higher than world prices.

The 1966 Agreement, which was good for a period of seven years, expired in 1973. Because of the crisis within the OCAM, a new agreement has not yet been signed. The administrative structures still exist but the institutional machinery established under the Agreement is not operative at the moment.

^{1/} All States who were members of the OCAM in June 1966 signed the Sugar Agreement, a few of them did not ratify the Agreement and did not apply it. Senegal withdrew from the Agreement in 1970, Madagascar in 1973 and the Congo in February 1975. All the members of the OCAM are in theory party to the Agreement.

AFRICAN AND MALAGASY COFFEE ORGANIZATION (OAMCAF)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The OAMCAF was established on 7 December 1960 at Tananarive, Madagascar. Its Statutes were revised in February 1969.

HEADQUARTERS: 27, quai Anatole-France, 75007 Paris, France.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGES(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Congo^{1/}, Gabon,^{1/} Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Togo^{1/}.

OBJECTIVES: The OAMCAF co-ordinates the interests of its eight member States within the International Coffee Organization. Its objectives are the study of all problems relating to coffee and particularly those affecting its production, processing and marketing, the co-ordination of the sales policies of the member States on the world markets, so as to obtain the best selling price of coffee and the co-ordination of the actions of the member States within international organizations and in particular, within the International Coffee Organization. In furtherance of its objectives, the OAMCAF co-operates with regional or international organizations having similar aims.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION: The Managing Committee is the supreme authority of the OAMCAF and is composed of one representative of each member State who may have an alternate and may be assisted by one or more advisers. The Committee elects from amongst its members and on a personal basis, a Chairman for each coffee year. The Committee is vested with all powers necessary for the purposes of the OAMCAF and may delegate some of its powers to special or standing committees.

Binding decisions of the Committee are those which have been taken by a two-thirds majority vote of member States representing four-fifths of the annual coffee export quota of all the member States as prescribed in the 1968/69 coffee export quota allocated to all the member States.

A Permanent Representative of the OAMCAF represents the latter on the International Coffee Organization and is elected for one year by the Managing Committee, to which he is responsible.

The Secretary-General who is appointed by the Managing Committee is responsible for the management of the General Secretariat. He also provides the member States with appropriate data and information on coffee.

^{1/} Togo was originally only an associate member of the OAMCAF. It became a full member in 1963. Gabon and Congo joined the Organization in 1963. As a result, the OAMCAF now includes all French-speaking Coffee-producing African and Malagasy countries.

Whilst each member State may export its total annual export quota, it is to place as soon as possible, at the disposal of the OAMCAF, that portion of its coffee export quota which it is unable to export. Each member State undertakes to take all necessary measures to ensure that agreed coffee prices are paid in certain specified markets and to inform the Secretary-General as quickly as possible of any factors tending to modify agreed common policies.

OBSERVATIONS: The OAMCAF is the only member of the International Coffee Organization which represents a group of States. It is the third largest coffee exporter in the world after Brazil and Columbia and accounts for 10 per cent of the world's production of coffee.

The OAMCAF replaced the Comité de liaison des caisses de stabilisation du café, which was established in the coffee-producing colonies of France before they became independent.

AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILLET -
AND SORGHUM - BASED FOOD INDUSTRY (SADIAMIL)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Statutes of the SADIAMIL were signed on 5 April 1972.

HEADQUARTERS: Niamey, Niger.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The SADIAMIL, which is an intergovernmental industrial and commercial enterprise, is to study, promote and establish grain complexes for the treatment of millet, sorghum and other grains produced within the territories of the member States and train technicians and workers for the grain complexes and related industries. Where member States require any engineering studies to be carried out for them, on matters that relate to the objectives of the SADIAMIL, they are first to seek this from SADIAMIL.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: A Board of Governors, composed of one Governor and an alternate from each member State, is responsible for the policy direction and management of the SADIAMIL. The Board may delegate some of its powers to the Directorate of the SADIAMIL.

The Directorate, by virtue of powers delegated to it by the Board of Governors, is responsible for the management of the SADIAMIL. The Directorate is composed of the Director-General, two administrators and two deputy administrators appointed by the Board of Governors.

The Director-General is responsible for the day-to-day management of the SADIAMIL in accordance with the directives of the Board of Governors and the decisions of the Directorate.

OBSERVATIONS: The SADIAMIL was established on the initiative of the Government of Niger so as to make available to other African millet and sorghum-producing States the benefits obtained from the industrial production of millet and sorghum flour and their finished products, by its national Society for the Treatment of Millet (SOTRAMIL). Each of the member States has an equal share in the US\$145,000 capital of the SADIAMIL.

Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania and Senegal are interested in the activities of the SADIAMIL.

ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN TRADE PROMOTION ORGANIZATIONS

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1975.

HEADQUARTERS: Tangiers, Morocco.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP^{1/}: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zaire.

OBJECTIVES: The main objectives of the Association are to foster contact and regular flow of information and communication between African countries in trade matters and to assist in the harmonization of commercial policies of African countries in order to promote intra-African trade. The Association is also to serve as an instrument for the promotion of trade, market research and export-oriented investments in Africa.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The General Assembly of the Association which is the supreme organ of the Association, is composed of representatives of the members of the Association and meets once every two years. Among other things, the General Assembly determines the principles, policies, work programme and budget of the Association. The General Assembly elects from among its members its President, two Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur who form the Bureau of the General Assembly. The Bureau assists the General Assembly in the discharge of the functions of the latter.

A Subregional Conference consisting of representatives of member States from each of the four subregions of the Africa, is to ensure the implementation of the decisions and policies of the General Assembly in relation to its subregion, disseminate information concerning its subregion and take such decisions relating to the subregion that are not inconsistent with the policies and decisions of the General Assembly.

There are to be National Associations organized on a broad basis in each member State, through which the activities of the Association would be channelled at the national level. National Associations are also to disseminate information about the activities of the Association.

The Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, is responsible for the undertaking of studies, research and the co-ordination of the activities of the various organs of the Association and the implementation of the work programme of the Association.

OBSERVATIONS: This newly established Association should play a vital role in the establishment of trade links between African countries.

^{1/} Membership as at May 1975.

CATTLE AND MEAT ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE ENTENTE STATES (CEBV)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the Community was signed on 18 May 1970 at Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 638, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of the Community is to promote the production, processing and marketing of cattle and meat at the national level, among the countries members of the Entente, and between them and third party countries, whether neighbours or not, especially those within the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM). For this purpose, the Community is to establish a series of agreements either between member States or between them and third countries. These agreements relate to technical co-operation, bank credits for the settlement of trade debts and the standardization of customs, fiscal, industrial and health legislation. The agreements have as their objective the establishment of a Cattle and Meat Common Market.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The bodies of the Community are as follows:

The Conference of Heads of State of the Council of the Entente is the supreme organ;

The Council of Ministers of the Community is composed of two ministers or their representatives from each member State. The Council of Ministers defines the general policy of the Community and executes agreements on behalf of the Community. It reports on its activities to the Conference of Heads of State of the Council of the Entente States and submits to that Conference for final decision, questions on which it is unable to reach unanimous agreement;

The Executive Secretariat of the Community is responsible for the establishment of a Cattle and Meat Common Market and for this purpose, it is to collect all relevant information on the sale of meat and livestock, standardize and centralize all statistical data relating to cattle and meat, co-ordinate programmes for the eradication of epizootic diseases and make concrete proposals for development programmes to the Council of Ministers;

The Secretariat is administered by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Conference of Heads of State of the Council of the Entente States.

OBSERVATIONS: The Community was established on the initiative of the Mutual Aid and Loan Guaranty Fund of the Council of the Entente States.

States which are not members of the Council of the Entente States and international Organizations may be admitted as associate members of the Community. Associate members are represented on the Council of Ministers. Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal have expressed interest in being associated with the Community.

Each member State and associate member designates an official to act as a national correspondent for the Executive Secretariat.

COMITE MAGHREBIN DES AGRUMES ET DES PRIMEURS (COMAP)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 30 May 1972 at Rabat, Morocco.

HEADQUARTERS: Casablanca, Morocco.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): Arabic and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

OBJECTIVES: The main tasks of the COMAP are to co-ordinate and harmonize the exportation of citrus fruit and early produce from the Maghreb countries in an attempt at avoiding the consequences of harmful competition, to carry out vital economic and trade studies on commodities produced primarily for export and to undertake agronomical research aimed at increasing productivity and raising the quality of agricultural commodities.

OBSERVATIONS: The COMAP is not a part of the Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee (CPCM).

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANIZATION FOR EASTERN AFRICA (DLCOEA)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the Organization was formally signed in Addis Ababa on 20 August 1962 and amended in June 1973.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 4255, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English.

MEMBERSHIP: Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the Organization are the promotion of the most effective control of the Desert Locust within the territories of member States and the provision of Agricultural Pest Control Services for the co-ordination and strengthening of the activities of the member States in their effort to control and survey the Desert Locusts.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Organization has a Council on which each member State is represented. The Council controls, through the Director of the Organization, the operations of the DLCOEA and consults the member States on action and research to be undertaken within their territories to control the Desert Locust. Although each member State is primarily responsible for Desert Locust Control within its territory, the Council co-ordinates the work of national anti-locust services.

The Council appoints a Director of the Organization who is to discharge the functions of the Organization and to represent the Organization in relation with third parties.

The Organization has an Executive Committee which meets at least once a year at the Headquarters of the Organization.

OBSERVATIONS: The Organization is especially engaged in the control of the Schistocerca gregaria F (Desert Locust) but it also organizes campaigns against the Locusta migratoria migratorioides (Migratory Locust). The Organization's major base of operation is in Hargeisa (Somalia), with additional control bases in Mogadiscio, Nairobi, Dire Dawa, Khartoum and Asmara.

INTER-AFRICAN COFFEE ORGANIZATION (IACO)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Agreement establishing the IACO was signed at Tananarive (Madagascar) on 7 December 1960.

HEADQUARTERS: Paris, France.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zaire.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the IACO are the stabilization of the price of coffee on the international market and the study of common problems concerning particularly, the production, processing and marketing of African coffee. The IACO enables its member States to adopt common policies on the marketing of the various types of coffee.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The IACO has a General Assembly and an Executive Committee.

The General Assembly is composed of one delegate from each member State. Recommendations of the Assembly which are in furtherance of the objectives of the IACO, only become binding on the member States which have expressly approved them.

The Executive Committee is composed of not more than five members including the President and Vice-President of the Assembly. The Committee represents the IACO and ensures that the recommendations and decisions of the Assembly are complied with.

A Secretary-General of the IACO is responsible for the administration and management of the Secretariat of the IACO.

OBSERVATIONS: In 1971 the Executive Committee decided to take steps to attract as many African coffee-producing countries as possible to become members of the IACO. Kenya withdrew from the IACO in 1969.

ORGANIZATION COMMUNE DE LUTTE ANTIACRIDIDIENNE ET DE LUTTE

ANTIACRIDIDIENNE (OCLALAV)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the OCLALAV was signed on 29 May 1965 at Ndjamena, Chad.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 1066, Dakar, Senegal.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of the Organization is the destruction of insect pests, in particular the desert locust and granivorous birds particularly the quelea-quelea, within the territories of the member States, and the implementation of any studies, research, investigations or surveys it considers necessary in completing this task.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Organization is administered by a Governing Council which is composed of the Ministers of Agriculture of the member States of their representatives.

The Council, inter alia, is vested with wide powers to act on behalf of the OCLALAV and appoints the members of the Executive Committee and the Director-General of the OCLALAV. The decisions of the Council are binding on the member States if no objections are raised within 30 days of their notification.

The Council may delegate all or some of its powers to the Executive Committee which is composed of the President of the Council and two other members appointed by the Council. The Director-General, the Chief Accountant and other authorized persons attend the meetings of the Executive Committee in an advisory capacity.

The Organization is headed by the Director-General. He is assisted by a Technical Director and a Chief of Administrative and Financial Services and he represents the OCLALAV.

OBSERVATIONS: The OCLALAV works closely with the OICMA. It replaced the former Locust Control Organization and the former Bird Pests Control Organization. Plans to enlarge the OCLALAV so as to include other countries were approved at a meeting of the Governing Council held in Porto Novo, Benin, in July 1971.

During the recent drought (1971-1974), the member States had financial difficulties which greatly restricted them in their contributions. As a result, the budget for new equipment and insecticide reserves is very low. Since 1974 the OCLALAV Governing Council has been advocating that a study of the financing of the eradication of desert locusts and bird pests be carried out at the continental level, i.e., by the OAU.

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LE CRIQUET

MIGRATEUR AFRICAIN (OICMA)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Convention establishing the OICMA was signed at Kano, Nigeria, on 25 May 1962.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 136, Bamako, Mali.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, the Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the OICMA are to maintain constant vigilance and carry out preventive measures against the African migratory locust in the breeding areas already identified on the Niger River. One such measure is the destruction of all concentrations of this locust which might be apt to form the nucleus of a swarm. Another objective is to initiate research into the African migratory locust with a view to determining the ecological factors which govern its swarming and behaviour and identifying and implementing the most economical and effective means of combating this insect. It will be possible to make the Organization responsible for observing, studying and carrying out preventive action against any other species of migratory locusts which show signs of swarming in the breeding areas on the Niger River. Subject to approval by the Council, the Organization may extend its activities to any other African migratory locust outbreak area which might be discovered.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Administrative Council of the OICMA, composed of representatives of the member States, is the supreme organ of the Organization. It meets once a year in regular session, either at the headquarters or in a place decided upon at the preceding session. The Council elects its Chairman from its membership for a three-year term of office. The Council considers the report and the accounts of the OICMA, approves its budget and programme of work.

It is empowered to establish an Executive Committee whose composition and duties it defines. The Committee is made up of a Chairman, five members chosen within the Administrative Council and the Chairman of the Administrative Council. It meets twice a year and appoints the Director-General of the Organization. Working under the authority and supervision of the Council and the Committee, the Director-General is responsible first for keeping Governments and locust control organizations informed in periodic reports of the locust situation, the progress made in research and the various measures taken to combat locusts and, second, for maintaining permanent contact and co-operating with all organizations concerned with the locust problem. He is assisted in his duties by a technical director, an administrative assistant and a chief accountant.

OBSERVATIONS: The OICMA replaced the related organization which had been established by a Convention signed in 1955 by France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. The research centre for the OICMA is at Kara Macina, Mali, in the heart of the "outbreak area."

Togo joined the OICMA in 1970. Since 1972 Benin, Kenya and Sudan have withdrawn from the Organization.

In 1974 the activities of the OICMA were extended to cover the States bordering on Lake Chad (Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon), new posts having been established at Maiduguri, Nigeria and Garoua, Cameroon.

The OICMA works in co-operation with the FAO, the OCLALAV, the DLCOEA and the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa, which is attached to the Scientific Council for Africa.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION (STRC)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The STRC was established in January 1965 as one of the Commissions of OAU.

HEADQUARTERS: Lagos, Nigeria.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo People's Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the STRC is to carry out, encourage and participate in projects in scientific and technical research and disseminate available scientific and technical information for the development of Africa.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The General Secretariat of STRC is headed by Executive Secretary. The STRC carries out its work through its 3 bureaux and 6 committees.

The 3 Bureaux are: Inter-African Bureau for soils (Bureau interafricain des sols) - BIS, located in Bangui, Central African Empire; Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources - IBAR, located in Nairobi, Kenya; and Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission - IAPSC, located in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

The 6 Committees are: (a) Inter-African Committee on food Science and Food Technology; (b) Inter-African Committee on Mechanization of Agriculture, (c) Inter-African Committee on Geology and Mineralogy; (d) Inter-African Committee on Biological Sciences; (e) Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants; and (f) International Council on Trypanosomiasis Research.

Correspondents: Inter-African Correspondent for Oceanography and Fisheries; and Inter-African Correspondent for the Conservation of Nature.

The Inter-African Research Fund, to which the governments and official organizations may subscribe, is to promote joint scientific research and technical projects on broad surveys, including information and liaison work; research on problems by small highly specialized staff operating over wide areas, and research on problems which affect many countries but which should be investigated in one limited area.

OBSERVATIONS: The STRC replaces the former Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA, set up in 1954).

WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WARDA)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Constitution of the WARDA entered into force on 28 June 1971.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 1019, Monrovia, Liberia.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all African States. Benin, the Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta ^{1/}.

OBJECTIVES: The Association is to assist the Governments of the member States of promote rice **production** in West Africa, increase the quantity and improve the quality of the rice produced in West Africa, encourage the production and use of varieties of rice suited to the conditions of the member States, introduce and extend rational production methods adapted to the conditions prevailing in the countries of West Africa and promote measures for effective phytosanitary controls, in relation to rice, its storage, processing and marketing.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Governing Council of the Association is composed of representatives of all the member States of the Association. The functions of the Governing Council include the consideration and approval of reports submitted by the Executive Secretary, other organs of the Association or by member States, the consideration and approval of the draft programme and budget for each financial year and of the accounts for the preceding financial year, the election on member States and designation of Co-operating States and Organizations to serve as members of the Advisory Committee and the appointment of an Auditor and the determination of the general policies and priorities of the Association.

The Advisory Committee consists of one representative each, of six member States elected by the Governing Council, and Co-operating States and Organizations designated by the Governing Council. Its functions include the consideration of the activities of the Association and of its programmes, financing and methods of implementation and the consideration of any other matters referred to it by the Governing Council, the Scientific and Technical Committee or the Executive Secretary.

The Scientific and Technical Committee is composed of not less than three and not more than seven persons qualified in the fields of agricultural sciences, economics, sociology and other appropriate fields. It examines and formulates recommendations on questions of a scientific and technical nature that may be referred to it by the Governing Council, the Advisory Committee and the Executive Secretary or proposed by any member

^{1/} Guinea Bissau is an associate member since January 1975.

of the Scientific and Technical Committee.

The Executive Secretary, *inter alia*, is to prepare the draft programmes and budget of the Association, carry out the programme as adopted by the Governing Council and represent the Association in its relations with States, organizations, individuals, etc.

OBSERVATIONS: The Constitution of the Association gives a special place to relations with co-operating States and Organizations.

The Association, which was sponsored by FAO, UNDP and ECA, has initiated the following research projects: a co-ordination unit, a seed processing and storage centre, multi-site tests, increasing the number of varieties used, soil and fertilization and plant protection. The Association has also carried out various development projects, including a regional seed multiplication centre, a multidisciplinary body to render assistance to member States. It also provides training for junior, middle-level and senior staff for rice farming and has a modern documentation and statistics centre. Its administrative and development budget amount to about US\$ 3 million per year.

OTHER CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra, Ghana. Founded in 1963 to collect, disseminate and analyse information on food and nutrition.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR): Nairobi, Kenya. Founded in 1951 to ensure co-operation in matters of health, production and marketing of animals in all member States of the OAU.

International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa: Mbala, Zambia. Founded in 1971 as successor to International Red Locust Control Service to control Red Locust populations in recognized outbreak areas. Members: ten countries.

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra, Ghana. Founded in 1961 to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Members: 22 states.

III. TECHNICAL AND SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

C. Fisheries Development

COMMITTEE FOR INLAND FISHERIES OF AFRICA

Headquarters: c/o FAO, Rome, Founded in 1971 under the auspices of FAO, the Committee is the only intergovernmental body concerned exclusively with inland fisheries for the continent of Africa as a whole. The Committee has been established for the purpose of promotion and management of inland fisheries, the international co-ordination of fishery research and the formulation of national and regional fishery development programmes. Priority areas of work are: training, co-operation with respect to international waters, stock assessment, dissemination of information, standardization of data reporting, agriculture, flood plain fisheries and artisanal fisheries. An ad hoc sub-committee for the protection and development of fisheries in the Sahelian Zone was established in 1975. Work is already being carried out in Africa by the Committee on fish culture, artisanal fisheries, flood plains and stock assessment.

EAST AFRICAN FRESH WATER FISHERIES RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

See under East African Community (EAC)

EAST AFRICAN MARINE FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

See under East African Community (EAC)

III. TECHNICAL AND SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

D. Forest, Wood and Wood Products Development

AFRICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

Headquarters: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra, Ghana. Founded in 1959 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and make recommendations. Members: 37 countries.

AFRICAN TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ATO)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Agreement establishing the Organization was signed in Bangui (Central African Empire) on 27 May 1975.

HEADQUARTERS: c/o Ministry of Forestry, Libreville, Gabon.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(s): English, French and Spanish.

MEMBERSHIP: Cameroon, Central African Empire, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Tanzania and Zaire.

OBJECTIVES: The organization aims at enabling its members to study and co-ordinate ways and means to achieve an optimal pricing of their wood and wood products by ensuring a **continuous flow of information between members** on forest matters, harmonize the commercial policies in regard to prices; trade names and quality control and carry out industrial and technical research.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The annual Conference of Ministers, which is to meet during the fourth quarter of each year, is the political and decision-making organ of the Organization. The quorum for the Conference is three-quarters of the member countries and major decisions require a two-thirds majority of the member countries attending a Conference, except in procedural matters. Member countries assume in turn for one year the chairmanship of the Conference.

The Central Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, is the executing body of the Organization and is entrusted with the daily administrative matters of the ATO. The Secretary-General is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General. The Secretariat is composed of the following Divisions: Legal Affairs, Commercial, Forest Technics, Industrialization, General Affairs, Accounting and a Chargé, of Mission's Office.

OBSERVATIONS: The Agreement covers, among other things, areas of co-operation and collaboration, the Statutes of the Organization, a Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the Organization and on the implementation of its objectives.

The first Conference, held in Bangui from 23 to 27 May 1975, agreed that each member country would contribute initially 10 million CFA francs to get the Organization started and that the Secretariat would present an annual budget to the next Conference for approval.

Chad has indicated its interest in joining the Organization.

IV. INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: The Agreement establishing the ADB was signed in Khartoum, Sudan, on 4 August 1963. It came into force on 10 September 1964. The Bank began operations in July 1966.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

MEMBERSHIP: Angola, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo People's Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, and Zambia.

OBJECTIVES: The purpose of the Bank is to contribute to the rapid economic development and social progress of its member States - individually and collectively. To this end it aims to finance investment projects and programmes; to undertake or participate in the selection, study and preparation of projects, enterprises and activities contributing to such development; to mobilize and increase resources for the financing of such investment projects and programmes, and generally, to promote the investment in Africa of public and private capital and to provide such technical assistance as may be needed for the study, preparation, financing and execution of development projects or programmes.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Board of Governors of the ADB is the supreme organ of the Bank and issues general directives concerning the credit of the Bank. The Board of Governors may delegate to the Board of Directors all its powers except the power to decrease the authorized capital stock of the Bank, or to establish or accept the administration of Special Funds. The Board of Governors is composed of a governor and an alternate appointed by each member State, one of its members acting as its Chairman for a year.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the conduct of the general operations of the Bank. For this purpose, it exercises all the powers delegated to it by the Board of Governors, and in particular: elects the President and, on his recommendation, one or more Vice-Presidents of the Bank, assists the Board of Governors in the performance of its functions, takes decisions concerning direct specific loans, guarantees, investments in equity capital and borrowing by the Bank, determines the rates of interest on loans and of commissions for guarantees, submits the accounts for each financial year and an annual report for approval, to the Board of Governors and determines the general structure of the Bank. The Board of Directors is composed of nine full-time Directors who are elected by the Governors for a term of three years. Each Director appoints an alternate

to act for him in the absence of the former.

The President of the Bank is elected for a term of five years. He acts as Chairman of the Board of Directors and under the direction of the Board of Directors, is in charge of the current business of the Bank. Three Vice-Presidents of the Bank assist the President.

The financial structure of the Bank is made up of the initial authorized capital stock amounting to 250 million Units of Account (U.A) comprising 25,000 shares of U.A. 10,000 each ^{1/}. It has been increased by the Board of Governors, three times to the level of U.A. 400 million, with shares accordingly raised to U.A. 40,000.

The capital stock of the Bank is exclusively open for subscription by African countries. Each member subscribes to its initial shares consisting of an equal number of paid-up and callable shares.

Payments of the amounts subscribed to the paid-up capital are made in gold or convertible currency.

OBSERVATIONS: In 1975 loans of more than 103 million units of account were granted by the Bank for 28 development projects in Africa. The 1975 loans represented an increase of more than 15 per cent over the figures for the previous year and were the highest since ADB was founded. The cumulative loans commitments of the Bank, since it started its lending operations in 1966 now stand at about 316 million units of account, excluding equity investments of approximately 8 million units of account spread over 99 projects in member States of the Bank.

In 1975, the African Development Bank contributed about 34 million units of account or 33.46 per cent of its total loans, to agricultural development, particularly in the Sahel region of West Africa.

The Bank is active in numerous other fields, including co-operation with African national development finance institutions, the joint financing of projects with other agencies, equity participation in national development banks and the granting of a wide variety of technical assistance facilities.

The Bank maintains close relations with the other African regional and subregional organizations, as well as with various world bodies. It has signed formal co-operation agreements with OAU and the following United Nations' specialized agencies: UNDP, UNECCO, FAO, ILO and WHO

The Bank has formed, with the Organization of African Unity and UN Economic Commission for Africa, a Co-ordination Committee whose main purpose is to harmonize the programmes of the three institutions. The Committee was responsible for the preparation of the first African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary problems held in Abidjan from

^{1/} Since February 1973, the Unit of Account has been equivalent to US\$1.20635

May 9th to 12th, 1973; at the Conference, the Ministers proposed the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the OAU Heads of State and government during their Assembly held in Addis Ababa in May 1973.

The Bank has promoted the establishment of three financial institutions:

- (i) The African Development Fund: assists the Bank in contributing to economic and social development in the member countries by making loans on concessionary terms. Its resources consist mainly of subscriptions from 15 participating countries outside Africa. Operations commenced on August 1st, 1973, and at August 31st, 1975, a total of 20.9 million Fund Units of Account (F.U.A.) had been committed in loans for nine projects in the field of transport, public utilities and agriculture. (Since February 1973 one F.U.A. has been equivalent to US\$ 1.11111).
- (ii) SIFIDA (SIFIDA Investment Company S.A.): Goethe, Luxembourg. Operational Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1970; multi-national private investment company of over 120 banks and industries in Europe, North America and Japan. Authorized capital \$50 million; subscribed capital \$12.5 million.
- (iii) The African Reinsurance Corporation, which has been promoted by the African Development Bank, for the development of insurance and reinsurance industry was formally established on January 31, 1975. The AfDB and the following 22 countries accounting for 61.6 per cent of the subscribed capital, became founding members: Algeria, Benin, the Central African Empire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, and Zaire. The Agreement establishing the Corporation was previously signed by the AfDB and 36 members of the Organization of African Unity. Signatory countries which had not become members of the Corporation could do so by depositing their instruments of ratification with the AfDB before March 1, 1977.

AFRICAN REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION (AFRACA)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: November 1977

HEADQUARTERS: FAO Regional Office for Africa in Accra, Ghana, pending the establishment of a permanent Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGES: English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: 17 countries (with 27 institutions including governments, and national institutions such as agricultural, central and private banks, had, by November 1977, submitted letters of intent to be members).

OBJECTIVES: With the object of improving the economic conditions of the rural population at the lowest level, e.g. the small farmer, artisanal fisherman and livestock owner, and for that purpose strengthen the national credit institutions in Africa, the association is aimed at facilitating technical co-operation between its member countries, **transferring of information** and technical know-how and harnessing of financial and human resources.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The organs of the Association are: the General Assembly, the Executive Committee and the General Secretariat. The General Assembly elects from its members a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary General and five members of the Association representing the five sub-regions in Africa, for the formation of the Executive Committee.

For the purpose of achieving the objectives, the Association is to organize periodic meetings of representatives of its members, promote interchange of specialized personnel, issue periodic newsletter, form technical committees and sponsor and organize symposia, seminars, courses and other training programmes for personnel of member institutions in the region.

ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (ABEDA)

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: July 1973. The Bank began its operations on 1 April 1975.

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 2640, Khartoum, Sudan.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): Arabic, English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: The African member States are: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia. The other members are: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

OBJECTIVES: The ABEDA, essentially a development bank, aims at contributing to the economic development of Africa by promoting and encouraging private Arab capital investment in the 41 countries of independent Africa who are not members of the Arab League. It also finances wholly or partially, projects in the field of industrial development and agriculture, and is particularly concerned with the development of infrastructure, agriculture, human resources, training and technical assistance.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Board of Governors, composed of the Ministers of Finance of the member States, is the supreme authority of the Bank.

The Administrative Council, headed by a Chairman who is also the President of the Bank, is composed of 11 members representing the following member States: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

OBSERVATIONS: The decision to establish the Bank was reached at the Arab Summit held in Algiers (Algeria) in 1973. The initial paid-up capital was \$231 million but it is intended to raise the capital to \$1 billion by 1980.

In 1975, 60 per cent of the Bank's commitments were made for such infrastructural development as roads and railways, 15-20 per cent for agriculture and the remainder for energy, water supply and industry. It is planned to devote more resources to agriculture, particularly the expansion of food production and rural development during 1976.

ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 30 September 1975.

HEADQUARTERS: c/o African Development Bank, P.O. Box 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (The African Development Bank acts as the General Secretariat of the Association.)

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): English and French.

MEMBERSHIP: Banque algerienne de developpement, Banque beninoise de developpement, Banque nationale de developpement économique du Burundi, Société nationale d'investissement du Cameroun, Banque nationale de developpement du Congo, Banque ivoirienne de developpement industriel, Banque nationale pour le developpement agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire, Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopian Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank, S.C., Gambia Commercial and Development Bank, Bank for Housing and Construction of Ghana, Ghana Agricultural Development Bank, Ghana National Investment Bank, Banque nationale de developpement de Haute-Volta, Industrial Development Bank Limited of Kenya, Libya Arab Foreign Bank, Banque de developpement du Mali, Banque mauritanienne pour le developpement et le commerce, Crédit du Niger, Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry, Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited, Banque nationale de developpement du Sénégal, Société financière sénégalaise pour le developpement, Estato Bank of Sudan, Sudan Agricultural Bank, Sudan Industrial Bank, Banque de developpement du Tchad, Banque togolaise de developpement, Caisse nationale de crédit agricole du Togo, Banque de developpement économique de Tunisie, Société tunisienne de banque, Société financière de developpement du Zaïre, Development Bank of Zambia.

The African Development Bank is a Speaker of the Association and Honorary members include IBRD, IFC, USAID, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the European Investment Bank and Caisse central de coopération économique.

OBJECTIVES: The main objectives of the Association are the co-operation in the financing of social and economic development of Africa, the promotion of economic integration in Africa and the undertaking of studies on common problems.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The General Assembly of the Association consisting of representatives of its ordinary members determines the policies and programme of work of the Association. It is assisted by an Executive Committee which consists of a President and two Vice-Presidents of the Association and four members of the General Assembly each representing the four subregions of Africa. The Executive Committee also directs and supervises the work of the General Secretariat of the Association.

The General Secretariat is, inter alia, responsible for the day-to-

day administration of the Association, co-ordinates the activities of the members of the Association and organizes conferences, etc.

OBSERVATIONS: This newly established international organization should promote co-operation and exchange between finance institutions working towards the economic and social development of Africa.

MUTUAL AID AND LOAN GUARANTY FUND OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ENTENTE STATES

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 6 June 1966

HEADQUARTERS: P.O. Box 20824, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

OFFICIAL WORKING LANGUAGE(S): French.

MEMBERSHIP: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta.

OBJECTIVES: The Chief objective of this body is to promote an increase in investment in the member States through a guaranty fund, to encourage development and economic integration in the region, to provide assistance in the preparation of individual projects in the field of economies and in procuring aid from donor agencies to implement those projects and to promote the expansion of trade and investment between the Entente States and their neighbours.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS: The Mutual Aid and Loan Guaranty Fund is a multinational public institution with a financial role which has its own legal status and is authorized to act independently in matters of finance.

It is administered by a Board of Directors, which includes the Heads of State of the members of the Council of the Entente and has the same Chairman as the Council. The main function of the Board, which meets at least once a year and takes its decisions unanimously, is to set guidelines for the work of the Fund.

The Board of Directors is supported by a Council of Ministers established in 1971, which comprises the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other ministers who deal with the subjects discussed; it submits proposals to the Board of Directors. The Board, in turn, delegates its powers to a Management Board, which is responsible for operating the Fund on the basis of general directives.

The Management Board includes three representatives from each State member of the Fund. One of these representatives is from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his country, one from the Ministry of Finance and one from the Ministry of Planning. The Board takes its decisions unanimously. It meets either at the headquarters of the Fund or in one of the member countries. All authority for managing the Fund is vested in the Board. Among other tasks, it approves the annual budget of the Fund and all documents giving practical expression to the work of the Fund or committing the Fund in any way, which are submitted to it by the Administrative Secretary.

The Administrative Secretary is appointed by the Board of Directors of the Fund. He receives and examines the documentation on all cases and submits it to the Management Board. He also provides the Board of Directors

and the Council of Ministers with secretariat services. More generally, he ensures that the work done by the departments is carried out in accordance with the aims of the Fund and with the directives issued by the Board of Directors.

OBSERVATIONS: The resources of the Fund consist of annual contributions from member States, subsidies and grants, and investment returns and commissions from its guarantee operations. The budget of the Fund for 1976 amounted to over CFA Fr. 700 million of which one seventh was allocated for the expense of the Secretariat; the remaining CFA Fr. 600 million were for the economic development of the member States.

In the eight years of its existence, the Fund has:

- guaranteed loans amounting to 2.8 billion CFA francs, which paved the way for investments of approximately 7 billion CFA francs;
- obtained loans in a total amount of 3.8 billion CFA francs on special terms (2.5 per cent rate of interest, repayable in 40 years with a 10-year period of grace), which it passed on to the States;
- subsidized operations with a total of 3 billion CFA francs derived either from its own funds or from foreign aid.

This financial activity is reflected at the economic level in programme to study and implement plans for laying transportation and telecommunications infrastructure between the States, improving agricultural buildings, storing grain, developing stockbreeding, carrying out mineral research, establishing industrial units and promoting African businesses and the tourist trade.

Because of the backing of the Fund, the Entente States have at their disposition a regional training centre in road maintenance (Lomé) and a regional centre for maritime education and apprenticeship (Abidjan). In addition, the Fund allows the future top-level personnel of the member States, who are students in national schools of administration, to make study tours in the Entente countries.

OTHER INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

African Agricultural Credit Commission: Rabat, Morocco. Founded in 1966 to study agricultural finance problems. Members: Algeria, Ivory Coast, Libya, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Zaire.