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PROFILES OF ECA- AND OAU-SPONSORED INSTITUTIONS
INCLUDING THEIR FINANCIAL STANDING

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INTRODUCTION

This summary contains information on the sponsorship, establishment, membership, objectives, achievements, and financial standing of ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions. It is based on information available at ECA and OAU and those supplied by the institutions visited by the Ad Hoc Committee. It also includes some remarks and observations resulting from the visits.

1. Name of institution:

African Development Bank (ADB)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O. Box 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

3. (a) Date established: Agreement signed on 4 August 1963, came into force on 10 September 1964;

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolutions 27 (III) of February 1961 and 52 (IV) of 1 March 1962.

4. Geographical area served:

All independent African countries.

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Membership now also open to countries outside Africa.

6. Objectives of the institution:

To contribute to the economic and social development of its member countries either individually or jointly by promoting the investment of public and private capital in Africa.

7. Budget:

Not available. The members of ADB in general pay their contributions regularly.

8. Achievements:

ADB, together with the special funds being administered by it, namely the African Development Fund and the Nigerian Trust Fund constitute the ADB Group. The total ADB Group loan portfolio rose from \$US 252.53 million for 1968-1974 to \$2,851.3 million during 1975-1981. As of 31 December 1981, ADB Group lending was \$3,106.6 million, 20 per cent more than the previous year. In line with the Lagos Plan of Action, agriculture has received the largest share of the ADB Group lending.

The special operations of ADB include SIFIDA which is to promote private investment in independent African countries, Africa-Re* which is to promote and develop the insurance and re-insurance industry in Africa and Shelter Afrique which is to assist in the construction of private dwellings for middle- and lower-income groups in Africa. The opening of the membership of ADB to non-regionals is expected to boost its activities.

9. Problems:

ADB will need to mobilize more financial resources than it already has access to.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

ADB is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the financial and banking services group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group.

* The African Reinsurance Corporation.

1. Name of institution:

African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS)

2. Headquarters and address:

15 Bd. Fr. Roosevelt, B.P. 1791, Dakar, Senegal

3. (a) Date established: 1 January 1978

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Established by the Association of African Central Banks as one of its subsidiary organs.

4. Geographical area served: All independent African States.5. Participation of member States:

Monetary authorities which are members of the Association of African Central Banks. The Association with its 34-member central banks covers 46 African States. The African States not covered by the Association are Sao Tome and Principe, Angola, Mozambique and Seychelles.

6. Objectives of the institution:

The Centre is a subordinate organ established by the Association to act as the secretariat of the Association and to undertake the technical functions required for the implementation of the objectives of the Association. The work of the Association itself is to co-ordinate and harmonize African banking, monetary and financial policies and to promote co-operation amongst its member central banks in these fields.

7. Budget:

The Centre benefits from the healthy financial standing of the Association, particularly since the work programme of the Centre has been allowed to grow from modest beginnings and to expand only when such expansion can be justified and approved by the Assembly of Governors of the Association.

8. Achievements:

In the discharge of its specialized functions, the Centre examines on a continuing basis specific issues in banking, monetary and financial matters, how they affect African countries and makes proposals that would help African central banks to formulate appropriate development policies. The Centre also, through its various studies, assists in the formulation of an African view on monetary affairs in international forums and negotiations. Studies undertaken by the Centre as part of its own work programme or upon requests made to it, also include studies on the reform of the International Monetary Fund, the balance-of-payments problems of African countries, the harmonization of exchange control regulations

and the establishment of the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank. Apart from this, the Centre collects and disseminates information on banking, monetary and financial matters; publishes technical journals; and undertakes training programmes that would enhance the skills of the personnel of the member central banks of the Association through, for instance, seminars, basic courses and inter-central banks placement in training courses and for attachments.

9. Problems:

Unlike other African multinational institutions, the member central banks of the Association pay their subscriptions regularly which has enabled the Association to implement fully its work programme. Whilst the development of the Centre has been praiseworthy, it may be argued that the time has now come for this unique institution to expand its activities so that African central banks may become more effective as tools for the banking, monetary and financial development of Africa. In this regard, the resources of the Centre need to be increased and strengthened in the fields of training and research.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Centre has established close working relations with related institutions such as the IMF, UNCTAD and UNDP which have provided it with aid and technical assistance. Representatives of ADB, ECA and BADEA attend meetings of the Governing Board of the Centre, thereby ensuring close harmonization in their respective work programmes and the avoidance of duplication of efforts.

1. Name of institution:

Association of African Tax Administrators (AATA)

2. Headquarters and address:

c/o United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

3. (a) Date established: February 1980

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: ECA work programme and priorities.

4. Geographical area served:

All African countries

5. Participating members:

Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution:

The objectives of the Association are, inter alia, to promote co-operation in the field of taxation policy, legislation and administration among African countries; to study tax systems, policies and tax administration; and to promote training and research facilities for tax administrators.

7. Budget:

Up to February 1984

Assessed contributions:	\$146,700.00
Amount paid:	\$73,487.00 (50 per cent)
Arrears:	\$75,439.00

8. Achievements:

Technical conferences on taxation issues were held in February 1980 (Monrovia), October 1983 (Kampala), and February 1984 (Gaborone). A seminar on tax policy as an instrument of economic development was held in Berlin (Federal Republic of Germany) in July 1982 in co-operation with the German Foundation for International Development.

9. Problems:

Low membership and irregular payments of contributions. Although it has been agreed that the permanent secretariat should be located in Ethiopia, an important question to be decided is whether the scope of the Association's activities justifies the establishment of a permanent secretariat the budget of which is expected to be

about \$800,000 per annum. ECA has proposed that such a secretariat should be established only after two-thirds of the potential membership of the Association have signed the agreement. This proposal should be seen not only in the light of the limited membership of the Association so far, but also against the background of the fact that only about 50 per cent of the contributions due from member States for the period 1980-1984 has actually been paid.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

AATA is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the financial and banking services group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. Taxation being only one area of fiscal policy and an even smaller areas of the wider field of general economic policy, the Association is aware that its effectiveness will be strictly limited without extensive co-operation and collaboration with regional and national institutions concerned with the broad issues of economic and social development. While such co-operation and collaboration are still very limited, it will widen its contacts and provide a more effective basis for co-operation with other institutions.

Arrears of contribution as at February 1984 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Algeria	14,670.00	-	14,670.00
Benin	-	-	-
Botswana	2,136.00	7,157.00	(5,021.00)*
Cameroon	14,107.00	5,120.33	8,986.67
Central African Republic	3,190.00	-	3,190.00
Comoros	733.00	-	733.00
Egypt	14,670.00	14,582.29	87.71
Ethiopia	3,670.00	9,270.00	(600.00)*
The Gambia	1,021.00	-	1,021.00
Liberia	7,232.00	4,830.00	2,402.00
Malawi	8,855.00	8,855.00	-
Mali	1,639.00	1,939.00	(300.00)*
Niger	7,768.00	-	7,768.00
Nigeria	14,670.00	11,999.85	2,670.15
Senegal	11,037.00	-	11,037.00
Swaziland	2,808.00	1,776.00	1,032.00
Togo	3,695.00	2,038.83	1,656.17
Uganda	6,459.00	943.40	5,515.60
Zaire	14,670.00	-	14,670.00
Zambia	8,670.00	8,670.00	-
TOTAL	146,700.00	77,181.70	69,518.30

* Excess payments

1. Name of institution

Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (RECTAS)

2. Headquarters and Address:

P.M.B. 5545, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

3. (a) Date established: October 1972(b) Resolution establishing the institution:4. Geographical area served:

All African countries

5. Participating Member States:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

6. Objectives of the institution:

Training, research and advisory services in aerial surveys with particular emphasis on the African environment.

7. Budget 1973/1974 to 1983/1984:

Contributions expected from member States	\$4,601,958
Actual payments by member States	\$3,329,361
Outstanding contributions	\$1,275,637

The Federal Government of Nigeria has made a sum of \$500,000 available as the first instalment of a \$1.4 million grant for the first phase of the capital expansion programme of the Centre. This is in addition to the existing facilities put at the disposal of the Centre.

8. Achievements:

The Centre has so far offered specialized training in the fields of photogrammetry at both technician's and operator's levels and photointerpretation and remote sensing to 265 students from 22 African countries. The practical nature of the training has enabled the Centre to provide bilingual courses by using bilingual lecturers rather than French interpretation.

The Centre has organized a Regional Conference on photogrammetry and remote sensing education and an international Seminar on the impact of aerial surveys on national development. It has rendered consultancy services to both government establishments and private organizations.

9. Problems:

Irregular financial payment by member States has hampered the planned programmes of physical and curriculum development of the Centre.

Another major problem faced by the Centre is irregular payments of contributions by member States which has hampered the planned programme of physical and curriculum development.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Centre's location in the University of Ife has enabled it to establish close co-operation with the University and to draw on University facilities at much less cost than would otherwise be the case.

RECTAS is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the earth resources services group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group.

Conscious of the need to avoid duplication of activities, the Centre and the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping, Nairobi, have reached a broad understanding on their respective areas of activities. The understanding underlined the fact that the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys was mainly in the field of training in aerial surveys and remote sensing, while the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping was mainly to execute projects in surveying, mapping and remote sensing.

Arrears of contributions 1973 - 1984 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Benin	390,304	184,215	206,089
Burkina Faso	131,482	-	131,482
Cameroon	24,613	-	24,613
Ghana	929,068	794,728	134,340
Mali	131,482	-	131,482
Nigeria	1,559,727.50	1,313,641.30	246,086.20
Senegal	390,304	156,637	233,667
TOTAL	3,556,980	2,449,221	1,107,759

1. Name of institution:

Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O. Box 18118, Nairobi, Kenya

3. (a) Date established: March 1975(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 164 (XIV)4. Geographical area served: Eastern and Southern Africa5. Participating member States:

Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution:

(a) Provide maintenance of surveying, mapping and remote sensing equipment;

(b) Provide training for nationals of the Contracting Parties in surveying, mapping and remote sensing;

(c) Provide advisory services and carry out studies and research in surveying, mapping and remote sensing.

7. Budget (1975/1976 - 1982/1983)

- Contributions expected from member States:	\$8,516,445
- Contributions paid by member States:	\$4,488,685
- Arrears of contributions:	\$4,027,760

Out of nine member States, three contribute substantially (over \$1 million) and two have regularly contributed less than \$25,000 each, and four have never made any contribution.

8. Achievements(a) Maintenance: Repaired equipment during period 1982-1983 in eight countries:

	<u>Electronic instruments</u>	<u>Official instruments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	232	831	1,063
Replacement value	\$3,533,050	\$5,902,770	\$9,435,820

(b) Training: Since its inception, the Centre has trained 458 participants (164 participants for the period 1982-1983) from 22 countries in the remote sensing aspects of agriculture and land use, forestry and geology, hydrology, cartography, transport, engineering and natural resources.

(c) Advisory and consultancy services to member States on the purchase and adoption of survey equipment and the establishment of a remote sensing training facility, a browse file system of remote sensing data for the subregion and a well equipped photo-laboratory.

9. Problems:

(a) Limited membership (about 50 per cent);

(b) Lack of active participation of all existing members;

(c) Lack of adequate premises;

(d) Overlapping functions with other institutions particularly with the Remote Sensing Council.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

RCSSMRS is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the earth resources services group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group.

Arrears of contributions 1975 - 31.12.84 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Comoros	386,318	-	386,318
Kenya	2,771,975	2,110,575	661,400
Lesotho	386,319	140,042	246,277
Malawi	1,364,493	12,808	1,351,685
Somalia	1,344,437	-	1,344,437
Swaziland	386,318	313,096	73,222
United Republic of Tanzania	2,313,774	2,070,792	242,982
Uganda	1,984,081	1,155,575	828,506
Zambia	1,772,640	131,157	641,483
TOTAL	11,710,355	5,934,045	5,776,310

1. Name of institution:

African Remote Sensing Council (ARSC)

2. Headquarters and address:

Bamako, Mali

3. (a) Date established: October 1979

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 280 (XII)

4. Geographical area served:

All African countries

5. Participating member States:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, the Comoros, Egypt, Guinea, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire.

6. Objectives of the institution:

To harmonize and co-ordinate the policies of remote sensing and to foster the use of remote sensing for the assessment and development of the natural resources of Africa.

7. Budget:

Contributions expected from member States	(Not available)
Contributions paid by member States	(Not available)
Arrears of contributions	(Not available)

8. Achievements:

Though established in 1979 ARSC has only recently been installed at its headquarters in Bamako and its full-time Secretary-General appointed. Steps are being taken to expand the activities of ARSC to cover cartographic functions as well; this will make ARSC the co-ordinating organization for all remote sensing as well cartographic activities in Africa.

9. Problems:

The Council has not been effective in discharging its functions because of lack of financial and political support from its member States most of whom have neither paid their contributions to the Council nor have been persuaded to establish national remote sensing committees to promote the objectives of the Council. The Council has not been able to obtain any extrabudgetary resources. Furthermore, the 23 member States of the Council constitute less than half of the potential membership of the Council which is open to all independent African countries.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

ARSC is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the earth resources services group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. Within this group, it co-operates closely with RCSSMRS and RECTAS whose remote sensing activities it co-ordinates. Although the Council is expected to co-ordinate the activities of five African remote sensing Centres, namely those at Ouagadougou, Nairobi, Ile-Ife, Kinshasa and Cairo, it in fact deals only with the activities of the first two Centres and even so, in a most ineffective manner. The Centres which were established before the creation of the Council, with their own autonomous policy-making organs, have been able and continue to implement their own work programme and mobilize resources for them without assistance from or reference to the Council. The Centres in Kinshasa, Ile-Ife and Cairo have not yet been constituted into subregional focal points for the purpose of becoming subregional management committee of the Council and thereby become subject to the co-ordinating and harmonization functions of the Council.

1. Name of institution:

Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O. Box 1250, Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania

3. (a) Date established: 14 September 1977

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolutions 238 (XI), 261 (XII), 297 (XIII).

4. Geographical area served:

Eastern and Southern Africa Subregion

5. Participating member States:

The Comoros, Ethiopia, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

6. Objectives:

Advisory services, operational and laboratory specialized services, guidance in planning and execution of mineral development projects, training on-the-job and short practical courses, dissemination of data and promotion of multinational co-operation.

7. Budget: (1978/1979-1984/1985)

Total contribution due from member States:	\$2,131,660
Total contribution by member States:	1,115,183
Arrears as of December 1984:	1,016,477

Out of the five participating member States, two support the Centre on a contribution basis. One has contributed twice; one has contributed once and one has never made any contribution.

8. Achievements:

ESAMRDC has rendered consultancy and advisory services to its member States by undertaking activities in the fields of mineral exploration, geochemistry, geophysics as well as the undertaking of technical reports, feasibility studies of mineral prospects, geological mapping, field and laboratory services and related manpower training.

9. Problems:

The financial operations of the Centre are unfortunately constrained because of low membership (only five of the potential 18 member countries have joined ESAMRDC), delays and most significantly, by nonpayment of contributions by the participating countries. Due to these three factors, it has been practically impossible for the Centre to recruit new staff and purchase capital equipment. The situation might even be more critical in the future, since only two countries of the five are contributing effectively to the Centre's budget.

It is estimated that a sum of \$20 million would be required to provide the basic infrastructures that would enable the Centre to function effectively, and doubts have been expressed as to whether the Centre should continue to operate at all on the meagre resources that it has been able to mobilize.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

ESAMRDC is member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to both the Earth resources services and industrial development and services groups which promote the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the groups. It is expected that ESAMRDC will have close working relations with the newly established Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC).

A consultant has been appointed to review the status of the Centre and examine possible relationships with the proposed SADCC Mining Centre and other related national institutions in member States.

Arrears of contributions 1978 - 31.12.1985 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Comoros	123,305	-	123,305
Ethiopia	618,193	484,569	133,624
Mozambique	554,335	110,880	443,455
United Republic of Tanzania	531,162	397,538	133,624
Uganda	304,665	122,196	182,469
TOTAL	2,131,660	1,115,123	1,016,477

1. Name of institution:

African Association of Cartography (AAC)

2. Headquarters:

Algiers, Algeria

3. (a) Date established: February 1975

(b) Resolution establishing the institution:

4. Geographical area served:

All African countries

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

6. Objective of the institution:

The Association is concerned with the promotion and harmonization of cartographic activities within its member States.

7. Budget:

Assessed Contribution	\$1,375,774.29
(up to 31.10.83)	
Amount paid:	412,738.20
Arrears	963,035.59

8. Achievements:

Tripartite agreement established between Tunisia, Algeria and the Ivory Coast to pool their resources and exchange information on cartography. Has also promoted the collection and classification of cartographic maps of member States.

9. Problems:

Apart from co-operation in issues between Algeria, Tunisia and the Ivory Coast, the Association has not made much advancement in the implementation of its objectives owing to lack of political and financial support by member States.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Association is located within the complex of the Algerian National Cartographic Institute with which it maintains a close working relationship and has available to it all the advanced and sophisticated expertise and equipment in all fields of cartography, including remote sensing, existing within the Institute. This accessibility to advanced and sophisticated technical expertise and equipment is lacking in the case of the African Remote Sensing Council. However, both the Association and the Council are respectively primarily concerned with the promotion and co-ordination of cartographic and remote sensing activities (and not with technical questions as such), such as training or the provision of services in their respective fields. This and the fact that both institutions are operating in the same field since remote sensing is only as much of a tool as photogrammetry for instance, is for the purposes of the wider disciplines of cartography, the issue at least of the harmonization of the activities of the institution deserves consideration. In this respect, harmonization could be achieved through the merging of the secretariats of the two institutions into a single joint secretariat. Alternatively, the ECA Cartographic and Remote Sensing Unit could act as such joint secretariat.

Arrears of contribution up to November 1984 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Algeria	133,698.49	132,438.47	1,260.02
Benin	8,154.46	4,958.00	3,196.46
Botswana	5,546.93	1,433.00	4,113.93
Burkina Faso	11,481.34	-	11,481.34
Cameroon	38,309.83	27,827.40	10,482.43
Central African Republic	18,236.81	2,213.52	16,023.29
Congo	30,924.24	22,607.74	8,316.50
Egypt	151,774.95	-	151,774.95
Ethiopia	46,613.62	37,234.37	9,379.25
Gabon	120,335.80	30,419.58	89,416.22
Ghana	7,616.48	38,173.34	37,990.14
Guinea	16,854.85	9,746.84	7,108.01
Ivory Coast	46,380.16	-	46,380.16
Kenya	50,207.18	23,202.27	27,004.91
Liberia	40,284.35	-	40,284.35
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	213,775.52	-	213,775.52
Madagascar	30,023.30	24,248.30	5,775.00
Morocco	100,702.01	-	100,702.01
Mauritania	23,035.50	-	23,035.50
Mozambique	44,025.20	-	44,025.20
Niger	17,152.51	6,366.81	10,785.70
Nigeria	168,917.05	-	168,917.05
Senegal	31,451.15	23,549.83	7,901.32
Sudan	47,129.24	7,960.00	39,169.24
United Republic of Tanzania	37,713.45	18,288.87	19,424.58
Tunisia	72,847.81	72,310.31	537.50
Togo	16,430.79	11,430.39	5,000.40
Uganda	31,360.23	50.00	31,310.23
Zaire	55,251.21	24,316.45	30,934.76
Zambia	65,992.83	-	65,992.83
TOTAL	1,750,774.29	518,775.49	1,231,998.80

1. Name of institution:

African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE)

2. Headquarters and address:

c/o Natural Resources Division, ECA, P.O.Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

3. (a) Date established: March 1979

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 377 (XIV).

4. Geographical area served:

All African countries

5. Participating member States;

Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution:

Inter alia, to aid member States in carrying out fundamental research in solar energy, to strengthen existing centres and promote new centres for research on solar energy, to encourage multinational co-operation with regard to the practical use of solar energy and other renewable sources of energy, and to encourage popularization and local manufacture of equipment using solar energy.

7. Budget:

Operational budget for phase I and II estimated at \$1,563,050. Gabon is the only member State which has made a contribution of \$11,123.46.

8. Achievements:

A wide range of solar-generating equipment has been assembled on top of the ECA building for exhibition purposes. This includes some equipment manufactured in some African national centres and a few from Asia.

9. Problems:

The greatest problem at the moment is the location of the Centre's Headquarters. Three countries have offered to host the Centre but no decision has as yet been made. Another major problem will be finance as the Centre will require substantial resources for research and experimentation if it is to be effective.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

Solar energy is a new and growing field and a large number of national centres in member States are working on various aspects of the subject. In the circumstances, much could be gained at reduced cost if the new institution develops close links with appropriate institutions in member States. Should the problem of location and finance prove intractable, one possibility that could be considered is to use the African Regional Centre for Technology (CRAT) in Dakar as a co-ordinating institution for research and experimentation in solar energy. This latter institute is already involved in research on other renewable sources of energy. Another possibility that is worth considering is the location of the new centre in Bamako, Mali, where there already exists a well-developed subregional solar energy institution, the Centre regional d'énergie solaire (CRES) which is supported by the West African Economic Community, UNDP and EEC.

1. Name of institution:

Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC)

2. Headquarters:

Brazzaville, Congo

3. (a) Date established: February 1981

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolutions 238 (XI) and 297 (XII)

4. Geographical area served:

Central Africa

5. Participating member States:

The following eight out of the potential ten member States of Central Africa are member States of CAMRDC: Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Zaire.

6. Objectives of the institution:

Advisory services, operational and laboratory specialized services, guidance in planning and execution of mineral development projects, on-the-job training and short practical courses, dissemination of data and promotion of multinational co-operation.

7. Budget January 1985-December 1985:

For first operational phase \$6,711,687

8. Achievements:

The headquarters of CAMRDC is in Brazzaville; the host Government has put at the disposal of CAMRDC temporary buildings and set aside 5 hectares for permanent buildings. The host Government has also set aside 200 million CFA Francs to launch CAMRDC.

9. Problems:

While it is yet too early to judge the financial viability, and therefore the effectiveness of the new centre, doubts about the prospects have been expressed on the basis of the experience with the Dodoma Centre.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

CAMRDC is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and belongs to both the earth resources services and industrial development and services groups, which promote the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the groups. The two centres (Dodoma and Brazzaville) have the same objectives and were supposed to be complementary institutions. However, activities may differ because each Centre has its own priorities.

The most important question that needs to be decided is whether the two institutions should not be merged. While the experts say that two or three centres for Africa are not too many, they are nevertheless concerned that financial resources may not be available to provide the full complement of infrastructure, equipment and services that each Centre will need to perform the stated objectives effectively. They believe that to achieve effectiveness and technical recognition, each Centre would require long-term commitments of some \$20 million over the next 5-10 years, an amount that the Dodoma Centre is very far from attaining. One possibility is that the Centres will utilize, on a contractual basis, the laboratories and processing facilities which exist in Zimbabwe and Botswana but the experts express great doubts about the capacity of such facilities to cope with additional demand.

1. Name of institution:

Regional Remote Sensing Centre (CRTO)

2. Headquarters and address:

B.P. 1762, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

3. (a) Date established: September 1977

(b) Authority establishing the institution: Resolution 313 (XIII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers, 1977.

4. Geographical area served:

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

6. Objectives of the institution:

To receive, process and distribute satellite information and to assist African countries in the utilization of this information for development projects.

7. Budget 1981-1984 (in CFA Francs):

Assessed contributions:	856,102,300
Amount paid	155,135,146 (18.1 per cent)
Arrears	587,504,284

8. Achievements:

Courses and seminars on remote sensing techniques and their application to projects in geology. Hydrology, forestry, agriculture and soil utilization,

Information bank and reference materials to assist users of remote sensing techniques.

9. Problems:

Out of 17 member States, only six have contributed to the budget since the Centre was established and total contributions amount to only 18 per cent of assessed contributions. Though some external assistance has helped to develop some of the institute's facilities, lack of funds has placed serious limitations on the effective functions of the Centre.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Centre co-operates with other remote sensing centres (Nairobi, Kinshasa, Ile-Ife and Cairo) and with the African Association of Cartographers.

Arrears of contributions 1981-1984 (in CFA Francs)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Algeria	183,861,977	-	183,861,977
Benin	24,400,512	17,462,342	6,938,170
Burkina Faso	24,400,512	24,400,512	-
Cameroon	84,183,864	47,123,982	37,059,882
Congo	33,541,459	-	33,541,459
Ghana	107,335,348	-	107,335,348
Guinea	28,927,784	-	28,927,784
Ivory Coast	141,904,750	-	141,904,750
Mali	24,400,512	11,921,026	12,479,486
Niger	32,203,624	23,283,121	8,920,503
Senegal	49,009,064	31,044,163	17,964,901
Sierra Leone	53,223,108	-	53,223,108
Togo	13,247,842	-	13,247,842
TOTAL	800,640,356	155,235,146	645,405,210

1. Name of institution:

African Regional Centre for Engineering and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM)

2. Headquarters and address:

PMB 19, UI Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria

3. (a) Date established: 5 April 1979

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Resolution 1 (IV) of the Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

4. Geographical area served:

All African States

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Comoros, the Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution:

To assist African countries in laying the foundation for engineering industries by promoting accelerated rational and integrated development of designing and manufacturing capability in engineering goods.

7. Budget:

For capital development, the host Government has provided free land for permanent site (73 hectares); \$7.00 million for capital development; out of which \$5.1 million has been paid up to 20 December 1983.

There are in addition to the grant temporary offices and residences for five senior officers.

As for the current budget, out of the expected contributions of \$11,168,217 for the period 1979 to 1983, only \$3,013,684 was paid by 14 out of the 23 member States, leaving arrears of \$8,154,533, over 70 per cent of the expected contributions to be paid. What is more significant is the declining number of member States paying their contributions - from 10 in 1979 to three in 1980, one in 1981 and none so far up to 1984.

In order to improve the financial position of the Centre, and considering the difficult economic situation that many of the member States were going through, the Governing Council of the Centre decided in August 1983 that member States could pay 20 per cent of their arrears in 1983 and 30 per cent in 1984.

The Centre has attracted financial support from UNDP (\$1.5 million from 1982-1986), UNIDO (\$0.99 million), BADEA (\$150,000), UNESCO (\$11,000) and from the Indian Government (\$310,000). Most of the funds have been used to order 51 units of various machine tools which are expected to be installed in the new premises during the first half of 1985.

8. Achievements:

Though the centre is operating now from its temporary premises, it has already started its training courses in machine design production methods. In addition, it has produced five machine designs that could be of immediate value in agriculture and industry. These are Ceta-Ram block-making machine, metallic rice huller, rotating canterlever pillar crane, farm cart and rolling injection planter. Some other existing possibilities are on the drawing boards.

The construction of the new premises has reached an advanced stage. Up to 31 December 1983, contracts to the value of \$9.5 million have been awarded and four permanent structures - the main office block, two workshops and a hostel block - are already nearing completion. Because of rising construction costs, the Governing Council has appealed to the host Government for a further grant of \$4.42 million to complete the first phase of the physical development.

9. Problems:

A major problem faced by the Centre is finance. So far, the enthusiasm and support of the host Government has not been matched by the support of member States. Indeed, as the financial commitments of the host Government have grown, the number of member States contributing to the Centre's budget has declined to the extent that no contribution has been forthcoming from any other member State since 1982. There is thus a risk that the support and enthusiasm of the host Government may begin to wane at the very time that the Centre will need increased recurrent resources to fully utilize the expanded capacities that it has constructed.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Centre has received particularly close co-operation from the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) which provided facilities and working places and classrooms for the 1983 and 1984 courses.

The Centre is co-operating with ARSO in the field of mechanical engineering, and with ARCT in the development of certain machines where process technology is involved. It also aims to co-operate with AIHTTR in its training programmes and with ESAMRDC in developing materials handling equipment like conveyors, mine cars, haulages, spares etc. It needs to strengthen its working relations with ESARIPO which could supply valuable technical information on patents particularly those that were no longer subject to projection.

Arrears of contributions as of 1984 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Algeria	1,685,377	680,018	1,005,359
Benin	151,970	70,573	81,396
Burkina Faso	159,169	-	159,169
Burundi	167,486	-	167,486
Congo	24,768	-	24,768
Egypt	2,012,998	104,706	1,908,291
Ghana	873,461	25,439	848,021
Guinea	186,032	141,940	44,091
Kenya	624,508	12,743	611,764
Liberia	433,606	-	433,606
Mali	145,442	-	145,442
Morocco	1,139,786	-	1,139,786
Niger	205,424	85,242	120,182
Nigeria	2,096,622	1,818,907	277,715
Sierra Leone	340,392	20,184	320,208
Sudan	549,011	-	549,011
United Republic of Tanzania	483,015	181,935	301,030
Togo	150,505	39,268	111,237
Zaire	636,607	-	636,607
Zambia	776,546	-	776,546
TOTAL	12,842,725	3,131,005	9,661,712

1. Name of institution:

African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 2435, Dakar, Senegal

3. (a) Date established: November 1977

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Decision at Plenipotentiaries meeting in Kaduna, Nigeria, November 1977

4. Geographical area served: Member States of ECA

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution

To generate increased consciousness of the role of technology in national development; promote development of technology within Africa and by Africans; and bring about a more judicious approach to the acquisition of technology appropriate to the needs of the African region. The Centre aims to concentrate its activities on the software phase of technology developments, including the stage of blueprint production, which will serve as input into the work of other complementary institutions such as ARCEDEM and ARSO. In this connection, the Centre has provided inputs to ARCEDEM for the design for rice hulling and root crops processing equipment.

7. Budget 1978-1984:

Contributions expected from member States:	US\$ 7,374.251
Contributions paid by member States:	1,864.937
Arrears of contributions:	5,509.314

8. Achievements:

ARCT is currently implementing major programmes relating to the promotion of indigenous and other technologies and the development of national technological capabilities. The priority areas of the Centre's activities have, in line with the Lagos Plan of Action, been with respect to technology for food production and processing and storage for the reduction of post-harvest loss of food, and for the generation of biomass energy resources.

9. Problems

Inadequacy of financial resources because of late or non-payment of membership fees by member States. The institute has been able to collect only 33 per cent of the contributions due from 1978-1984. This has affected staff recruitment and seriously compromised the ability of the institute to attract funds from bilateral and multilateral agencies. The institute proposes to move to alternative temporary premises in the near future with sufficient space to meet its immediate needs. The expectation is that the rent for the new premises which will be of the order of \$4,500 per month will be met partly by the Government of Senegal and by UNDP assistance to the Centre.

The institute also proposes to build its permanent structures on land to be donated by the host Government, at a cost of about \$11 million to be financed from one of three possible sources: a building loan from local commercial banks, special donations from member States, or assistance from donor governments.

Neither the proposal for temporary premises nor the plan for permanent structures stands much chance of realization without increased support and contributions from member States and more extensive commitments on the part of the host Government.

The Centre has initiated plans for income-generating activities through advisory and consulting services to member States in areas in which expertise from outside the region would otherwise be solicited at high costs.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

ARCT is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to both the industrial development and services and social, economic development planning and management groups which promote the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the groups. It is expected that the outcome of its activities would become direct inputs into the work of ARCEDEM and ESARIPO. The Centre, together with the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), the African Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO), belongs to the Industrial development and services group established by the Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions. Though some steps have been taken within this group to foster co-ordination and harmonization of work programmes, the Ad Hoc Committee is of the view that a great deal more could be done. The Ad Hoc Committee accepts the fact that, although each of the institutions belonging to the group have a distinct and specialized role to play within the wide and general field of industrial development and services, ARCT is principally concerned with technology policy and planning, ARCEDEM with the practical aspects of engineering design and manufacturing, AIHTTR with the training

of technical and middle-level engineering personnel, and ESARIPO AND OAPI with the specialized field of intellectual and industrial property law including the examination and registration as copyrights, patents, trade marks and designs and matters affecting their protection, as well as with the maintenance of related information and documentation systems.

There are, however, several areas in which the work and objectives of the institutions do not only complement each other but deal with the same matter, albeit at different levels or from different angles. For this reason and indeed to enhance the effectiveness and roles of each of the institutions, practical and continuous working relations need to be established between the institutions in order to ensure effective and meaningful co-ordination, harmonization and rationalization of their work.

Arrears of contributions 1978-1984 (in US\$)

Member States	Assessed Contributions	Amount Paid	Arrears
Algeria	887,507	-	887,507
Benin	62,965	51,103	11,862
Burundi	66,572	5,177	61,395
Cameroon	217,423	-	217,423
Cape Verde	62,964	-	62,964
Egypt	816,655	307,933	508,722
Equatorial Guinea	87,192	3,420	83,772
Ethiopia	290,657	73,770	216,887
Ghana	386,839	-	386,839
Guinea	70,181	43,972	26,209
Guinea-Bissau	18,248	-	18,248
Kenya	327,348	98,425	228,923
Liberia	138,430	-	138,430
Mauritania	83,583	-	83,583
Mauritius	120,608	-	120,608
Morocco	618,777	-	618,777
Mozambique	221,794	-	221,794
Niger	82,241	19,777	62,464
Nigeria	1,019,747	857,626	162,121
Rwanda	60,901	-	60,901
Senegal	140,324	136,548	3,776
Sierra Leone	115,648	15,044	100,604
Somalia	70,696	2,290	68,406
Sudan	320,766	50,816	269,950
Togo	65,026	62,435	2,591
Uganda	174,810	-	174,810
United Republic of Tanzania	231,667	121,915	109,752
Zaire	289,941	70,874	219,067
Zambia	324,741	-	324,741
TOTAL	7,374,251	1,864,937	5,509,314

1. Name of institution.

African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)

2. Headquarters and address:

Nairobi, Kenya

3. (a) Date established: 11 January 1977

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 315 (XIII)

4. Geographical area served: All African countries5. Participating member States:

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia.

6. Objectives:

To promote standardization activities in Africa, elaborate regional standards, promote common protection and human safety and the harmonization of the views of its member States in the field of standardization.

7. Budget 1978-1983:

Total contributions due from member States	US\$1,491,000.00
Total contributions paid by member States	979,032.95
Arrears of contributions	511,967.05

8. Achievements:

ARSO has undertaken work on the preparation and issuance of African regional standards, quality control, certification marking, metrology, laboratory testing, the establishment and strengthening of national standard bodies, training and the establishment of an ARSO documentation and information system.

(a) Preparation and issuance of African regional standards

ARSO has so far established eight Technical Committees to be responsible for the preparation of African regional standards in their respective field of competence:

- Basic and general standard;
- Agriculture and foods products;
- Building and civil engineering;
- Mechanical engineering and metallurgy;
- Chemistry and chemical engineering;
- Electro technology;
- Textiles;
- Transport and communications.

ARSO shall also establish and operate:

- a regional quality control programme;
- a regional certification machinery scheme;
- a regional metrology centre;

and shall appoint the testing facilities in member States to be regional testing laboratories.

The first group of about 100 regional standard proposals are under processing by ARSO for approval as African regional standards.

(b) Technical assistance and advisory services to member States

ARSO has undertaken a survey on the national standards programme in 10 ARSO member States. It has also provided advisory services and logistic support on the development of standards to a number of countries.

(c) Training activities and exchange of information

ARSO has organized two basic training courses on standardization, quality control and methodology for the benefit of the English-speaking countries and one for the French-speaking countries. It has organized also a training workshop on certification.

ARSO has participated in a number of workshops and seminars on standardization by providing lectures.

ARSO has published and distributed a booklet on standardization activities of member States. It has also established a Documentation and Information System (ARSODIS) which will intensify the exchange of information among member States.

9. Problems

The problems encountered by ARSO are those related to the late payment of contributions by its member States and its low membership which precludes the majority of African countries from benefiting from the technical operation of ARSO and the African regional standards issued by ARSO for continental application.

10. Co-operation with other institutions

Because of the multidisciplinary character of its objectives and activities, ARSO co-operates directly with ARCT, ARCEDEM and AATPO. ARSO is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA sponsored regional and subregional institutions and belongs to both the industrial development services and the trade and transport groups which promote the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the groups.

Arrears of contributions as of 1984 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed Contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Burkina Faso	49,000.00	30,509.29	18,490.71
Cameroon	98,000.00	96,671.00	1,328.69
Egypt	147,000.00	147,000.00	-
Ethiopia	98,000.00	98,000.00	-
Ghana	98,000.00	70,000.00	28,000.00
Guinea	28,000.00	27,070.27	929.73
Guinea-Bissau	14,000.00	-	14,000.00
Ivory Coast	98,000.00	21,208.90	76,791.10
Kenya	98,000.00	87,165.00	10,835.00
Liberia	49,000.00	37,917.36	11,082.64
Libyan Arab Jamahariya	147,000.00	104,494.59	42,505.41
Malawi	49,000.00	49,000.00	-
Mauritius	49,000.00	7,000.00	42,000.00
Niger	28,000.00	-	28,000.00
Nigeria	147,000.00	105,000.00	42,000.00
Senegal	49,000.00	40,527.08	8,472.92
Sudan	84,000.00	14,000.00	70,000.00
Togo	49,000.00	22,102.59	26,897.41
Tunisia	98,000.00	98,000.00	-
United Republic of Tanzania	98,000.00	-	98,000.00
Uganda	98,000.00	82,335.23	15,664.77
Zaire	28,000.00	-	28,000.00
Zambia	70,000.00	66,258.41	3,741.59
TOTAL	1,771,000.00	1,204,259.20	566,740.15

1. Name of institution

African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 5276, City Square Post Office, Nairobi, Kenya

3. (a) Date established: 24 July 1979

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Resolution 348 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 of the ECA Conference of Ministers

4. Geographical area served: All member States of ECA and OAU

5. Participating member States:

Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zaire.

6. Objectives: The objectives of AIHTTR are primarily to assist member States in acquiring and developing adequate technical manpower capability for the transformation of African economies and exploitation of the region's natural resources for the benefit and prosperity of the African peoples; and ultimately to make African States self-reliant in technical manpower.

7. Budget 1980/1981-1983-1984:

Contributions expected from member States	US\$2,364,827.00
Contributions paid by member States	
(including advance payment by the host government)	874,856.04 (37 per cent)
Arrears of contribution:	1,489,594.58

Out of 13 participating member States, only three support the Institute; two have made a total pledge of \$57,900 but have not yet paid and the remaining eight member States have not made any contribution.

8. Achievements:

Because of low membership and poor financial situation, the Institute has not been able to fully meet its commitments or recruit adequate staff and has only been able to offer training for less than 5 per cent of eligible applicants for courses it runs.

9. Problems:

Slow pace of membership and non-payment of assessed contributions by over 90 per cent of member States. With the appointment of a new Director-General in 1983, the Institute has drawn up proposals for a reorientation of its programme and an

expansion of its infrastructural facilities. In its next work programme, it aims to emphasize areas of training that respond more directly to African Governments' industrial training needs, and in this connection, it is formulating subregional and regional projects for training Africans in the production of electrical motors, waves and pumps and transformers.

As regards infrastructural facilities, a redefinition of the hosting arrangement is underway. It will take into account possibility of exploiting the entire range of available institutional and industrial training facilities to backstop the work of the Institute. It will also involve the expansion of the physical facilities on land to be donated by the host Government.

The critical problems that need to be resolved are the financing of the proposed expansion of facilities and the mobilization of sufficient resources from member States to pay for the increased recurrent costs that the new expansion will entail. It is on such critical problems that the survival of the institution will depend.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

A high degree of complementarity exists between AIHTTR, ARCEDEM, ARCT, ARSO, ESAMRDC and CAMRDC. AIHTTR is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the industrial development and services group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group.

Arrears of contributions up to 30/6/1984 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed Contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Burkina Faso	44,533.00	-	44,533.00
Chad	41,279.00	-	41,279.00
Egypt	624,414.00	-	624,414.00
Ghana	267,244.00	-	267,244.00
Kenya	188,008.00	342,631.81	(154,622.19*)
Lesotho	36,542.00	-	36,542.00
Mali	44,533.00	-	44,533.00
Niger	59,421.00	-	59,421.00
Nigeria	629,420.00	472,985.23	156,434.77
Senegal	79,186.00	-	79,186.00
Uganda	74,197.00	-	74,197.00
TOTAL	2,364,827.00	874,856.04	1,489,594.58**

(13 per cent)

*Advance payment

** Including advance payment by Kenya

1. Name of institution

Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO)

2. Headquarters and address:

3rd Floor, Bryanston House, 9 Gordon Avenue, P.O.Box 4228, Harare, Zimbabwe

3. (a) Date established: 9 December 1976

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: An agreement on the creation of an Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (Lusaka Agreement).

4. Geographical area served: All member States of ECA

5. Participating member States:

The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

6. Objectives of the institution:

The objectives include the promotion and development of industrial property laws (relating to patents, industrial designs, trade marks) of member States, assistance to African countries in their acquisition and development of technologies appropriate to their national priorities and development objectives, the establishment of training schemes and common services and the evolution of a common view in industrial property matters.

The institution's R & D activities promotion of indigenous technology development, access to technological information contained in patent and industrial design documents for technology transfer and transactions, promotion of indigenous innovation and invention, development and administration of industrial property systems, as well as technology management.

Its consultancy work is in technological information for national development in all sectors as well as in development and administration of industrial property systems.

7. Budget 1981-1984

Contributions due by member States	US\$848,500.00
Contributions paid by member States	303,058.00 (35.72 per cent)
Arrears of contribution	545,422.00

8. Achievements:

Through assistance of WIPO, the Organization has, since its establishment, conducted a seminar annually for representatives of its member and potential member States. WIPO pays travel, hotel accommodation and subsistence expenses for two participants from each State. Lecturers at the seminar are also provided by some western countries (Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden) and the European Patent Office, through the co-operation of WIPO.

In 1983, a successful workshop was organized and conducted at ESARIPO headquarters. It was financed by Sweden and the European Patent Office, both of which also provided the lecturers. The workshop focused on information from patent documentation.

With financial assistance provided through WIPO, missions were conducted to Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe to identify the needs of technological users, to mobilize member States to pay their contributions and potential member States to join ESARIPO. Two similar missions financed by the Government of Zambia were undertaken by a Zambian member of the Council of ESARIPO to Swaziland and Lesotho.

Under the UNDP/ESARIPO project for the establishment of the Organization's Patent Documentation and Information Centre, the following achievements have been made:

- (a) Patent documents have been selected, acquired and installed in paper as well as in microfiche forms. The main donors have been the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the European Patent Office.
- (b) Micrographic and information retrieval aids have also been purchased with the projects funds. These are:
 - Kodak Microfilmer;
 - AGFA-GEVAERT Jacket mounter;
 - AGFA-GEVAERT reader/printer
 - A.M. Bruning microfiche reader;
 - Photocopier;
 - Duplicator.

In addition, a micro-computer is expected any time now.

In December 1982 the Council of ESARIPO adopted the Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within the framework of the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa, a draft of which had been presented to it by the Secretariat of the Organization. The Protocol was signed on 10 December 1982 by the accredited representatives of Ghana, Kenya, the Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Upon being ratified by Ghana, the Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe and being acceded to by Malawi, it entered into force for those countries on 25 April 1984. Since that date, Kenya has also ratified it.

The Protocol empowers ESARIPO, on behalf of the contracting States (i.e. States that adhere to the Protocol), to examine patent and industrial design applications and to grant patent and register industrial designs, as well as to administer the rights of the granted patents and the registered industrial designs.

Under the Protocol, an application designates any or all of the contracting States in whose territory protection is sought. If a designated State does not within six months refuse to protect the patent or industrial design, and the application satisfies both the legal and technical requirements, it is accorded protection

in the territory of such designated States. That is, a patent is granted or an industrial design registered.

Since the entry into force of the Protocol, six patent applications have been received designating some or all of the contracting States. Bearing in mind the ESARIPO projection of 10 applications to be received within the first 12 months of the entry into force of the Protocol, six applications already received within five months of the entry into force of the Protocol is considered a record achievement.

The fees being generated through the patent applications are to be shared by ESARIPO and designated States in the ratio of 1:1. It is expected that when the Protocol is fully operational the fees to be generated will gradually reduce and eventually do away with the contributions now payable by the member States.

As a result of the coming into force of the Protocol, those States which adhere to it adopt it as part of their municipal law and have been encouraged thereby to enact their own independent patent and industrial designs legislations, thereby doing away with their hitherto dependent legislations which have, up to now, been a disincentive to indigenous technology generation as well as to the acquisition of appropriate foreign technology for national and collective self-reliance.

9. Problems:

The major problems faced by ESARIPO are due to delay and/or non-payment of contributions by member States. The arrears for the period 1981-1984 represent 64.28 per cent of the contribution expected. Partly because of this fact and also of the low salaries of the staff members of ESARIPO compared to the rest of the intergovernmental organizations, ESARIPO has not been able to recruit the technical personnel capable of handling its highly technical tasks. Another problem is that the very low membership of the Organization keeps the contributions of present members at a very high level.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

Besides being an ECA-sponsored institution (created under the auspices of ECA and WIPO), ESARIPO has already concluded working and co-operation agreements with the two organizations. It enjoys excellent co-operation with UNDP which is financing the ESAPADIC project. It co-operates with the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In this regard, proceedings are under way to conclude co-operation and working agreements with the three institutions and also with the PTA. ESARIPO co-ordinates activities with the Committee forming SADIS and also co-operates with SADCC.

Outside the African region, it enjoys excellent relationships with the European Patent Office (EPO), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and its Canadian counterpart (CIDA). Also the German Patent Office, the American Patent Office, the United Kingdom Patent Office and the Swedish Patent Office have been of considerable assistance in the establishment and building up of ESAPADIC. ESARIPO also receives some documentation from the Vienna-based INPADOC.

Finally, ESARIPO is a member of the industrial development and services group of the ECA-sponsored institutions.

Arrears of contributions as at 30/9/84 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions <u>a/</u>	Amount paid	Arrears
The Gambia	21,107.41	11,204.00	9,903.41
Ghana	150,023.13	19,788.00	130,235.13
Kenya	125,767.00	35,952.03	89,815.96
Malawi	44,029.95	45,732.42	(1,702.47) <u>b/</u>
Sierra Leone	30,924.46	-	30,924.46
Somalia	30,591.29	-	30,591.29
Sudan	137,740.05	11,298.00	126,442.05
Uganda	102,712.52	33,609.68	69,111.84
United Republic of Tanzania	63,169.07	-	63,169.07
Zambia	70,343.19	72,598.41	(2,255.22) <u>b/</u>
Zimbabwe	72,081.94	72,875.13	(793.19) <u>b/</u>
TOTAL	848,500.00	303,057.67 <u>c/</u>	542,442.33

a/ Budgets (\$US)

1981	\$105,200
1982	281,200
1983	221,100
1984	241,000

b/ Credit balance is due to adjustment made in respect of Tanzania's contribution.

c/ The figures include the amounts:

- (i) Received for period 1981 to September 1984
\$298,306.79
- (ii) For advances to 1985 \$4,750.88

1. Name of Institution:

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)^{1/}

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 887, Yaounde, Cameroon

3. (a) Date established: 31 December 1976

(b) Resolution establishing the institution OAPI is the successor of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office established on 13 September 1962.

4. Geographical area served:

Francophone countries until now, but wants to expand to all independent African countries.

5. Participating member States:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Togo.

6. Objectives of the Institution:

Promotion of industrial development by issuing titles of protection establishing the recognition of economic monopolies and dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge.

Protection of African cultural heritage and promotion of the development of African literature and arts.

7. Budget: 500 million CFA Francs/year

8. Achievements:

OAPI has issued 9,000 patents on industrial property and an average of 120 certificates of trade marks a month. OAPI also organizes seminars, collects and disseminates information on intellectual property activities.

^{1/} OAPI is not an ECA-sponsored institution but is a member of the industrial development and services group of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions.

9. Problems

OAPI derives its revenue from fees collected for the registration of intellectual property such as patents, trade marks, designs and copyrights which are protected throughout the participating member States of OAPI. OAPI would like to widen its membership to include non-francophone African countries.

10. Co-operation with other institutions

OAPI co-operate closely with the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Industrial Property Organization for the English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO) and with patent offices and industrial property offices of major developed countries. It has also established good working relationship with UNIDO, UNESCO and UNCTAD in the United Nations system. OAPI is a member of the industrial development and services group of the ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions.

1. Name of Institution:

Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 31186, Dakar, Senegal

3. (a) Date established: February 1964

(b) Resolution establishing the Institution: Resolution 58 (IV), 1 March 1962

4. Geographical area served: All African member States of ECA

5. Participating member States: All ECA member States

6. Objective of the Institution:

To train experts and senior officials engaged in economic development and planning and undertake social and economic development research in support of training.

7. Budget (by end of 1983)

Contributions expected from member States	\$4,925,494.44
Contributions paid by member States	\$ 832,854.11
Arrears of contributions	\$4,092,640.33

8. Achievements:

IDEP has provided regular courses on planning for government officials and has organized seminars on specific problems such as energy, agricultural development and industry. In addition the Institution provides advisory services to member States and the staff are often involved in ECA and OAU programmes.

9. Problems:

IDEP has experienced frequent financial strains because of shortage of financial contributions and this has affected staff recruitment and long-term planning. At the end of 1983, the Institute had been able to collect only 20 per cent of contributions due from member States.

10. Co-operation with other Institutions:

IDEP is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the social, economic development planning and management group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. IDEP has also co-operated with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, the Conference of Directors of Economic and Social Research Institutes in Africa (CODESRIA), and the EDECO Department of OAU. Greater harmonization of activities with the institutes in Dakar, most especially, CAMES and ARCT will be most useful.

Arrears of contributions 1976-1984 (in US\$)

Member State	Arrears
Algeria	316,172.82
Benin	7,685.42
Burkina Faso	99,558.70
Burundi	105,075.00
Cameroon	47,999.55
Central African Republic	127,289.85
Chad	135,000.00
Congo	135,000.00
Ethiopia	166,397.65
Egypt	125,434.52
Gabon	133,608.86
Gambia	60,276.67
Ghana	139,904.76
Guinea	89,268.59
Ivory Coast	256,000.00
Kenya	209,590.23
Liberia	90,000.00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	478,225.15
Madagascar	60,274.71
Malawi	135,000.00
Mali	52,841.55
Mauritania	56,109.72
Mauritius	80,009.73
Morocco	64,003.73
Niger	74,544.40
Nigeria	236,883.12
Rwanda	105,000.00
Senegal	46,374.60
Sierra Leone	151,605.68
Somalia	70,000.00
Sudan	256,000.00
Togo	41,782.49
Tunisia	-
Uganda	140,130.17
United Republic of Tanzania	120,000.00
Zaire	62,175.09
Zambia	237,238.58
TOTAL	4,736,461.34

1. Name of Institution:

Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 96, Legon, Ghana

3. (a) Date established: February 1972

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 230 (X). In 1982 the United Nations General Assembly by its decision 37/44, adopted the Statutes of RIPS converting it into a multinational institution to serve English-speaking African countries and as a subsidiary organ of ECA.

4. Geographical area served: English-speaking countries of Africa

5. Participating member States:

Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierre Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

6. Objectives of the institution:

The objectives of RIPS are, inter alia, to provide training courses in population and related fields to persons particularly those from the English-speaking countries of Africa, organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields; workshops on population problems and advisory services to governments.

7. Budget:

The current budget of the Institute is split between the Ghana Government and UNFPA. Over the period 1972-1983, the Ghana Government provided a total of 4,264,340 Cedis while UNFPA provided a total of US\$6,519,523. It is understood that the annual subvention by UNFPA which had risen to \$286,976 by 1983 will continue at slightly reduced levels during 1984-1987 amounting to a total of \$3,044,470 during the period. UNFPA assistance beyond the date will not be known until work commences on the organization's next programming cycle.

Due to the increasing cost to the Ghana Government of support to the Institute, actions towards its regionalization have been initiated so that countries served by the Institute would make contribution to its running. To this end, assumed contribution of each member State has been established for the period 1984-1987. So far, no government has made any contribution to the Institute, though it is understood that the Government of Nigeria has indicated that a sum of \$210,000 will be made available to the Institute for 1984.

Since its establishment in 1972, the Ghana Government has provided free working premises to the Institute. In its present location, the Institute has at its disposal 26 offices, two large workrooms housing the computer and the work stations and two classrooms able to seat 70 students.

Extrabudgetary resources totalling 374,000 Canadian dollars have been provided by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada for the establishment of the Population Information and Documentation System for Africa (PIDSA) in the Institute and the running of its first phase.

With the assistance of UNFPA, the Institute has acquired a WANG VS80 computer with a memory of 625K and 15 terminals.

8. Achievements:

Between 1971 and 1983, a total of 382 students have been admitted into the Institute, out of which 300 were for the Graduate Diploma, 80 for the M.A. in population studies. The corresponding outputs of trained personnel were 239 for the graduate diploma and 39 for the M.A. The Institute has also organized ad hoc and in-service training as well as workshops and seminars for high-level professionals at the request of its member States.

Governments and international agencies have from time to time requested the Institute to carry out research on their behalf or provide advisory services, and the Institute has also provided advisory services to the Governments of Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria and the Sudan in the areas of census organization and analysis.

The Institute publishes an annual bulletin, a biannual Newsletter which contains summaries of some of the papers produced by students and staff, and a quarterly 'African Demography'.

9. Problems:

As a subsidiary organ of ECA, the Director and other professional staff members of RIPS are to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Since however, RIPS is resorting to its Statutes to derive its resources, inter alia, from contributions to be made by the governments of its member States and the UNFPA regular budget and continuous payment of such contributions will be required if the development of RIPS is to be assured.

Thanks to the support of the Government of Ghana and UNFPA the Institute, unlike many African multinational institutions, has enjoyed steady and assured finances from its establishment until the present time. Indeed, the Government of Ghana has always taken steps to ensure the continued running of RIPS even at times when the University of Ghana had been closed for political or other reasons. As far as UNFPA is concerned, it can be assured that its support will continue, though at a slightly reduced level until 1987, and there is no reason to expect that the Government of Ghana will diminish its support for the Institute as long as UNFPA's support continues. What happens after 1987 is an open question. By that time, it would be possible to assess the success of the appeal to member States for annual contributions and the support that can be expected from UNFPA during its next programming cycle.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Institute co-operates closely with its host institution, the University of Ghana, as well as the other universities in Ghana. It also maintains close links with the other higher institutions in the region in the population field, providing them with advisory and other services. Advisory and training services have also been provided to governments in the field of demographic surveys, census analysis and middle-level training. Advisory services have also been provided to the international agencies and governments of the English-speaking African countries in the fields of educational planning and population information.

1. Name of Institution:

Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 1556, Yaounde, Cameroon

3. (a) Date established: 9 November 1971

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 230 (X) of 13 February 1971.

4. Geographical area served: French-speaking countries of Africa.

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire.

6. Objectives of the institution:

The main objectives of the Institute are: to organize intensive training courses; refresher courses and workshops in population related fields; undertake research in demographic trends and socio-economic development in Africa; undertake research work in countries served by the Institute on population-related fields; to provide consultancy services on population-related fields; and to provide consultancy services on population-related projects in countries served by the Institute.

7. Budget 1973-1981:

1,537.3 million CFA Francs:

73 per cent by UNFPA, 12 per cent by host Government

9 per cent by France, 6 per cent by other donors

Since 1983, arrears from member States are estimated over 2.5 million CFA Francs.

Budget 1982-1984

Contributions from member States (CFA Francs)

Assessed contribution:

287,500,000

Amount paid:

76,966,687

Arrears:

210,533,313

8. Achievements:

Over 133 demographers from over 17 French-speaking African countries have graduated from IFORD. IFORD has undertaken several studies and research on demographic issues.

9. Problems:

IFORD has since its inception been funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Government of Cameroon. In order to spread the cost of running IFORD among more African countries which benefit from its operations, IFORD has now been converted into a regional institute to serve French-speaking African countries. In the first year, after its conversion into an intergovernmental institution, IFORD has experienced problems of delay and non-payment of contributions and this has necessitated a substantial reduction in its programme of activities.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

IFORD is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the social, economic development, planning and management group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. IFORD has close ties with RIPS, its counterpart English-speaking institution.

1. Name of Institution:

African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD)

2. Headquarters and address:

WAHDA Quarters, Zawla Road;
P.O.Box 11008, Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

3. (a) Date established: January 1977

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 295 (XIII)

4. Geographical areas served: All African countries

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Zaire.

6. Objectives of the institution:

ACARTSOD's primary objective is to promote and co-ordinate applied research and training activities in the field of social development at the regional and subregional levels in Africa, and to help evolve and implement new approaches and priorities. It provides training for high-level personnel; organizes training courses and seminars; undertakes applied research for the production of indigenous teaching and reference materials; undertakes research aimed at promoting rural development programmes; provides assistance to national universities and social work institutions in the field of training; and initiates and maintains relations with other centres, institutions and organizations with similar objectives in Africa and in other parts of the world.

7. Budget:

Assessed contributions (1981-1984)	\$5,967,601.00
Contributions received	\$2,072,346.00*
Arrears	\$5,058,731.00

(*includes \$929,497 payments by host country in excess of assessed contributions. If these were excluded, contributions by member States up to 1984 would amount to only 22.6 per cent assessed contributions).

8. Achievements:

The following activities were undertaken by the Centre during the period 1981-1984:

(a) Research

- (i) Survey of Social Development Research and Training Institutions in Africa;
- (ii) Survey of Social Development Experts in Africa;
- (iii) Comparative study of social security systems in Africa.

(b) Training

- (i) Training course in Social Security Planning and Administration (Tripoli, May 1983);
- (ii) Training course in Social Planning and Administration (Yaounde, July 1983);
- (iii) Workshop on the mass media and African Society (Tripoli, November 1983);
- (iv) Training course in Social Welfare and Social Development (Cotonou, August 1984);
- (v) Workshop on the social aspects of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (Tripoli, October 1984).

(c) Institutional Development

The African Social Information System (ASIS) - a social data bank working in close co-operation with PADIS.

(d) Publications

The following publications have been issued by ACARTSOD up to December 1984:

- (i) ACARTSOD Newsletter, Vol. 1 No. 1 in June 1983, Vol. 1/2 No. 2/1 in October 1984;
- (ii) After Lagos What? By Prof. Adebayo Adedeji. General Series No. 1 (October 1983);
- (iii) Social Implications of the Lagos Plan of Action; General Series No. 2 (October 1983);
- (iv) Directory of Social Development Research and Training Institutions in Africa, Research Series No. 1 (December 1983);
- (v) Social Planning and Administration in Africa, Training Series No. 2 (January 1984).

9. Problems:

Although established in 1977 ACARTSOD's first Executive Director was not appointed until 1981 and he resigned in 1982. A senior staff of ECA has been seconded to be temporary Executive Director. Most member States of ACARTSOD do not pay their contributions and consequently, an adequate number of staff cannot be employed. Of the 26 member States of the Centre, only six have made any contributions to its budget. So far, the Centre has been sustained largely by the generosity of the host country which, apart from providing excellent physical facilities free of charge, has also contributed some \$929,497 in excess of its regular contributions to the running of the Centre. The Centre may have to review its future programme of work to emphasize those critical issues of social development that member States consider of permanent importance. The proposed technical advisory committee should be able to assist the Centre to draw up a more clearly defined programme.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

ACARTSOD is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the social, economic development, planning and management group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. The Centre intends to maintain particularly close co-operation with IDEP, Dakar; RIPS, Accra; and IFORD, Yaounde.

Arrears of contribution 1981-1984 (in \$US)

Member State	Assessed contribution	Amount Paid	Arrears
Algeria	617,156.00	232,763.00	384,393.00
Angola	151,890.00	-	151,890.00
Benin	54,133.00	19,986.00	34,147.00
Burkina Faso	34,718.00	-	34,718.00
Burundi	61,496.00	-	61,496.00
Cameroon	186,876.00	126,242.00	60,634.00
Central African Republic	69,457.00	-	69,457.00
Egypt	759,649.00	-	759,649.00
Equatorial Guinea	65,096.00	-	65,096.00
Ethiopia	200,610.00	-	200,610.00
Gambia	70,446.00	-	70,446.00
Ghana	325,393.00	-	325,393.00
Guinea	68,262.00	27,302.00	40,960.00
Kenya	228,871.00	80,471.00	148,400.00
Liberia	181,504.00	-	181,504.00
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,003,844.00	1,585,582.00	581,738.00
Mali	54,133.00	-	54,133.00
Morocco	431,667.00	-	431,667.00
Niger	72,046.00	-	72,046.00
Senegal	96,522.00	-	96,522.00
Sierra Leone	137,720.00	-	137,720.00
Sudan	185,683.00	-	185,683.00
Togo	58,310.00	-	58,310.00
Uganda	76,142.00	-	76,142.00
Zaire	215,339.00	-	215,339.00
Total	5,967,601.00	2,072,346.00^{1/}	5,058,731.00

1/ Includes \$US929,497 payments in excess of assessed contribution.

1. Name of institution:

Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 3030, Njiro Hill, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania

3. (a) Date established: 28 February 1980

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Lusaka MULPOC decision of February 1980

4. Geographical area served: Eastern and Southern African subregion

5. Participating member States:

The Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution:

To promote sound management in the public services and parastatal enterprises of member States by improving the performance capabilities of administrators and managers at both national level and intergovernmental institutions through training, consultancy services and research.

7. Budget 1984 : 45 million T. Shs.

Subvention by member States 4 million T. Shs.

Fees raised by own effort 41 million T. Shs.

Four out of six member States pay their subvention regularly

8. Achievements:

(a) Training in management

Since 1980, the Institute has graduated 72 participants under the post-graduate diploma in management programme. During the same period, it has organized a number of courses which attracted a growing number of participants from 18 countries including francophone and anglophone countries. The number of courses held and attended have been as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of courses	49	39	41	58	187
Participants	1,070	869	923	1,237	4,099

Average - 47 courses/year with 1,025 participants.

(b) Consultancy services

Eighteen consultancy assignments have been completed in public services and parastatal enterprises of four countries. Main sectors of interest have been transport and communications, banking and finance, food and textiles.

(c) Research activities

Research activities have focused on the development of teaching materials, in public finance and agriculture, case studies on rural health planning and on the use of computer.

9. Problems:

Not serious. Most member States of ESAMI pay contributions regularly and ESAMI earns revenue from studies it carries out for governments. However, because of its successful operation the Institute needs serious expansion. The existing facilities at the Institute are absolutely inadequate. For example, ESAMI has only four and half classrooms with officers sharing offices, small computer made available to it by UNDP/ILO. The estimated cost for expansion runs to about \$32 million. While the Institute is capable of raising its own recurrent expenditure it is not able to do so in respect of capital expenditure.

10. Co-operation

ESAMI is a member of the social, economic development, planning and management group of the ECA-sponsored institutions. The Institute has strong international working relationships with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Ford Foundation, the Indian Institute of Management and other international agencies.

1. Name of institution:

Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO)

2. Headquarters and address:

9 Rue Antaki, P.O.Box 23, Tangiers, Morocco

3. (a) Date established: Statutes of the Association was signed on 18 January 1974 and became operational in July 1977 when the Secretary-General was appointed.

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Commission resolution 247 (XI).

4. Geographical area served: All African countries

5. Participating member States:

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution:

The main objectives of the Association are to foster regular flow of information and communications 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.

7. Budget

The budget for 1982 was \$78,766.80 but only half of the amount was actually received partly because of irregular or non-payment of contributions by member States. The total outstanding contribution for the years 1975-1982 were as follows:

1975, 1976 and 1977	\$109,562.59
1978 and 1979	\$251,255.93
1980 and 1981	\$296,859.01
1982	\$359,058.26

US\$1,016,735.79

8. Achievements:

AATPO has organized several seminars and training courses to enable African trade promotion officials to exchange views and experiences on problems and prospects for intra-African trade. AATPO has published 'Flash on African Trade', 'African Trade Prospective' and 'Directory of Trade Promotion Institutions in Africa' all as a means of promoting awareness of trade opportunities in Africa and intra-African trade. AATPO is assisting in the establishment of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce envisaged in the Lagos Plan of Action.

9. Problems:

The member States of AATPO are greatly in arrears with the payment of their contributions. At the moment only half the potential membership of AATPO have joined the institution. The above two factors hamper the development of AATPO.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

AATPO is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the trade and transport group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. The Association needs to establish closer relations with the regional groupings and assist their trade expansion programmes. The present activities of AATPO overlap a wide area of the objectives of the projected Federation of African Chambers of Commerce which is being established as a result of a decision contained in the Lagos Plan of Action. However, the latter will be concerned with other matters beyond those within the ambit of AATPO such as investments in the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors, the settlement of commercial disputes and model trade contracts, etc... Furthermore, it is envisaged that duplication of effort will be avoided through close co-operation between the two institutions. To this effect, AATPO has been involved in all the background activities connected with the establishment of the new institution. The Symposium of Presidents and Secretaries-General of African Chambers of Commerce in June 1981, and the meeting of the same group held in May 1982 and October/November 1983, were organized jointly by ECA and AATPO. The proposed Constitution of the Federation includes a representative of AATPO on the Governing Council and an Article of the Constitution explicitly requires the Federation to establish and maintain close relations with ECA and AATPO.

Arrears of contributions up to 1985 (in \$US)

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Arrears</u>
Algeria	466,155.93
Burkina Faso	53,958.11
Burundi	43,431.78
Cameroon	62,740.59
Central African Republic	34,803.50
Egypt	185,918.24
Ethiopia	91,545.57
Gabon	172,036.82
Ghana	149,698.40
Kenya	86,534.75
Liberia	89,770.57
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	254,867.06
Mali	37,658.13
Morocco	75,586.77
Niger	40,434.94
Nigeria	372,845.50
Rwanda	41,929.78
Senegal	32,871.50
Somalia	50,131.94
Sudan	142,188.34
Swaziland	70,573.88
Togo	26,539.05
Tunisia	124,493.28
Uganda	111,996.44
Zaire	129,986.08
Zambia	32,673.86
Total	2,981,370.72

1. Name of institution:

Port Management Association of West/Central Africa (PMAWCA)

2. Headquarters and address:

12 Park Lane, Apapa 14, Lagos, Nigeria.

3. (a) Date established: 12 October 1972

(b) Resolution establishing the institution:

4. Geographical area served:

West and Central Africa

5. Participating member States:

Angola, Benin, Cameroon, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zaire.

Associate members:

Port of San Pedro (Ivory Coast), Autonomous Port of Nouadhibou (Mauritania), Ghana Cargo Handling, Nigeria Cargo Handling, Régie des Voies Fluviales (Zaire), Régie des Voies Maritimes (Zaire), Régie des Voies Navigables (Congo).

6. Objectives of the institution:

Are, inter alia, to seek the improvement, co-ordination and standardization of African ports operations, equipment and services of ports and harbours.

7. Budget:

For the years 1980/1981, 1981/1982, 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 the assessed contributions of members and associate members of the Association were respectively \$195,500, \$239,500, \$306,500 and \$306,500. Of these, members and associate members in decreasing order paid for the year 1980/1981 \$153,000, for the year 1981/1982 \$143,500 and for the year 1982/1983 \$110,300. However, sums mobilized so far for various projects from extrabudgetary sources such as UNDP, IMO, UNCTAD, EEC, SIDA, TRAINMAR and the Governments of the Netherlands, France and the Federal Republic of Germany amount to \$1,839,500.

8. Achievements:

Introduced a uniform system of port statistics and performance indicators in the ports of its member States, carried out studies on combined dredging operations, harmonization of buoyant system and minimization of freight rates and related shipping costs. Training programmes have been conducted on port pollution, control and port security. A Port Trust Fund Scheme to assist in the development of the least developed ports is being studied.

9. Problems:

Not all potential member States have joined PMAWCA and payment of contributions is irregular. Although the Association has so far been able to cover its running costs, inadequate financial resources have prevented it from organizing a number of training courses on port-related subjects.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

PMAWCA is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the trade and transport group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group.

Arrears of contributions 1980-1984 in \$US

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Arrears</u>
Benin/Cotonou	6,750
Cameroon/Douala	24,750
Congo/Pointe Noire	5,250
Equatorial Guinea/Malabo	39,500
Gabon/Libreville	45,250
The Gambia/Banjul	30,000
Ghana/Tema	56,170
Guinee/Conakry	36,250
Ivory Coast/Abidjan	30,750
Liberia/Monrovia	43,750
Mauritania/Nouakchott	49,500
Nigeria/Nigeria Port Authority	10,250
Senegal/Dakar	7,250
Sierra Leone/Freetown	30,000
Togo/Lome	53,750
Zaire/ONATRA	7,250

Associate members

Ghana Cargo Handling Company/Ghana	26,250
Port of San Pedro/Ivory Coast	5,250
Port of Nouadhibou/Mauritania	26,350
Régie des Voies Fluviales/Zaire	40,250
Régie des Voies Maritimes/Zaire	26,250
Nigeria Cargo Handling Company/Nigeria	26,250
Voies Navigables/Congo	5,250
Total	632,170

1. Name of institution:

Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)

2. Headquarters and address:

c/o ECA, P.O.Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

3. (a) Date established: 18 April 1973

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: ECA Conference of Maritime States in Eastern Africa, Mombasa, 16 to 19 April 1973

4. Geographical area served:

Eastern and Southern Africa

5. Participating member States:

Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Mauritius. Twenty-two port-related industries in member States are associate members.

6. Objectives of the institution:

Are, inter alia, to seek the improvement, co-ordination and standardization of African ports operations, equipment and services of ports and harbours.

7. Budget:

The Association's fund as of 30 June 1983 was \$66,613.00. Arrears as of 22 November 1983 was \$51,513.00.

8. Achievements:

Introduction of a uniform system of port statistics and performance indicators, the establishment of a dredging pool, the harmonization of a buoyant system, improvement of port production and maritime training for nationals of member States.

9. Problems:

Low membership and delay in paying contributions. PMAESA is still looking for a permanent headquarters.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

PMAESA is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the trade and transport group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. Close co-operation needs to be achieved between PMAESA and the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS) which is sponsored by Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Since both institutions are looking after the development of shipping and port activities in the same subregion, they would assist in developing the same shipping policies for the whole subregion and encourage the exchange of relevant information.

1. Name of institution:

Trans-African Highway Authority (TAHA)

2. Headquarters and address:

B.P. 100, Bangui, Central African Republic

3. (a) Date of establishment: 23 February 1981(b) Resolution establishing the institution:4. Geographical area served:

East, Central and West Africa

5. Participating member States:

Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Kenya, Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda and Zaire. Associates: Burundi, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Rwanda.

6. Objectives of the institution:

To co-ordinate the planning, improvement, construction, maintenance and efficient use of the Trans-African Highway linking Lagos to Mombasa, and its feeder roads.

7. Budget:

Assessed contribution 1981-1984:	\$3,303,197.96
Amount received:	\$2,140,090.20 (64.8 per cent)
Arrears:	\$1,162,507.76

8. Achievements:

Pavement of the entire stretch of the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway raised to 50 per cent with two member States achieving 100 per cent paving of the highway sections in their respective territories. Draft protocols on removal of legal and administrative barriers to movement of persons and goods across borders currently being negotiated.

9. Problems:

Non-payment and irregular payments of contribution by some member States have adversely affected the work programme and staff recruitment.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

TAHA collaborates closely with the following African organizations: UDEAC, ECOWAS and MULPOC. A Bilateral Technical Co-operation Agreement has been signed between TAHA and Belgium for the secondment of technical staff to TAHA and the sponsoring of an inventory study of the entire stretch of the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway.

Arrears of contributions 1981-1984 (in \$US)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Cameroon	355,121.60	338,391.42	16,730.18
Central African Republic	746,268.00	746,268.00	-
Kenya	355,122.00	245,000.00	110,122.00
Nigeria	355,122.00	279,060.75	76,061.25
Sudan	355,122.00	130,130.96	224,991.04
Uganda	355,122.00	63,795.84	291,326.16
Zaire	355,122.00	211,482.00	143,640.00
<u>Associate members</u>			
Burundi	71,033.00	-	71,033.00
Chad	71,033.00	-	71,033.00
Congo	71,033.00	62,868.14	8,164.86
Equatorial Guinea	71,033.00	-	71,033.00
Gabon	71,033.00	63,692.73	7,340.27
Rwanda	71,033.00	-	71,033.00
Total	3,303,197.96	2,140,690.20	1,162,507.76

1. Name of institution:

Trans-East African Highway Authority (TEAHA)

2. Headquarters and address:

Temporary headquarters are being provided by ECA

3. (a) Date of establishment: 1982

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Resolution adopted by the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee in March 1978

4. Geographical area served:

North, East and Southern Africa

5. Participating member States:

Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Associate member States are Burundi, Djibouti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland and Uganda.

6. Objectives of the institution:

To co-ordinate the planning, improvement, construction, maintenance and efficient use of the Trans-East African Highway linking Cairo in Egypt with Gaborone in Botswana and its feeder roads.

7. Budget:

Budget for 1982/1983:	\$760,100.00
Arrears for 1982/1983:	\$591,200.00

8. Achievements:

Steps are being taken to establish an operational secretariat for TEAHA. TEAHA has also decided to establish an Inter-State Facilitation Commission to make proposals for the removal of non-physical barriers that hamper travel on the Trans-East African Highway and its feeder roads.

9. Problems:

Nearly all member States of TEAHA are in arrears with the payment of their contributions and TEAHA is examining ways of cutting down the costs of operating its secretariat. Some of them belong to more than one highway authority as members or associate members, which increases the burden of contributions they have to pay.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

TEAHA is a member of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored regional and subregional institutions and also belongs to the trade and transport group which promotes the harmonization of work programmes and activities within the group. Although TEAHA co-operates closely with TAHA, there is need to re-examine and reassess the wisdom of setting up separate secretariats for each Authority. A single secretariat such as a strengthened Trans-African Highways Bureau in ECA could be run very cheaply, provide effective servicing for the various highway authorities, and cut to a bare minimum the cost to be borne by member States.

Arrears of contribution 1982-1983 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Members			
Egypt	76,000	76,000	-
Sudan	76,000	-	76,000
Ethiopia	76,000	76,000	-
Kenya	76,000	-	76,000
United Republic of Tanzania			
	76,000	-	76,000
Zambia	76,000	-	76,000
Zimbabwe	76,000	-	76,000
Botswana	76,000	-	76,000
Associate members			
Burundi	16,900	-	16,900
Djibouti	16,900	16,900	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16,900	-	16,900
Malawi	16,900	-	16,900
Mozambique	16,900	-	16,900
Rwanda	16,900	-	16,900
Somalia	16,900	-	16,900
Swaziland	16,900	-	16,900
Uganda	16,900	-	16,900
Total	760,100	168,900	591,200

1. Name of institution:

Federation of African Chambers of Commerce (FACC)

2. Headquarters and address:

Temporary: c/o ECA, P.O.Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Permanent: Cairo, Egypt

3. (a) Date established: 18 September 1984

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: The Lagos Plan of Action

4. Geographical area served:

All African countries

5. Participating members:

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

6. Objectives of the institution:

7. Budget:

8. Achievements:

9. Problems:

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Constitution of the Federation includes a representative of AATPO on the Governing Council and an Article of the Constitution explicitly requires the Federation to establish and maintain close working relations with ECA and AATPO.

1. Name of institution:

Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 8634, Kinshasa, Zaire

3. (a) Date established: July 1975

(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Resolution CM/Res. 404 (XXIV) adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers in February 1975 in Addis Ababa.

4. Geographical area served:

All OAU member States

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

6. Objectives of the institution:

Foster and maintain co-operation among member States for the improvement, development, expansion and national use of telecommunications network and services; promote standardization, harmonize tariffs, establish multinational training institutes to undertake studies and publish information and research material in the field of telecommunications.

7. Budget (1978-1983):

Contributions due from member States up to 1984:	\$5,768,970
Contributions paid by member States:	\$3,630,561
Arrears of contribution:	\$2,138,490 (37 per cent)

8. Achievements:

PATU has organized a number of co-ordination meetings at subregional level in order to accelerate the implementation of the PANAFTEL programme. In this connection, it has organized maintenance workshops and set up uniform tariff standards in telecommunications. PATU has sponsored fellowships for African engineers to specialize in specific fields of telecommunications. It has also sponsored the creation of training centres such as the Regional Satellite Communication Training Centre (SATCOM) in Kampala and AFRALTI, a multinational telecommunication school based in Nairobi to serve Eastern and Southern Africa.

PATU is also involved in a number of projects with outside counterparts, e.g.:

- (a) the PATU/ILO project on manpower development in telecommunication services;
- (b) the proposed Regional Satellite Communication System for Africa (AFROSAT);
- (c) the project on industrialization and research in the field of telecommunications;
- (d) the project on the Regional study on radio propagation in Africa; and
- (e) the submarine cable projects.

9. Problems:

The major problems faced by PATU are due to delay and/or non payment of contributions by participating member States. Arrears for period 1978-1984 represent 37 per cent of contributions expected. In fact, this is a major improvement from the situation at the end of 1983 when only about 32 per cent of the contributions due had been received. Partly because of this state of affairs and also due to the low salary scale of the staff of PATU compared to its sister organizations in OAU, PATU has not been able to recruit the kind of highly experienced and competent experts needed for the complex work of the Union. Another problem faced by PATU is the duplication of efforts with sister organizations in the same field of competence.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

PATU is member of the Co-ordination Committee of the PANAFTEL network. It has close working relationships with ITU, UAPT, ARSO, URTNA, and AFCAC. In its satellite communication system programme, PATU has relations with ATU, ESA, INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIC. PATU has special relationships with ECA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO and ILO in the United Nations system.

Arrears of contributions 1978/79-1982/83 as of 31 May 1983 (in US\$)

Member State	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Algeria	255,133.00	256,602.26	(1,469.26)
Angola	16,872.00	—	16,872.00
Benin	23,623.00	23,623.00	—
Burundi	25,348.00	11,379.00	13,969.00
Cameroon	76,286.00	48,267.72	28,018.28
Central African Republic	24,598.00	11,924.93	12,673.07
Chad	9,807.00	—	9,807.00
Comoros	19,551.00	—	19,551.00
Congo	42,867.00	42,867.00	—
Djibouti	19,551.00	14,066.00	5,485.00
Egypt	294,618.00	297,917.95	(3,299.95)
Ethiopia	108,383.00	90,018.31	18,364.69
Equatorial Guinea	33,689.00	19,334.64	14,354.36
Gabon	181,569.00	—	181,569.00
The Gambia	5,905.00	—	5,905.00
Ghana	129,368.00	—	129,368.00
Guinea	30,066.00	19,184.15	10,881.85
Guinea-Bissau	32,013.00	20,938.00	11,075.00
Ivory Coast	82,391.00	71,842.73	10,548.27
Kenya	97,660.00	61,692.36	35,967.64
Lesotho	20,565.00	16,325.32	4,239.68
Liberia	34,885.00	11,995.64	22,889.36
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	344,608.00	275,957.00	68,651.00
Madagascar	52,837.00	52,824.20	12.80
Mali	27,314.00	14,005.78	13,308.22
Mauritania	31,786.00	—	31,786.00
Morocco	175,547.00	175,547.00	—
Niger	37,782.00	20,725.94	17,056.06
Nigeria	312,835.00	207,385.00	105,450.00
Rwanda	24,191.00	—	24,191.00
Sao Tome and Principe	35,807.00	29,902.00	5,905.00
Senegal	41,098.00	41,098.00	—
Sierra Leone	30,627.00	20,524.25	10,102.75
Sudan	92,801.00	—	92,801.00
Swaziland	59,513.00	59,513.00	—
United Republic of Tanzania	79,494.00	31,276.52	48,217.48
Togo	19,345.00	12,555.20	6,789.80
Tunisia	80,924.00	19,600.00	61,324.00
Uganda	62,760.00	15,870.04	46,889.96
Burkina Faso	27,525.00	14,660.00	12,865.00
Zaire	105,125.00	245,896.21	(12,865.00)
Zambia	104,698.00	179,461.95	(74,763.95)
Zimbabwe	18,157.00	—	18,157.00
Total	3,324,500.00	2,434,781.10	1,110,025.28*

* Excess over-payment of 220,306.37 US\$

1. Name of institution:

African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC)

2. Headquarters and address:

15, Bd. de la Republique, P.O.Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal

3. (a) Date established: January 1969

(b) Resolution establishing the institution:

(i) Recommendation No. 3 of the Conference on Air Transport held in November 1964 in Addis Ababa and organized by ECA and ICAO, to create a civil aviation organization in Africa;

(ii) Resolution CM/Res.166 (XI) of the eleventh session of the Council of Ministers of OAU held in Algiers in 1968;

(iii) AFCAC constitution adopted at a meeting held in Addis Ababa in January 1969;

(iv) Resolution CM/Res.357 (XXV) of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Kampala in July 1975.

4. Geographical area served:

All African States

5. Participating member States:

All OAU member States

6. Objective of the institution:

The Commission is a consultative body whose purpose is to provide a framework for the discussion of measures for co-ordination of and co-operation in the civil aviation activities of its member States and to promote the co-ordination and better orderly development of African air transport.

The main programme activities are:

(a) Study of contribution of civil aviation to the development of tourism;

(b) Improvement of the collection of civil aviation statistics;

(c) Preparatory activities and studies on air fares and rates;

(d) Development and regulation of non-scheduled operations;

(e) Co-ordination of airlines' schedules

- (f) Standardization of the duration and content of identical training courses;
- (g) Training of civil aviation personnel;
- (h) Establishment of training centres;
- (i) Promotion of bilateral air transport agreements;
- (j) Development of air services network between Arab and African countries;
- (k) Examination of possibilities of airline co-operation and integration;
- (l) Aviation medical matters;
- (m) Study of problems caused by aircraft noise.

7. Budget:

Contributions expected from member States (No information available)

Contributions paid by member States (No information available)

Arrears of contributions (No information available)

8. Achievements:

(a) Organized a seminar on advanced pilot training. The seminar identified the critical needs of African countries for senior pilots and, as a result, AFCAC embarked on a programme to create two regional pilot training centres in Africa;

(b) Organized a seminar on aviation medicine especially with regard to the problem of sickle cell anaemia;

(c) Organized seminars for each of the four subregions on airline co-operation and integration;

(d) Sponsored a study, which was financed by UNDP and executed by ICAO, on the "Potential contribution of civil aviation to African economies";

(e) Sponsored a study, which was financed by UNDP and executed by ICAO, on the "Manpower and training requirements of African countries in civil aviation". On the basis of the findings of the study, a Donors Conference was organized by AFCAC, OAU and UNDP in Geneva in May 1978;

(f) Promoted the creation of a regional pilot and aircraft maintenance technicians training centre for French-speaking countries in Franceville, Gabon. A similar effort for English-speaking countries has resulted in the conversion of the Ethiopian training school into a regional centre for English-speaking countries.

9. Problems:

Inadequate contributions from member States. The AFCAC secretariat is at present under-staffed and needs to be strengthened with competent staff and consultants.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

In view of the increasing need in respect of pilots and maintenance technicians necessary to cater for all the African civil aviation needs, an OAU/AFCAC/UNDP/ICAO co-ordinating committee has been set up to make arrangements for the establishment of other training centres and to seek the financial means required for such training from external sources.

Though the problem of contributions from member States exists, supplementary and indirect assistance from ICAO in agreements signed in 1978 between the two organizations, complements the budget of AFCAC with funds that will be refunded to ICAO upon receipt of contributions from member States. Technical and secretarial assistance is also received from ICAO.

Arrears of contributions 1973-31 October 1983 in US\$

Member States	Arrears
Algeria	-
Angola	(1,767.98)
Benin	39,844.82
Burkina Faso	27,460.06
Burundi	68,969.41
Cameroon	13,733.05
Central African Republic	40,454.03
Chad	70,664.00
Congo	18,327.02
Egypt	(5,049.00)
Ethiopia	(1,773.00)
Gabon	29,851.94
The Gambia	18,395.00
Ghana	32,591.43
Guinea	3,925.19
Ivory Coast	12,274.28
Kenya	198.12
Lesotho	9,287.00
Liberia	34,217.51
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	113,724.39
Madagascar	6,720.70
Malawi	(1,773.00)
Mali	28,725.04
Mauritania	48,535.78
Morocco	62,486.89
Niger	28,523.76
Nigeria	27,863.00
Rwanda	9,287.00
Senegal	1,171.08
Sierra Leone	52,302.32
Somalia	28,444.61
Sudan	50,827.66
Swaziland	47,891.05
United Republic of Tanzania	18,395.00
Togo	29,635.50
Tunisia	(2,724.91)
Uganda	20,416.00
Zaire	61,105.91
Zambia	11,308.00
Total	1,054,473.66

1. Name of institution:

Union of African Railways (UAR)

2. Headquarters and address:

869 Avenue Tombalbaye, P.O.Box 687, Kinshasa/Combe, Zaire

3. Date established: June 1979

4. Geographical area served:

All OAU member States

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia and Zaire.

6. Objectives of the institution:

- (a) Study of means of unifying African railways;
- (b) Improvement of existing railways services;
- (c) Standardization and normalization of railway rolling stock and equipment;
- (d) Interconnection of African railways;
- (e) Co-ordination of rail transport with other modes of transport.

7. Budget: 1982-1983 \$897,524.00

Contribution received 50 per cent

Arrears 50 per cent

8. Achievements:

The Union of African Railways has drawn up a Master Plan for the inter-connection of railways in Africa. The plan makes provision for more than 18 inter-State links amounting to about 26,000 km of new lines. UAR has also undertaken work on standardization on track gauges, braking, coupling types and had drawn up characteristics of African standard wagons. It has also embarked on a programme for the establishment of railways training institutes to provide high-level management training in all specialized branches of railways. UAR has organized a number of symposia, seminars and workshops on such important issues as inter-connection of railways in Africa, computer-assisted traffic control and mechanical maintenance and tractive stock maintenance. The Union is studying ways and means of making joint purchases of equipment and spare parts in order to reduce costs.

9. Problems:

Inadequacy of financial resources because of late or non-payment of contributions by member railways. On the average, UAR receives 50 per cent of contributions due. Penalties were introduced for delay in payment so as to encourage prompt payment. This measure has not improved the payment situation.

In view of financial difficulties, it was not possible to staff the secretariat adequately. The building kindly placed at the disposal of the Union by the host Government has proved to be inadequate to house all the sections of the secretariat. Negotiations have been embarked upon with the host Government to find a solution to this problem.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Union co-operates closely with the ECA Transport, Communications and Tourism Division for the implementation of the Division's railway projects within the United Nations Transport and Communication Decade in Africa. It has also good working relations with sister organizations such as the International Railway Association, the International Union of Railways and the Union of Arab Railways and with organizations in the United Nations system such as UNESCO, UNIDO, ILO, UNDP and the World Bank.

Statement of contributions as at 15 January 1984 and
contributions for 1983/84 financial year in US\$

Member railways	Contributions received	Unreceived contributions
SNCF Algeria	---	47,265
Egyptian National Railways	---	47,265
Libya Arab Jamahiriya	---	17,119
ONCF Marocains, Morocco	---	37,216
Sudan Railways	---	47,265
SNCF Tunisien, Tunisia	---	42,236
OCBN Benin-Niger	2,129	25,039
RAN (Abidjan, Niger)	8,938	23,253
Ghana Railways and Ports	---	27,168
ONCF Guinee	---	27,168
CF Mali	27,168	---
Nigerian Railway Corporation	---	47,265
RCF Senegal	---	32,191
RCF Togo	---	22,142
RNCF Cameroon	18,884	8,284
CF Congo-Ocean	11,503	15,665
Chad	P.M.	P.M.
CF Djibouti-Ethiopien	---	27,168
Kenya Railways	---	42,236
Tanzania Railways	---	42,236
CF Angola	---	42,236
Malawi Railways	---	27,168
CF Mozambique	---	47,265
Swaziland Railways	---	22,142
TAZARA	---	37,216
SNCA Zaire	---	47,265
Zambia Railways	---	32,191
OCTRA Gabon	---	22,142
Total	68,622	855,806

Arrears of contributions

Member railways	Exercise 1982/83	Exercise 1981/82	Exercise 1980/81	Exercise 1979/80	Total
Egyptian Railways	46,209	---	---	---	46,209
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16,621	16,163	2,000	---	34,784
Sudan Railways	46,209	45,159	43,960	11,050	146,378
Ghana Railways	26,483	25,828	17,246	---	69,557
ONCF Guinee	26,483	25,828	25,062	---	77,373
C.F. Mali	---	18,391	---	---	18,391
Nigeria Railways	46,209	---	---	---	46,209
RCF Senegal	1,007	---	---	---	1,007
RCF Togo	21,552	20,996	---	14,748	57,296
CF Ethiopie/Djibouti	15,000	---	---	---	15,000
Tanzania Railways	38,527	---	---	---	38,527
Mali Railways	19,862	---	---	---	19,862
TAZARA	958	---	---	---	958
Zambia Railways	31,416	---	---	---	31,416
	336,536	152,365	88,268	25,798	602,967

Penalites

Member railways	Exercise 82/83 FY	Exercise 81/82 FY	Exercise 80/81 FY	Exercise 79/80 FY	Exercise 78/79 FY	Exercise 77/78 FY	Total
Egypt NR	4,621	4,516	---	---	---	---	9,137
Sudan R.C.	4,621	4,516	4,396	3,605	3,605	4,787	25,530
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,662	1,616	1,559	1,171	1,171	---	7,179
ONCF Maroc	3,635	---	---	---	---	---	6,635
SNCF Tunisie	3,500	3,539	---	---	---	---	7,039
CF Angola	4,128	4,033	---	---	---	---	8,161
CF Mozambique	4,612	4,516	---	---	---	---	9,137
Tanzania R.	3,853	4,033	3,925	2,997	---	---	14,808
Ghana R.	2,648	2,583	2,506	1,779	1,779	1,537	12,832
CF Mali	---	2,583	2,506	---	---	---	5,089
ONCF Guinee	2,648	2,583	2,506	1,779	1,779	---	11,295
Nigeria R.	4,621	---	3,722	---	---	---	8,343
RCF Senegal	---	---	329	---	---	---	329
RCF Togo	2,155	2,100	2,030	1,475	---	---	7,760
LAMCO Liber	---	---	2,030	1,475	1,475	---	4,980
FC Djibouti/Ethiopie	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	1,500
Kenya R.	4,128	---	---	---	---	---	4,128
Malawi R.	2,648	---	---	---	---	---	2,648
TAZARA	96	---	---	---	---	---	96
Zambia R.	2,142	---	---	---	---	---	3,142
	54,227	36,618	25,509	14,281	9,809	6,324	146,768

1. Name of institution:

Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA)

2. Headquarters and address:

P.O.Box 1363, Yaounde, Cameroon

3. Date established: 14 December 1966

4. Geographical area served:

All OAU member States

5. Participating member States:

50 OAU member States divided into zones:

Zone 1: Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia;

Zone 2: Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone;

Zone 3: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Togo;

Zone 4: Angola, Burundi, Chad, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire.

6. Objectives of the institution:

Promote co-operation among African countries in their efforts to develop sports in the African continent.

7. Budget:

Assessed contribution for year 1983: \$289,857

Arrears of contribution for period 1977-1983: \$1,728,277

8. Achievements:

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa has since its inception created or sponsored the creation of:

(a) The Association of National Olympic Committees;

(b) The African Sport Confederation;

(c) The Union of African Sport Medicine;

(d) The Regional Information and Documentation Centre on physical sport education.

The Council has also sponsored the organization of seminars and roundtables such as:

- (a) Seminar with the Union of African Sport Journalists on the role of the media in the fight against violence in sport;
- (b) Roundtable with the Union of African Sport Journalists and the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa on the role of the media in the development of sports in Africa.

Since its inception the SCSA has held a strong stand against racism and apartheid thus preventing South Africa from participating in main sport events. The Council has also fought hard with FIFA for Africa to be represented by more teams at the World Football Cup competitions.

9. Problems

Although membership to the Council is high (50 member States have signed the Convention), only seven member States pay regularly their contribution.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, maintain close contact with the International Olympic Committee and FIFA and good working relationship with the Union of African Sport Journalists and the Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa and other national and subregional institutions.

1. Name of institution:
Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU)
2. Headquarters and address:
P.O.Box 6062, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
3. (a) Date established: January 1980
(b) Resolution establishing the institution: Organization of African Unity
CM/Res. 586 (XXIX)
4. Geographical area served:
All independent African countries
5. Participating members:
Out of 38 member States, only 13 have ratified or acceded to the Convention establishing the Union.
6. Objectives:
To promote the establishment of multinational, regional and subregional postal training institutions in Africa; harmonize tariff structures; maintain and extend co-operation among member States for the improvement and rational use of postal services.
7. Budget (1980/1981-1982-1983):

Contribution expected from member States:	\$1,862,116.93
Contribution paid by member States:	\$863,836.78
Arrears of contribution:	\$99,280.17 (53.6 per cent)
8. Achievements:
The Union has established its own work programme and has also carried out surveys in harmonization of tariff structures and methods of postal services in member States.
9. Problems:
The Union has been operating without a headquarters agreement since 1980. Besides, it suffers from poor membership and lack of financial contribution from the few members which have ratified its Convention. To this effect, the Union could only raise about 25 per cent of its 1982/1983 annual budget. The Union is also suffering from poor staffing. For the last two years the Union has operated without a Director General; hence there is an urgent need for one to be appointed.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The objectives of PAPU permits it to enter into co-operation with international and African regional and subregional organizations with legitimate interests in postal services in Africa.

Arrears of contributions 1980-1985 (in \$US)

Member State	Arrears
Algeria	277,425.43
Angola	8,834.85
Benin	6,459.00
Botswana	-
Burkina Faso	20,140.40
Burundi	27,713.76
Cameroon	54,608.25
Central African Republic	18,588.77
Chad	28,836.71
Comoros	24,855.12
Congo	-
Egypt	309,997.43
Equatorial Guinea	9,963.00
Ethiopia	-
Gabon	16,266.01
The Gambia	25,386.32
Ghana	60,489.16
Guinea	23,537.34
Ivory Coast	114,351.63
Kenya	-
Liberia	17,317.88
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	167,619.70
Madagascar	38,186.29
Malawi	-
Mali	20,606.08
Morocco	222,809.51
Mozambique	25,761.45
Niger	41,409.45
Nigeria	310,430.00
Senegal	28,167.03
Sierra Leone	19,123.68
Somalia	23,769.76
The Sudan	96,288.42
Swaziland	5,536.30
Tanzania, United Republic of	24,252.33
Togo	6,356.49
Tunisia	10,426.06
Uganda	95,282.31
Zambia	10,765.00
Zimbabwe	-
Total	2,186,025.52

1. Name of institution:

Pan-African News Agency (PANA)

2. Headquarters and address:

PANA, P.O.Box 4056, Dakar, Senegal

3. (a) Date established: 1979

(b) Authority establishing the institution: Convention adopted in 1979 by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government

4. Geographical area served:

Africa

5. Participating member States:

Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.

6. Objectives of the institution:

Are, inter alia, to promote an effective exchange of economic, social and cultural information among member States, and to correct the distorted picture of Africa, its countries and people resulting from partial and negative information published by foreign press agencies and portray its cultural values; to promote the objectives of OAU for African unity and solidarity and for the consolidation of African independence; to contribute to the creation and development of African national press agencies and institutes; and to promote training in the field of information.

7. Budget:

Out of a total contribution expected from member States of about \$6.2 million for the period 1979-1983, PANA was able to collect only \$1.7 million or about 27 per cent. Irregular and non-payment of contributions are the serious problems which inhibit the full development and effectiveness of the institution.

8. Achievements:

PANA has made an impressive start and is already an important and growing medium for the dissemination of news and other information about African States.

9. Problems:

Apart from financial problems, other problems are:

- (a) Shortage of staff;
- (b) Equipment: about 30 per cent of the member States do not as yet have the proper facilities to receive and make full use of the services of PANA;
- (c) Press tariffs: although several decisions and recommendations have been made by member States on the question of press tariffs, these have not yet been implemented. PANA faces great difficulties because of the varying high tariffs of transmission applied by its member States, which prevent them from making the fullest use of its services;
- (d) Some African countries do not as yet have national news agencies and hence cannot benefit from the services of PANA. International assistance should be sought to assist in establishing them.

10. Co-operation with other institutions:

The success of PANA depends very much on the effectiveness of its co-operation with news agencies and organizations in member States which are both suppliers and consumers of news and other information. It is important therefore that member States should seriously study the best ways and means of establishing reasonable press tariffs that would enable the services of PANA to be effectively utilized by all members and thus promote the attainment of the objectives of PANA. Closer co-operation with PAFU and PATU will also be advantageous.

Arrears of contributions 1979-1983 in \$US

Member States	Assessed contributions	Amount paid	Arrears
Algeria	386,587.90	181,927.15	204,660.75
Angola	147,720.58	78,192.57	69,525.01
Benin	33,944.30	14,313.95	19,630.35
Botswana	123,833.84	-	123,833.84
Burkina Faso	33,944.30	-	33,944.30
Burundi	37,715.89	-	37,715.89
Cameroon	117,547.87	55,317.69	62,230.18
Cape Verde	33,949.30	15,979.09	17,970.21
Central African Republic	43,373.28	-	43,373.28
Chad	37,715.89	-	37,715.89
Comoros	31,429.92	-	31,429.92
Congo	85,489.35	59,650.16	25,839.19
Djibouti	31,429.92	14,771.54	16,658.38
Egypt	475,848.85	475,848.85	-
Ethiopia	126,348.24	95,496.13	30,852.11
Equatorial Guinea	33,943.73	-	33,943.73
Gabon	395,388.27	51,820.18	343,568.09
The Gambia	38,344.49	-	38,344.49
Ghana	201,780.03	-	201,780.03
Guinea	42,744.68	-	42,744.68
Guinea-Bissau	60,345.38	-	60,345.38
Ivory Coast	194,865.45	-	194,865.45
Kenya	142,691.16	129,536.57	13,154.59
Lesotho	33,944.30	33,944.30	-
Liberia	114,404.87	-	114,404.87
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	628,598.30	-	628,598.30
Madagascar	77,946.18	-	77,946.18
Malawi	52,173.60	-	52,173.60
Mali	33,944.30	-	33,944.30
Mauritania	58,716.93	-	58,716.93
Mauritius	98,061.32	-	98,061.32
Morocco	266,525.64	-	266,525.64
Mozambique	121,948.05	-	121,948.05
Niger	45,259.07	-	45,259.07
Nigeria	479,620.43	68,845.15	410,775.28
Sao Tome and Principe	64,117.01	-	64,117.01
Seychelles	67,260.01	16,565.73	50,694.28
Sierra Leone	86,746.55	-	86,746.55
Somalia	43,373.28	38,234.41	5,138.87
The Sudan	119,433.66	119,433.66	-
Swaziland	123,833.84	-	123,833.84
United Republic of Tanzania	103,718.70	-	103,718.70
Togo	53,430.84	9,199.07	44,231.77
Tunisia	218,752.14	54,955.38	163,796.76
Uganda	74,174.59	-	74,174.59
Zaire	135,148.62	-	135,148.62
Zambia	204,294.41	88,608.48	115,685.93
Total	6,242,501.66	1,675,271.77	4,567,229.89

Contributions paid in by member States to African
international institutions as proportions of
assessed contributions (percentage)

Member State	0%	Under 25	Between 25 and 50	Between 50 and 75	Above 75
Algeria	RRSC, ARCT, AATPO, CRTO, AAATA		ACARTSOD, PANA, ARCEDEM	PAPU, IDEP	AAC, PATU
Angola	ACARTSOD, PATU			PANA	PAPU
Benin			RRSC, RECTAS, PANA, ARCEDEM	AAC, ACARTSOD, PAPU, CRTO	ARCT, PATU, IDEP
Botswana	PANA		AAC	PAPU	AATA
Burkina Faso	AAC, ACARTSOD, TEAHA, AIHTTR, RECTAS, PANA, ARCEDEM		PAPU, IDEP	PATU, ARSO	RRSC, CRTO
Burundi	ACARTSOD, TEAHA, PAPU, AATPO, TAHA, PANA, ARCEDEM	ARCT, IDEP	PATU		
Cameroon	ARCT, RECTAS		AATA, PANA	RRSC, AAC, ACARTSOD, PATU, PAPU, CRTO	AATPO, TAHA, ARSO, IDEP
Cape Verde	ARCT		PANA		
Central African Rep.	ACARTSOD, AATPO, AATA, PANA	AAC, IDEP	PATU, PAPU	PATU	TAHA
Chad	PATU, PAPU, AIHTTR, TAHA, PANA, IDEP				
Comoros	RCSSMRS, PAPU, AATA, PANA, ESAMARDC				
Congo	RRSC, CRTO, IDEP, ARCEDEM			AAC, PANA	PATU, PAPU, TAHA
Djibouti			PANA	PATU	TEAHA
Egypt	AAC, ACARTSOD, PAPU, AIHTTR	ARCEDEM	ARCT	AATPO	PATU, TEAHA, AATA, PANA, ARSO, IDEP
Equatorial Guinea	ACARTSOD, PAPU, TAHA, PANA	ARCT		PATU	

Member State	0%	Under 25	Between 25 and 50	Between 50 and 75	Above 75
Ethiopia	ACARTSOD		ARCT, IDEP	PAPU, AATPO, PANA	AAC, PATU, TEAHA, AATA, ARSO, ESAMRDC
Gabon	PATU, AATPO	PANA	AAC, IDEP		TAHA
The Gambia	ACARTSOD, PATU, PAPU, AATA, PANA		ESARIPO, IDEP		
Ghana	RRSC, ARCT, PATU, PAPU, AIHTTR, CRTO, PANA	ESARIPO, ARCEDEM		AAC, AATPO, ARSO, IDEP	RECTAS
Guinea-Bissau	ARCT, PANA, ARSO			PATU	
Ivory Coast	RRSC, AAC, CRTO, PANA	ARSO, IDEP	PAPU		PATU
Kenya	TEAHA	ARCEDEM	AAC, ARCT, ACARTSOD, ESARIPO, IDEP	PATU, AATPO, TAHA	RCSSMRS, PAPU, AIHTTR, PANA, ARSO
Lesotho	AIHTTR		RCSSMRS		PATU, PANA
Liberia	AAC, ARCT, ACARTSOD, AATPO, AIHTTR, PANA, ARCEDEM	PAPU	PATU, IDEP	AATA	ARSO
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	AAC, TEAHA, PANA		PAPU, AATPO, IDEP	ARSO	ACARTSOD, PATU
Madagascar	PANA		PAPU	AAC, IDEP	PATU
Mali	ACARTSOD, PATU, AATPO, AIHTTR, RECTAS, PANA, ARCEDEM		RRCS, PAPU, CRTO	PATU, IDEP	AATA
Mauritania	RRSC, AAC, ARCT, CRTO, PANA		IDEP		
Mauritius	ARCT, PANA	ARSO	IDEP		
Morocco	AAC, ACARTSOD, PANA, ARCEDEM	PAPU		AATPO	PATU, IDEP
Mozambique	AAC, ARCT, TEAHA, PANA		ESAMRDC		PAPU
Niger	ACARTSOD, PAPU, AIHTTR, AATA, PANA, ARSO	ARCT	RRCS, AAC, PATU, IDEP	CRTO	

Member State	0%	Under 25	Between 25 and 50	Between 50 and 75	Above 75
Nigeria	AAC	PAPU, PANA	PATU, AATPO	AIHTTR, ARSO, IDEP	ARCT, RECTAS TAHA, AATA, ARCEDEM
Rwanda	ARCT, PATU, TEAHA, AATPO TAHA	IDEP			
Sao Tome and Principe	PANA		PATU		
Senegal	ACARTSOD, AIHTTR, AATA		AATPO, RECTAS	RRSC, AAC, PAPU, CRTO	ARCT, PATU, ARSO, IDEP
Seychelles		PANA			
Sierra Leone	RRCS, ACARTSOD, CRTO, PANA, ESARIPO	ARCT, IDEP, PAPU ARCEDEM		PATU	
Somalia	RCSSMRS, TEAHA, PAPU, AATPO, ESARIPO	ARCT, IDEP			PANA
The Sudan	ACARTSOD, PATU	AAC, ARCT, TAHA PAPU, AATPO, ESARIPO ARSO, IDEP			PANA
Swaziland	TEAHA, PANA			AATA	PATU, PAPU, RCSSMRS
Togo	RRSC, ACARTSOD, CRTO	PANA	PAPU, AATPO, ARSO, ARCEDEM	AAC, PATU, AATA, IDEP	
Tunisia	ACARTSOD	PATU, AATPO, PANA	PAPU		AAC, ARSO, IDEP
Uganda	AAC, ARCT, TEAHA, PAPU, AIHTTR, PANA	AATPO, TAHA, AATA	PATU, ESARIPO, IDEP, ESAMRDC	RCSSMRS	ARSO
Cameroon	ARCT, RECTAS		AATA, PANA	RRSC, AAC, ACARTSOD, PATU, PAPU, CRTO	AATPO, TAHA, ARSO, IDEP
United Rep. of Tanzania	TEAHA, AATPO, PANA, ESARIPO, ARSO		AAC, PATU, ARCEDEM	PAPU, IDEP	RCSSMRS, ESAMRDC

Member State	0%	Under 25	Between 25 and 50	Between 50 and 75	Above 75
Zaire	ACARTSOD, AATA, PANA, ARSO, ARCEDEM	ARCT	AAC, AIHTTR	TAHA, AATPO	PAPU, IDEP
Zambia	AAC, ARCT, TEAHA, IDEP, ARCEDEM	RCSSMRS	PANA	AATPO	PATU, AATA, ESARIPO,
Zimbabwe	PATU, TEAHA			ARCT, PAPU	ESARIPO