



AFRICAN UNION  
HANDBOOK **2014**



AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK

A GUIDE FOR THOSE WORKING WITH AND WITHIN THE AFRICAN UNION

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## ABBREVIATIONS

### African Union Member State names

Unless otherwise noted, the full names on the left are as listed in the African Union (AU) Constitutive Act of 2000, plus the Republic of South Sudan, which joined the AU in 2011. The names on the right are abbreviations used in this handbook.

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	Algeria
Republic of Angola	Angola
Republic of Benin	Benin
Republic of Botswana	Botswana
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Republic of Burundi	Burundi
Republic of Cameroon	Cameroon
Republic of Cape Verde	Cape Verde
Central African Republic	Central African Republic
Republic of Chad	Chad
Union of the Comoros*	Comoros
Republic of the Congo	Congo
Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of Congo	DR Congo
Republic of Djibouti	Djibouti
Arab Republic of Egypt	Egypt
State of Eritrea	Eritrea
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Republic of Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea
Gabonese Republic	Gabon
Republic of The Gambia	Gambia
Republic of Ghana	Ghana
Republic of Guinea	Guinea
Republic of Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau
Republic of Kenya	Kenya
Lesotho	Lesotho
Republic of Liberia	Liberia
State of Libya*	Libya
Republic of Madagascar	Madagascar
Republic of Malawi	Malawi
Republic of Mali	Mali
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Mauritania

#### Note

\* Name changed since 2000.

Republic of Mauritius	Mauritius
Republic of Mozambique	Mozambique
Republic of Namibia	Namibia
Republic of Niger	Niger
Federal Republic of Nigeria	Nigeria
Republic of Rwanda	Rwanda
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	Sahrawi Republic
Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	São Tomé and Príncipe
Republic of Senegal	Senegal
Republic of Seychelles	Seychelles
Republic of Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Republic of Somalia	Somalia
Republic of South Africa	South Africa
Republic of South Sudan	South Sudan
Republic of Sudan	Sudan
Swaziland	Swaziland
United Republic of Tanzania	UR of Tanzania
Togolese Republic	Togo
Republic of Tunisia	Tunisia
Republic of Uganda	Uganda
Republic of Zambia	Zambia
Republic of Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe

### **Other commonly used abbreviations**

AU	African Union
Assembly	AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government (unless otherwise specified)
Commission	AU Commission (unless otherwise specified)
Continent	Continent and Islands of Africa
ECOSOCC	AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PRC	AU Permanent Representatives Committee
PSC	AU Peace and Security Council
RECs	African Regional Economic Communities
UN	United Nations

A fuller list of acronyms is available towards the end of this book.

### **Languages**

Under article 11 of the Protocol to the AU Constitutive Act, the official languages of the AU and all its institutions are Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Kiswahili and any other African language. The AU's working languages are Arabic, English, French and Portuguese.



# FOREWORD

## BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

I am delighted to introduce the first official *African Union Handbook* – a comprehensive guide to the African Union system. As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU), and as we engage in the process of conceiving Agenda 2063, it is timely for the AU system to have this guide.

The handbook aims to inform Member States, AU Organs, Programmes and Offices as well as the Regional Economic Communities about the purpose, structure and key facts of the AU family. It will be of interest as well to AU partners, civil society and the media.

The handbook contains detailed and factual information about the AU since 2002 and summary information relating to its predecessor, the OAU, which was formed in 1963. It illustrates some of the work that has gone into building African unity, prosperity and peace through the AU, the solid achievements of pan-Africanism and pathways to the future.

It also provides delegates and officials with detailed insights and understanding of the Union, upon which we must base our renaissance. Today, the AU is central to the advancement of Africa. It is the pre-eminent organisation of the continent.

I hope that this handbook will be of valuable assistance to our Member States, citizens and partners as they navigate the AU system.

This first edition is available both in hard copy and electronically through our website, [www.au.int](http://www.au.int). This first edition is in English. However, it is intended that the handbook will in the future also be published in the other working languages of the AU.

My sincere gratitude goes to the Government of New Zealand for generously supporting the AU Commission to produce the handbook.

I hope this very practical guide reaches a wide audience and helps readers have a better understanding of the African Union and its role in the development and integration of our mother continent.

I hope that the experience gathered in the laborious process of midwifing the handbook will be deployed to enhance our collaborative partnership.

*NC Zuma*

HE Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma  
CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION



Photo © African Union Commission Photography

# FOREWORD

BY THE NEW ZEALAND MINISTER  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

New Zealand salutes the countries of Africa on this 50th anniversary year of the formation of the Organization of African Unity.

New Zealand is proud to contribute to the 50th anniversary celebrations by partnering with the African Union Commission to produce this first edition *African Union Handbook*.

New Zealand has published the annual *United Nations Handbook* since 1961. We know first-hand the importance of strong global and regional multilateral systems for all states, large and small. I am therefore delighted that we have been able to share our knowledge and experience to jointly produce a handbook for the African Union members, staff of the Commission and others who follow the work of the Union.

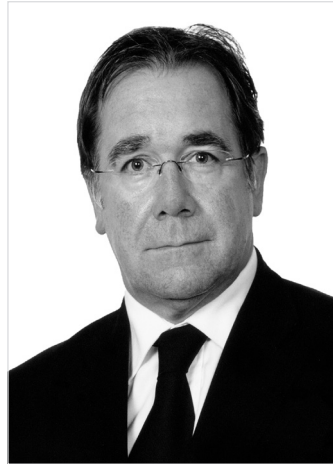
It is a time for those of us outside Africa as well as for the people of the continent to reflect on the outstanding achievements of this organisation as well as the many people it has represented. It is also an opportunity to look ahead and focus on Africa's enormous future potential.

Opportunities for Africa to play a key role in global economic growth are unprecedented. At the same time, more than ever before, new generations of Africans are able to look forward to a more peaceful and secure future for themselves and their communities.

We trust this handbook will quickly become a valuable reference tool for every person working in or with the African Union, and for those looking to better understand or increase their participation and engagement with this organisation.

This is a first edition. Like the *United Nations Handbook*, this publication will benefit from regular updates and the use of innovative technology to make its information more accessible to users.

Warmest congratulations and best wishes to the African Union as it leads the way into the next 50 years of African unity.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Murray McCully'. The signature is stylized and fluid.

Hon Murray McCully  
NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# WHAT THIS BOOK DOES

This handbook is published by the African Union (AU) in partnership with the New Zealand Government, publisher of the annual *United Nations Handbook* for more than 50 years. Modelled on the *United Nations Handbook*, it is intended as a ready reference guide for people working in all parts of the AU system (Member States, government officials, Commission staff) as well as the AU's many partners and wider civil society.

The book has at its heart information about the principal organs established by the AU Constitutive Act and subsequent protocols: the Assembly, Executive Council, Peace and Security Council, Pan-African Parliament, Justice and Financial Institutions, Permanent Representatives Committee and AU Commission. It also contains information about the subsidiary organs and programmes established in accordance with the Constitutive Act as well as regional and other arrangements, such as the Regional Economic Communities, which are closely integrated with the AU.

Non-governmental organisations, inter-governmental organisations and political groups are not included except where they have a formal agreement with the AU.

The handbook focuses on the AU's current organs and structure and is not intended to be a historical record. However, as many of the AU organs and structures are directly inherited from its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), key details about the original OAU structure are included where possible with notes on significant changes during the transition to the AU.

The information in this book is intended to be accurate as at 1 September 2013 unless otherwise stated.

All money values are in US dollars unless otherwise stated.

Website, email and postal/physical addresses are included where possible, along with telephone and fax numbers. The primary contact details for AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa are:

PO Box 3243

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Internet: [www.au.int](http://www.au.int)

The AU Handbook project has been based in the Directorate of Information and Communications in the AU Commission.

The publishers are indebted to the AU Member States, AU Commission staff and others from the many AU subsidiary and partner institutions that provided considerable assistance to ensure this book is as up to date and comprehensive as possible. They also acknowledge the work of the New Zealand members of the *African Union Handbook* team and the research contributions of Alemayehu Behabtu and Mariame Camara.

# HISTORY OF THE OAU AND AU

## The Organization of African Unity and the African Union

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was established in 1963 by agreement of the 32 African states that had achieved independence at that time. A further 21 members joined gradually, reaching a total of 53 by the time of the AU's creation in 2002.<sup>1</sup> In 2011, South Sudan became the 54th African Union (AU) member.

The OAU's main objectives, as set out in the OAU Charter, were to promote the unity and solidarity of African states; coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa; safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States; rid the continent of colonisation and apartheid; promote international cooperation within the United Nations framework; and harmonise members' political, diplomatic, economic, educational, cultural, health, welfare, scientific, technical and defence policies.

The OAU operated on the basis of its Charter and, more recently, the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (known as the Abuja Treaty). Its major organs were the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, Council of Ministers, General Secretariat and Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration was replaced by the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in 1993.

## Transition to the African Union

Through the 1990s, leaders debated the need to amend the OAU's structures to reflect the challenges of a changing world. In 1999, the OAU Heads of State and Government issued the Sirte Declaration calling for the establishment of a new African Union. The vision for the Union was to build on the OAU's work by establishing a body that could accelerate the process of integration in Africa, support the empowerment of African states in the global economy and address the multifaceted social, economic and political problems facing the continent.

Three summits were held in the lead up to the official launching of the African Union, the:

- Lome Summit (2000), which adopted the AU Constitutive Act
- Lusaka Summit (2001), which drew the road map for implementation of the AU
- Durban Summit (2002), which launched the AU and convened its first Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

A significant number of OAU structures were carried forward into the AU. Similarly, many of the OAU's core commitments, decisions and strategy frameworks continue to frame AU policies.

However, while the footprint of the OAU is still strong, the AU Constitutive Act and protocols established a significant number of new structures, both at the level of major organs and through a range of new technical and subsidiary committees. Many of these have evolved since 2002 and some are still under development.

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### Note

- 1 Morocco left the OAU in November 1984 following the admission of the Sahrawi Republic in 1982 as the Government of Western Sahara.

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# ASSEMBLY

## ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is the African Union's (AU's) supreme decision-making organ and comprises Heads of State and Government from all Member States. It determines the AU's policies, establishes its priorities, adopts its annual programme and monitors the implementation of its policies and decisions.

The Assembly is mandated to accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the African continent. It may give directives to the AU Executive Council and Peace and Security Council on the management of conflicts, war, acts of terrorism, emergency situations and the restoration of peace. It may also decide on intervention in or sanctions against Member States according to specific circumstances provided for in the AU Constitutive Act.

In addition, the Assembly:

- Appoints the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the AU Commission
- Appoints the Commission Commissioners and determines their functions and terms of office
- Considers requests for AU membership
- Adopts the AU budget
- Receives, considers and takes decisions on reports and recommendations from the other AU organs
- Establishes new committees, specialised agencies, commissions and working groups as it deems necessary.

Under the Rules of Procedure, it may also:

- Amend the Constitutive Act in conformity with the laid down procedures
- Interpret the Constitutive Act (pending the establishment of the Court of Justice)
- Determine the structure, functions and regulations of the Commission
- Determine the structure, functions, powers, composition and organisation of the Executive Council.

The Assembly may delegate its powers and functions to other African Union organs as appropriate.

Provisions governing the Assembly's composition, functions and powers, voting and procedures are contained in articles 6 to 9 of the Act. Section 1, rule 4, of the Rules of Procedure elaborates further on the Assembly's functions and powers.

### Evolution

The AU Assembly is the successor to the earlier Assembly of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), established on 25 May 1963. The OAU Assembly was governed by the OAU Charter, which was signed during the Organization's founding summit. The OAU Assembly initially consisted of 32 Member States, all of which had achieved independence by 1963. A further 21 states joined gradually over the years, reaching a total of 53 by the time of the AU's creation in 2002. Morocco withdrew from the OAU in 1984 in response to the admission of the Sahrawi Republic in 1982. South Sudan joined the AU as its 54th member on 27 July 2011.

### Membership

There are 54 Member States. The following list shows all members and their date of joining the AU or its predecessor the OAU.

## Members<sup>1</sup>

	Date of joining		Date of joining
Algeria	25 May 1963	Libya	25 May 1963
Angola	11 February 1975	Madagascar <sup>5</sup>	25 May 1963
Benin	25 May 1963	Malawi	13 July 1964
Botswana	31 October 1966	Mali	25 May 1963
Burkina Faso	25 May 1963	Mauritania	25 May 1963
Burundi	25 May 1963	Mauritius	August 1968
Cameroon	25 May 1963	Mozambique	18 July 1975
Cape Verde	18 July 1975	Namibia	June 1990
Central African Republic <sup>2</sup>	25 May 1963	Niger	25 May 1963
Chad	25 May 1963	Nigeria	25 May 1963
Comoros	18 July 1975	Rwanda	25 May 1963
Congo	25 May 1963	Sahrawi Republic	22 February 1982
Côte d'Ivoire	25 May 1963	São Tomé and Príncipe	18 July 1975
DR Congo	25 May 1963	Senegal	25 May 1963
Djibouti	27 June 1977	Seychelles	29 June 1976
Egypt <sup>3</sup>	25 May 1963	Sierra Leone	25 May 1963
Equatorial Guinea	12 October 1968	Somalia	25 May 1963
Eritrea	24 May 1993	South Africa	6 June 1994
Ethiopia	25 May 1963	South Sudan	27 July 2011
Gabon	25 May 1963	Sudan	25 May 1963
Gambia	October 1965	Swaziland	24 September 1968
Ghana	25 May 1963	Togo	25 May 1963
Guinea	25 May 1963	Tunisia	25 May 1963
Guinea Bissau <sup>4</sup>	19 November 1973	Uganda	25 May 1963
Kenya	13 December 1963	UR of Tanzania	25 May 1963
Lesotho	31 October 1966	Zambia	16 December 1964
Liberia	25 May 1963	Zimbabwe	June 1980

A list of contact details for embassies of all AU Member States represented in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, can be found at [www.au.int/en/member\\_states/embassies](http://www.au.int/en/member_states/embassies).

## Observers

Haiti was granted Observer Status on 2 February 2012 and has since submitted a formal request to become an associate member. The Assembly also recognises representatives of the African Diaspora<sup>6</sup> to attend Assembly sessions as observers (Assembly/AU/Res.1(XVIII)). The criteria for granting observer status is set out in Executive Council decision 195(VII) of July 2005.

## Notes

- 1 Morocco is the only African country that is not a member of the AU. Morocco left the AU's predecessor, the OAU, in 1984.
- 2 The Central African Republic has been suspended since 25 March 2013 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCLXIII)).
- 3 Egypt has been suspended since 5 July 2013 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCLXXXIV)).
- 4 Guinea Bissau has been suspended since 17 April 2012 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCXVIII)).
- 5 Madagascar has been suspended since 20 March 2009 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CLXXXI)).
- 6 In January 2008, the Executive Council suggested that the African Diaspora be treated as Africa's sixth region and its participation in the AU's organs and activities be strengthened (EX.CL/406(XII)). The Assembly has recognised the Diaspora as a substantive entity contributing to the economic and social development of the continent, and has invited its representatives as observers to Assembly sessions (Assembly/AU/Res.1(XVIII)).

## Member States arranged in regional groups

AU Member States are divided into five geographic regions – central, eastern, northern, southern and western. Each regional caucus elects a ‘dean’ annually (usually at permanent representative level) who convenes meetings to determine common positions on key issues. The Coordinator of the Deans for 2013 was DR Congo. The regional groups are as follows:

### Central Region

Burundi	Chad (Dean for 2013)	Equatorial Guinea
Cameroon	Congo	Gabon
Central African Republic	DR Congo	São Tomé and Príncipe

### Eastern Region

Comoros	Madagascar	South Sudan
Djibouti	Mauritius	Sudan
Ethiopia	Rwanda	Uganda (Dean for 2013)
Eritrea	Seychelles	UR of Tanzania
Kenya	Somalia	

### Northern Region

Algeria (Dean for 2013)	Libya	Sahrawi Republic
Egypt	Mauritania	Tunisia

### Southern Region

Angola	Mozambique	Zambia
Botswana	Namibia	Zimbabwe (Dean for 2013)
Lesotho	South Africa	
Malawi	Swaziland	

### Western Region

Benin	Ghana	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guinea Bissau	Nigeria
Cape Verde	Guinea	Senegal
Côte d’Ivoire	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Gambia (Dean for 2013)	Mali	Togo

### Meetings

Article 6 of the AU Constitutive Act provides that the Assembly must meet in ordinary session at least once a year. At its 2004 Summit, the Assembly decided to meet in ordinary session twice a year, in January and July (Assembly /AU/Dec.53(III)). Article 6 also provides for the Assembly to meet in extraordinary session on request by a Member State and with approval from a two-thirds majority of Member States.

Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure requires that Assembly sessions are held at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, unless a Member State invites the Assembly to hold a session in its country and that the Assembly holds a session at Headquarters at least every other year. Usual practice is to alternate sessions between Headquarters and a Member State country. Extraordinary sessions are held at Headquarters unless a Member State invites the Assembly to hold the session in its country.



The Assembly agenda consists of items decided at its previous session and items proposed by the Executive Council, Member States and other AU organs. The agenda is in two parts: part A items that have already been agreed by the Executive Council and do not require further discussion; and part B items that require discussion before approval by the Assembly. Rules about the agenda are set out in rule 8 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure.

The Assembly makes decisions by consensus or, where consensus is not possible, by a two-thirds majority of Member States. Procedural matters, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, are decided by a simple majority. Two-thirds of AU members are required to form a quorum at any Assembly meeting. The Assembly decides its own Rules of Procedure.

### **Assembly Chairpersons and Bureau**

The Assembly Chairperson is a Head of State or Government elected by Member States each year (Constitutive Act, article 6). While the Act provides for 14 vice-chairpersons, in practice, the Chairperson is usually assisted by a smaller bureau of four vice-chairpersons and a rapporteur. The same Member States that constitute the Assembly Bureau also constitute the Bureaus of the Permanent Representatives Committee and the Executive Council (PRC doc. BC/OL/27.7 2006 on composition of ministerial committees). Under rule 15 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, the Chairperson is elected on the basis of rotation and agreed criteria. The Bureau members are elected on the basis of agreed geographical distribution.

Elected office holders serve for one year (usually January to December), covering two ordinary sessions of the Assembly. Between sessions, the Chairperson represents the Assembly at global forums.

### **Assembly Chairpersons 2002–14**

Thabo Mbeki, South Africa	July 2002 to July 2003
Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique	July 2003 to July 2004
Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria <sup>1</sup>	July 2004 to December 2005
Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congo	January 2006 to January 2007
John Kufuor, Ghana	January 2007 to January 2008
Jakaya Kikwete, UR of Tanzania	January 2008 to January 2009
Muammar Gaddafi, Libya	February 2009 to January 2010
Bingu wa Mutharika, Malawi	January 2010 to January 2011
Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Equatorial Guinea	January 2011 to January 2012
Thomas Yayi Boni, Benin	January 2012 to January 2013
Hailemariam Dessalegn, Ethiopia	January 2013 to January 2014

### **Session dates January 2013 – January 2014**

Twenty-first ordinary session: 26 and 27 May 2013

Twentieth ordinary session: 27 and 28 January 2013

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#### Note

- 1 Term extended by six months.

## Bureau for January 2013 – January 2014

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Chairperson: Hailemariam Dessalegn, Ethiopia

First Vice-Chairperson: Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, Mauritania

Second Vice-Chairperson: Armando Emilio Guebuza, Mozambique

Third Vice-Chairperson: Idriss Déby Itno, Chad

Rapporteur: Thomas Yayi Boni, Benin

## Session dates January 2012 – January 2013

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Nineteenth ordinary session: 15 and 16 July 2012

Eighteenth ordinary session: 29 and 30 January 2012

## Bureau for January 2012 – January 2013

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Chairperson: Thomas Yayi Boni, Benin

First Vice-Chairperson: Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, Uganda

Second Vice-Chairperson: Mohamed Moncef Marzouki, Tunisia

Third Vice-Chairperson: Jacob Zuma, South Africa

Rapporteur: Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Equatorial Guinea

## Assembly High-Level Committees and Panels

### High-Level Committee of Heads of State and Government on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The High-Level Committee was established by the AU Assembly at its May 2013 Summit. Its mandate is to sensitise and coordinate the activities of African leaders and members of the UN High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and build regional and inter-continental alliances on the African common position on the post-2015 development agenda. The Committee is also tasked with assisting to finalise the African common position and ensure that Africa's priorities are integrated in the new global agenda. The Committee is required to report annually to the Assembly. The Committee's activities are supported by the AU Commission, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (AfDB) and UN Development Programme (UNDP).

The Committee is headed by Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberia, and comprises two Heads of State and Government from each African region who are nominated after consultations by the regional Deans.

### High-Level Panel on Alternative Sources of Financing

The High-Level Panel was established by the AU Assembly at its July 2011 Summit. Its mandate is to investigate and report to the Assembly on possible alternative sources of financing for the AU. The Panel is chaired by Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria. The two other members are Edem Kodjo, former Prime Minister of Togo and former Secretary-General of the OAU; and Luisa Diogo, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Mozambique. The Panel presented its most recent report during the Assembly's 21st ordinary meeting in May 2013.

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# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council works in support of the AU Assembly and is responsible to the Assembly. All Member States participate in the Executive Council, usually at Foreign Minister level.

Article 13 of the AU Constitutive Act mandates the Executive Council to coordinate and take decisions on policies in areas of common interest to Member States, consider issues referred to it and monitor the implementation of Assembly policies. The same article sets out a detailed list of substantive policy areas ranging from foreign trade, energy, agriculture and the environment to humanitarian response, health, social security and disability.

The Executive Council's core functions, as set out in rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure, include to:

- Prepare the Assembly sessions
- Determine the issues to be submitted to the Assembly for decision
- Coordinate and harmonise AU policies, activities and initiatives in the areas of common interest to Member States
- Monitor the implementation of policies, decisions and agreements adopted by the Assembly
- Elect the Commissioners to be appointed by the Assembly
- Promote cooperation and coordination with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), African Development Bank (AfDB), other African institutions and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- Determine policies for cooperation between the AU and Africa's partners
- Consider and make recommendations to the Assembly on the Commission's structure, functions and statutes
- Ensure the promotion of gender equality in all AU programmes.

Provisions governing the Executive Council's composition, functions and powers, voting and procedures are contained in articles 10 and 13 of the Constitutive Act. The Council decides its own Rules of Procedure. These guide its work and authorise it to give instructions to the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) and assign tasks to the AU Commission.

The Executive Council makes decisions by consensus or, where consensus is not possible, by a two-thirds majority of Member States. Procedural matters, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, are decided by a simple majority. Two-thirds of AU members are required to form a quorum at any Executive Council meeting.

### Evolution

The AU Executive Council is the successor to the OAU's Council of Ministers.

### Structure

All 54 AU Member States have one representative on the Executive Council. Members are usually Ministers of Foreign Affairs but may be any competent authority or minister as designated by the Member State's Government (Constitutive Act, article 10; Rules of Procedure, rule 3).

The Council is chaired at ministerial level by the same Member State that chairs the Assembly, usually by that state's Minister of Foreign Affairs (Rules of Procedure, rule 16). Similar to the Assembly and the PRC, the Executive Council Bureau consists of a chairperson and four vice-chairpersons, one of who serves as rapporteur. The Bureau positions are held by the same states that form the Assembly Bureau. Office holders serve for one year (usually January to December) covering two summit sessions.

Where the Executive Council accepts an invitation from a Member State to host a meeting away from Headquarters, the host country has the right to preside over the Council (rule 16(2)). The Executive Council can delegate its powers and functions to specialised technical committees composed of government ministers or senior officials.

### Meetings

The Executive Council meets at least twice a year in ordinary session following the Assembly meeting schedule and location. Meetings are usually held immediately prior to the Assembly Summit. The Executive Council can also meet in extraordinary session at the request of its Chairperson, any Member State or the Chairperson of the AU Commission in consultation with the Chairperson of the Assembly and on approval by two-thirds of all Member States (Constitutive Act, article 10). All sessions are closed to the public unless the Council decides otherwise (by simple majority; Rules of Procedure, rule 14).

Extraordinary sessions are held at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, unless a Member State invites the Council to meet in its country (Rules of Procedure, rule 12).

The Executive Council adopts its agenda at the opening of each session. The provisional agenda for an ordinary session is drawn up by the PRC. The Chairperson of the Commission communicates the agenda to Member States at least 30 days before the opening of the session (Rules of Procedure, rule 9).

Provisional agendas are usually divided into two parts: items for adoption, where the PRC has reached agreement and Executive Council approval is possible without discussion; and items for discussion, where agreement has not been reached by the PRC and debate is required.

Additional agenda items can only be for information, not for debate or decision (Rules of Procedure, rule 10). Extraordinary session agendas can comprise only the item or items submitted in the request for convening the session (Rules of Procedure, rule 13).

### Executive Council Chairpersons 2002–14

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, South Africa	July 2002 to July 2003
Leonardo Simão, Mozambique	July 2003 to July 2004
Oluyemi Adeniji, Nigeria <sup>1</sup>	July 2004 to December 2005
Rodolphe Adada/Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congo	January 2006 to January 2007
Nana Akufo-Addo/Akwasi Osei-Adjei, Ghana	January 2007 to January 2008
Bernard Membe, UR of Tanzania	January 2008 to January 2009
Abdel Rahman Shalgam/Moussa Koussa, Libya	February 2009 to January 2010
Etta Elizabeth Banda, Malawi	January 2010 to January 2011
Micha Ondó Bile, Equatorial Guinea	January 2011 to January 2012
Nassirou Bako Arifari, Benin	January 2012 to January 2013
Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia	January 2013 to January 2014

#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Term extended for six months.

**Session dates 2013**

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Twenty-third ordinary session: 22 and 23 May 2013

Twenty-second ordinary session: 24 and 25 January 2013

**Bureau 2013**

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Chairperson: Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Ethiopia

First Vice-Chairperson: Hamady Ould Hamady, Mauritania

Second Vice-Chairperson: Oldemiro Marques Balói, Mozambique

Third Vice-Chairperson: Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chad

Rapporteur: Nassirou Bako Arifari, Benin

**Session dates 2012**

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Twenty-first ordinary session: 9 to 13 July 2012

Twentieth ordinary session: 23 to 27 January 2012

**Bureau 2012**

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Chairperson: Nassirou Bako Arifari, Benin

First Vice-Chairperson: Sam Kutesa, Uganda

Second Vice-Chairperson: Rafik Abdessalam, Tunisia

Third Vice-Chairperson: Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, South Africa

Rapporteur: Pastor Micha Ondó Bile, Equatorial Guinea

## Executive Council Sub-Committees

PRC document BC/OL/27.7 established the following three Executive Council Sub-Committees operating at ministerial level.

### Ministerial Committee on Candidatures

The Committee is responsible for promoting African candidates for positions in international bodies. The members are selected on the basis of geographical distribution for two-year terms, renewable once. The Committee meets each year on the margin of the Executive Council ordinary session in January.

#### Members 2013–14

Central Region: Burundi, Cameroon and Chad	Southern Region: Angola, Malawi and South Africa
Eastern Region: Djibouti, Mauritius and Uganda	Western Region: Benin, Gambia, Senegal and Sierra Leone
Northern Region: Algeria and Tunisia	

#### Bureau 2013–14

Chairperson: Uganda	Third Vice-Chairperson: Algeria
First Vice-Chairperson: South Africa	Rapporteur: Cameroon
Second Vice-Chairperson: Sierra Leone	

### Ministerial Committee on the Challenges of Ratification/Accession and Implementation of the OAU/AU Treaties

As at 1 September 2013, the Terms of Reference and composition of the Committee were under development.

### Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on the Review of Scale of Assessment

The Committee is responsible for reviewing the scale of assessment for Member State contributions to the AU budget. It works in close collaboration with the AU Directorate of Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting. Members are selected on the basis of geographical distribution for two-year terms. Meetings are held annually on the margins of the Executive Council ordinary session in January. The Committee receives reports from the Permanent Representatives Committee's Sub-Committee on Contributions and Review of Scales of Assessment. The Ministerial Committee meets as a whole and there is no bureau.

This Committee replaces the Standing Sub-Committee on the Review of the Scale of Assessment (EX.CL/Dec.4(II) of March 2003), which had the same membership.

#### Members 2013–14

Central Region: Chad and Equatorial Guinea	Southern Region: Malawi, Namibia and South Africa
Eastern Region: Kenya and Mauritius	Western Region: Ghana and Nigeria
Northern Region: Algeria and Libya	

#### Chairperson 2013–14

South Africa





AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# **SPECIALISED TECHNICAL COMMITTEES**

## SPECIALISED TECHNICAL COMMITTEES (STCs)

Specialised Technical Committees (STCs) are specialised committees responsible for detailed consideration of thematic areas where AU members have shared interests. The AU Constitutive Act, article 14, provides for STCs to be composed of Member State Ministers or senior officials responsible for the relevant thematic areas, and mandated to:

- Prepare projects and programmes for the Executive Council's consideration
- Ensure the supervision, follow up and evaluation of the implementation of AU organ decisions
- Ensure the coordination and harmonisation of AU projects and programmes.

### Evolution

Specialised Technical Conferences were established under the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty), article 25. These were carried over from the OAU to the AU by the Constitutive Act, articles 14 to 16, under the name Specialised Technical Committees (STCs). The OAU STCs were largely ad hoc bodies with different mandates, structures and reporting mechanisms.

Pending the establishment of STCs under AU structures, many of the earlier OAU Specialised Technical Conferences are still operational.

### Structure

As of September 2013, the new STCs were largely under development. While article 14 of the Constitutive Act provides for seven STCs,<sup>1</sup> the number of proposed STCs was enlarged in 2007 and 2009 to make their structure and thematic focus consistent with AU portfolios.

In February 2009, the Assembly decided (Assembly/AU/Dec.227(XII)) on a structure of 14 STCs in the thematic areas of:

- Agriculture, rural development, water and environment
- Finance, monetary affairs, economic planning and integration
- Trade and industry and minerals
- Transport, transcontinental and interregional infrastructures, energy and tourism
- Gender and women empowerment
- Justice and legal affairs
- Social development, labour and employment
- Public service, local government, urban development and decentralisation
- Health, population and drug control
- Migration, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- Youth, culture and sports
- Education, science and technology
- Communication and information communications technology (ICT)
- Defence, safety and security.

Assembly decision 356(XVII) requested the Commission to make these committees operational from January 2013, after which the remaining OAU Sectoral Ministerial Conferences would be abolished. This process is ongoing.

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#### Note

- 1 The seven STCs originally provided for were: rural economy and agricultural matters; monetary and financial affairs; trade, customs and immigration matters; industry, science and technology, energy, natural resources and environment; transport, communications and tourism; health, labour and social affairs; and education, culture and human resources.

## Meetings

In June 2011, the Assembly decided that the STCs should meet at ministerial and expert level every two years (Assembly/AU/Dec.365(XVII)). Exceptions were made for three STCs to meet once a year: Gender and Women Empowerment; Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment; and Defence, Safety and Security.

### Recent Ministerial Conference meetings

Pending restructuring of the STCs, the following Ministerial Conferences have presented reports for the Executive Council's attention since 2008. (The Conferences, plus their most recent report to the Executive Council or the related Executive Council decision, are listed).

- Ministers Responsible for Road Transport (EX.CL/389(XII))
- Ministers Council on Water (EX.CL/388(XII))
- Conference of Ministers of Integration (EX.CL/517(XV))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Sport (EX.CL/557(XVI))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Fisheries and Aquaculture (EX.CL/627(XVIII))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Animal Resources (EX.CL/590(XVII))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction (EX.CL/607(XVIII))
- Conference of Ministers of Health (EX.CL/662(XIX))
- Conference of Ministers of Industry (EX.CL/660(XIX))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Hydrocarbons (Oil and Gas) (EX.CL/Dec.546(XVI))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Maritime Transport (EX.CL/Dec.542(XVI))
- Conference of Ministers of Trade (EX.CL/700(XX))
- Conference of Ministers of Justice and/or Attorneys General (EX.CL/731(XXI))
- Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance (EX.CL/724(XXI))
- Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union (COMEDAF) (EX.CL/725(XXI))
- Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Border Issues (EX.CL/726(XXI))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Mineral Resources (EX.CL/749(XXI))
- Conference of Ministers in Charge of Gender and Women's Affairs (EX.CL/723(XXI))
- Ministerial Conference on Aviation Safety in Africa (EX.CL/758(XX))
- Conference of Ministers in Charge of Communication and Information Technologies (EX.CL/759(XXII))
- Conference of the Ministers Responsible for Registration and Vital Statistics (EX.CL/760(XXII))
- African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (EX.CL/761(XXII))
- Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Youth (EX.CL/762(XXII))
- Conference of Ministers in Charge of Drug Control (EX.CL/763(XXII))
- Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology (AMCOMET) (EX.CL/764(XXII))
- Conference of Ministers of Culture (EX.CL/765(XXII))
- Conference of Ministers in Charge of Science and Technology (AMCOST) (EX.CL/766(XXII))
- Conference of Ministers in Charge of Energy (CEMA) (EX.CL/767(XXII))
- Joint Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and Ministers of Trade (EX.CL/768(XXII))
- Conference of Ministers of Social Development (EX.CL/769(XXII))

The STC on Defence, Safety and Security (STCDSS) also holds frequent meetings.



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# PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL

## African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) is the umbrella term for the key AU mechanisms for promoting peace, security and stability in the African continent (core AU objectives under article 3 of its Constitutive Act).

APSA has several key elements, including the:

- Peace and Security Council, which is the standing decision-making organ of the AU on matters of peace and security
- Continental Early Warning System, which monitors and reports on emerging crises
- Panel of the Wise, which is a consultative body established to provide advice
- African Standby Force, which is intended to provide rapid deployment peacekeeping forces
- Peace Fund, which is intended to fund peacekeeping and peace support operations.

The various African peace and security mechanisms work in tandem with the peace and security structures of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) set up to support regional peace and security. Collaboration between the AU and RECs/RMs on peace and security matters is guided by the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the Area of Peace and Security between the AU, RECs and the Coordinating Mechanisms of the Regional Standby Brigades of Eastern and Northern Africa.

## PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL (PSC)

The Peace and Security Council (PSC) is the standing organ of the AU for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. It was established to be a collective security and 'early warning' arrangement with the ability to facilitate timely and efficient responses to conflict and crisis situations. The PSC's core functions are to conduct early warning and preventive diplomacy, facilitate peace-making, establish peace support operations and, in certain circumstances, recommend intervention in Member States to promote peace, security and stability. The PSC also works in support of peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction as well as humanitarian action and disaster management.

The PSC's authority derives from article 20 (bis) of the Constitutive Act (as inserted by article 9 of the Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act 2003) together with article 2 of the 2002 Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

Under article 7 of the Protocol, the PSC's key powers include to:

- Anticipate and prevent disputes and conflicts, as well as policies, which may lead to genocide and crimes against humanity
- Undertake peace-making, peace-building and peace-support missions
- Recommend intervention in a Member State in respect of grave circumstances, namely war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity
- Institute sanctions
- Implement the AU's common defence policy
- Ensure implementation of key conventions and instruments to combat international terrorism
- Promote coordination between regional mechanisms and the AU regarding peace, security and stability in Africa
- Follow-up promotion of democratic practices, good governance, the rule of law, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the sanctity of human life and international humanitarian law
- Promote and encourage the implementation of conventions and treaties on arms control and disarmament
- Examine and take action in situations where the national independence and sovereignty of a Member State is threatened by acts of aggression, including by mercenaries
- Support and facilitate humanitarian action in situations of armed conflicts or major natural disasters.

### Evolution

The PSC is the successor to the OAU Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. The Central Organ was the OAU's operational body mandated to make decisions on matters of peace and security. It was composed of nine and later 14 Member States. Like the PSC, the Organ operated at summit, ministerial and ambassadorial levels.

### Structure

The PSC has 15 members. All are elected by the AU Executive Council and endorsed by the Assembly at its next session. Five members are elected for three-year terms and 10 for two-year terms, usually to take up office on the first day of April following endorsement by the Assembly. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.

Members are elected according to the principle of equitable regional representation and national rotation. National rotation is agreed within the regional groups. Regional representation is usually:

- Central Region: three seats
- Eastern Region: three seats
- Northern Region: two seats
- Southern Region: three seats
- Western Region: four seats.

Article 5(2) of the PSC Protocol lists criteria for members including: contribution to the promotion and maintenance of peace and security in Africa; participation in conflict resolution, peace-making and peace-building at regional and continental levels; willingness and ability to take up responsibility for regional and continental conflict resolution initiatives; contribution to the Peace Fund and/or Special Fund; respect for constitutional governance, the rule of law and human rights; and commitment to AU financial obligations.

The PSC Secretariat, established under article 10(4) of the PSC Protocol, provides direct operational support. The Secretariat sits within the AU Commission's Peace and Security Department (see page 55).

### **Meetings**

The PSC meets in continuous session. All members are required to keep a permanent presence at AU Headquarters. Meetings can be held at three levels: permanent representatives, ministers or Heads of State and Government. Article 8(2) of the PSC Protocol requires permanent representatives to meet at least twice a month, and ministers and the Heads of State and Government at least once a year. Article 8(6) provides that the Chair shall be held in turn by the members, in the English alphabetical order of country names, for one calendar month. PSC meetings include closed sessions, open meetings and informal consultations.

### **Agenda**

The PSC Chairperson is mandated to draft the provisional programme of work and agenda. The Chairperson may bring to the PSC's attention any matter that may threaten peace, security and stability in the continent, and may request briefings from PSC committees and other AU organs and institutions. The agenda is based on proposals submitted by the Chairperson of the AU Commission and by Member States. The inclusion of any item on the provisional agenda may not be opposed by a Member State.

PSC decisions are guided by the principle of consensus. Where consensus is not possible, decisions on procedural matters are taken by a simple majority and on substantive matters by a two-thirds majority (PSC Protocol, article 8(13)). A member that is party to a conflict or situation under consideration by the PSC may not participate in the discussion and decision-making process relating to that conflict or situation (PSC Protocol, article 8(9)).



## Members<sup>1</sup>

	Previous members	Current members
Algeria	2004–10	2013–16
Angola		2012–14
Benin	2008–12	
Botswana	2006–08	
Burkina Faso	2006–10	
Burundi	2008–12	
Cameroon	2004–08	2012–14
Chad	2008–12	
Congo	2004–08	2012–14
Côte d'Ivoire	2010–12	2012–14
Djibouti	2010–12	2012–14
Egypt <sup>2</sup>	2006–08	2012–14
Equatorial Guinea	2010–13	2013–16
Ethiopia	2004–10	
Gabon	2004–10	
Gambia		2012–14
Ghana	2004–08	
Guinea		2012–14
Kenya	2004–06 10–13	
Lesotho	2004–06	2012–14
Libya	2004–06 10–13	
Malawi	2006–08	
Mali	2008–12	
Mauritania	2010–12	
Mozambique	2004–06	2013–16
Namibia	2010–12	
Nigeria	2004–06 07–13	2013–16
Rwanda	2006–12	
Senegal	2004–08	
South Africa	2004–12	
Sudan	2004–06	
Swaziland	2008–10	
Togo	2004–06	
Tunisia	2008–10	
Uganda	2006–10	2013–16
UR of Tanzania		2012–14
Zambia	2008–10	
Zimbabwe	2010–13	

### Notes

- 1 Countries that have never served on the PSC are not listed. Members for the 2004–06 and 2004–07 terms took up office on 1 March 2004 rather than the usual 1 April following election. Ten new members were scheduled to be elected in January 2014 and to take up their terms in April 2014.
- 2 Egypt was suspended from the AU in July 2013.

## PSC Subsidiary Bodies

The PSC Protocol, article 8(5), authorises the PSC to establish subsidiary bodies and seek such military, legal and other forms of expertise as it may require. As of September 2013, the following two subsidiary committees were operational.

### Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts was established under article 8(5) of the PSC Protocol. It assists the PSC to elaborate its draft decisions. The Committee is composed of a designated expert representing each PSC Member State and two Peace and Security Department expert officers. The Committee meets prior to each PSC meeting.

### Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee was established under article 13(8) of the PSC Protocol. It advises and assists the PSC in all questions relating to military and security requirements for the promotion and maintenance of peace and security in Africa. The Protocol provides for the Committee to comprise senior military representatives from the 15 PSC Member States, chaired by the PSC Chair Member State (and accordingly, rotating monthly). The Committee can invite any AU Member State to its meetings to assist with its work. Rules of Procedure for the Committee were expected to be adopted before the end of 2013.

### Other committees

The following committees are proposed but (as of September 2013) not fully operational:

- Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) (terms of reference were to be reviewed before the end of 2013)
- Sanctions
- Counter-Terrorism
- Resource Mobilisation
- Procedures and Mechanisms for Peace Support Operations.

## Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)

### Purpose

The Continental Warning System (CEWS) was established under article 12 of the PSC Protocol to “facilitate the anticipation and prevention of conflicts”. It gathers information about potential conflicts or threats to the peace and security of Member States and provides this information to the PSC, together with recommendations on courses of action. CEWS receives reports on a daily or weekly basis from operational staff, including field missions, liaison offices and early warning officers.<sup>1</sup>

CEWS is managed by the Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Unit of the Department of Peace and Security. It comprises:

- An observation and monitoring centre at the Conflict Management Division in Addis Ababa, known as the ‘Situation Room’, which operates 24 hours a day
- Early warning units of the Regional Mechanisms, which collect and process data at the regional level and transmit this to the Situation Room.

### Evolution

While CEWS is a new mechanism established under the AU, some early warning functions were performed by the OAU’s Centre for Conflict Management, which was established in 1994 as part of the OAU’s Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. Core tasks in support of the Mechanism included collecting, analysing and disseminating early warning data on current and potential conflicts; preparing policy advice; and supporting political, civilian and military support missions.

### Meetings

CEWS convenes periodic and on-demand meetings with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to discuss issues and situations of mutual concern.

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#### Note

- 1 For further information, see the CEWS Handbook on the AU Peace and Security website at [www.peaceau.org/uploads/cews-handbook-en.pdf](http://www.peaceau.org/uploads/cews-handbook-en.pdf).

## Panel of the Wise

### Purpose

The Panel of the Wise supports the PSC and the Chairperson of the AU Commission in the promotion and maintenance of peace, security and stability in Africa.

The Panel was established under the PSC Protocol, article 11. The PSC subsequently adopted the 'Modalities for the Functioning of the Panel of the Wise' on 12 November 2007 at its 100th meeting. Under the Modalities, the Panel's mandate includes advising the PSC and Chairperson; undertaking all such actions deemed appropriate to support the efforts of the PSC and Chairperson for preventing conflict; making pronouncements on any issue relating to the promotion and maintenance of peace, security and stability in Africa; and acting at the request of the Council or Chairperson, or on its own initiative. The Modalities also provide for the Panel's role to include facilitating channels of communication between the PSC or the Chairperson of the Commission and parties involved in conflict; carrying out fact-finding missions; and assisting and advising mediation teams.

### Evolution

The OAU established the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration on 21 July 1964 as a tool to support peaceful settlement of disputes between OAU Member States (article 19 of the OAU Charter). However, the Commission was never made operational and was replaced in 1993 by the broader Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. There was no panel under the Mechanism.

### Meetings

The Panel meets when required or at the request of the PSC or AU Commission. It is required to meet at least three times a year.

### Membership

The Panel has five members. Under article 11(2) of the PSC Protocol, members are required to be "highly respected African personalities of high integrity and independence who have made outstanding contributions to Africa in the areas of peace, security and development". Members cannot hold political office at the time of their appointment or during their term on the Panel.

Members are appointed by the AU Assembly, on the recommendation of the Chairperson of the Commission, for three calendar years. Each member is drawn from one of the AU's five regional groups. Under the Modalities for the Functioning of the Panel of the Wise, the office of Chairperson should rotate between members every year. In practice, this position has not rotated.

### Panel members

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#### First Panel: 2007–10

Central Region: Miguel Trovoada, former President of São Tomé and Príncipe

Eastern Region: Salim Ahmed Salim, former Secretary-General of the OAU

Northern Region: Ahmed Ben Bella, former President of Algeria (Chairperson)

Southern Region: Brigalia Bam, former Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa

Western Region: Elisabeth Pognon, former President of the Constitutional Court of Benin

### Second Panel: 2010–13<sup>1</sup>

Central Region: Marie Madeleine Kalala-Ngoy, former Human Rights Minister of DR Congo

Eastern Region: Salim Ahmed Salim, former Secretary-General of the OAU (second term)

Northern Region: Ahmed Ben Bella, former President of Algeria (second term; until April 2012)<sup>2</sup>

Southern Region: Kenneth Kaunda, former President of Zambia

Western Region: Mary Chinery-Hesse, former UN Under-Secretary-General, former Deputy Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and former Chief Advisor to President John Kufuor (Ghana)

### Friends of the Panel of the Wise

During the 2010 AU Summit in Kampala, the Assembly supported (Dec.310(XV)) enhancing the Panel's capacity by establishing a team of 'Friends of the Panel of the Wise'. The Friends comprise five to 10 eminent African personalities from the AU's five different regions who are tasked to support the Panel in its activities such as fact-finding missions, engagement in formal negotiations and follow up on recommendations. The Friends are appointed by the Chairperson of the AU Commission and endorsed by the Assembly. They are expected to attend all Panel meetings.

### Friends of the Panel 2010–13<sup>3</sup>

Central Region: Miguel Trovoada, former President of São Tomé and Príncipe and former Panel of the Wise member

Eastern Region: Vacant

Northern Region: Vacant

Southern Region: Brigalia Bam, former Chairperson of the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa and former Panel of the Wise member

Western Region: Elisabeth Pognon, former President of the Constitutional Court of Benin and former Panel of the Wise member

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#### Notes

- 1 The second panel (2010–13) has been extended for one year. Elections for the Third Panel were expected to be held in January 2014.
- 2 Panel member and Chairperson Ahmed Ben Bella died in April 2012 and was not replaced. As of September 2013, the Panel Chairperson position was vacant and North Africa was not represented.
- 3 As of September 2013, no additional members had been appointed to the 2010–13 Friends of the Panel of the Wise.

## **Pan-African Network of the Wise (PanWise)**

Establishment of the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PanWise) was endorsed by the AU Assembly in May 2013 (Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XXI)) to bring the Panel of the Wise together with regional counterparts with complementary responsibilities. The objective of PanWise is to strengthen, coordinate and harmonise prevention and peacemaking efforts in Africa under a single umbrella.

The Panel of the Wise adopted the 'Framework for the Operationalization of the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PanWise)' in 2012, which sets out the modalities of its operation. The AU Assembly endorsed this in May 2013. PanWise will undertake activities such as mediation, conciliation and fact-finding missions; the promotion of democratic principles, human rights and international humanitarian law; joint research with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs); workshops to share best practices and lessons learned; and joint training and capacity-building initiatives. The modalities for meetings are still under discussion.

### **PanWise core members**

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AU Panel of the Wise/Friends and their sub-regional counterparts  
 Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS's) Council of the Wise  
 Southern African Development Community's (SADC's) Mediation Reference Group and Panel of Elders  
 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa's (COMESA's) Committee of Elders  
 Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD's) Mediation Contact Group  
 Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)  
 East African Community (EAC)  
 Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)  
 Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)

### **PanWise associate members**

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Forum of Former African Heads of State  
 Association of African Ombudsmen and Mediators (AAOM)  
 National infrastructures for peace  
 National mediation councils  
 Relevant African mediation associations/institutions

## African Standby Force (ASF)

The PSC Protocol (article 13(1) and (2)) envisages that the African Standby Force (ASF) will be deployed where the PSC decides on a peace support mission or where intervention is authorised by the AU Assembly (article 4(h) and (j) of the Constitutive Act). As of September 2013, the ASF was in the process of being operationalised. Article 13 provides for the ASF to be established for:

- Observation and monitoring missions
- Other types of peace-support missions
- Intervention in a Member State in respect of grave circumstances or at the request of a Member State in order to restore peace and security
- Prevention of a dispute or conflict escalating
- Peace-building, including post-conflict disarmament and demobilisation
- Humanitarian assistance
- Any other functions mandated by the Peace and Security Council (PSC) or AU Assembly.

Article 13(1) of the PSC Protocol provides for the ASF to be composed of standby multidisciplinary contingents, with civilian and military components in their countries of origin, ready for rapid deployment. It is envisaged that the ASF will comprise five regional standby forces, with formation differing across regions, including full-time Planning Element (PLANELM), Logistics Depot (LD), Brigade Headquarters and Pledged Brigade Units.

The five regional groupings, some of which are already operational, are envisaged as:

### Central African Standby Force (CASF)

Angola (also Southern)	Chad	Gabon
Burundi	Congo	São Tomé and Príncipe
Cameroon	DR Congo (also Southern)	
Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	

### Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF)

Burundi (also Central)	Ethiopia	Somalia
Comoros	Kenya	Sudan
Djibouti	Rwanda	Uganda
Eritrea	Seychelles	

### North African Regional Capability (NARC)

Algeria	Libya	Sahrawi Republic
Egypt	Mauritania	Tunisia

### Southern Africa Standby Force (SASF)

Angola (also Central)	Malawi	Swaziland
Botswana	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
DR Congo (also Central)	Mozambique	Zambia
Lesotho	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Madagascar	South Africa	

### Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Standby Force (ESF)

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Benin	Ghana	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Nigeria
Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Mali	Togo

### African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC)

In April 2013, the AU Commission submitted a report to the AU Defence Ministers' meeting in Addis Ababa recommending an 'African capacity for immediate response to crises' be established on an interim basis, pending the ASF and its 'rapid deployment capability' (RDC) becoming operational.

The African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) was established in principle by the AU Assembly at its May 2013 Summit. The purpose of the ACIRC is to provide the AU with a flexible and robust force, voluntarily provided by Member States, made up of: military and police, and equipment and resources. This force is to be capable of rapid deployment to effectively respond to emergency situations within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) framework.

The Chairperson of the AU Commission has been tasked with working out the detailed modalities for making the ACIRC operational. The Chairperson was scheduled to submit recommendations to the Specialised Technical Committee on Defence, Safety and Security (STCDSS) by the end of 2013 and report to the AU Assembly at its January 2014 Summit.

The STCDSS is not formally part of the PSC structure, but takes relevant decisions at ministerial level on policies relating to the deployment of Member State military and police, including in peace support operations.



## Peace Support Operations (PSOs)

Eight AU-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs) have been deployed since 2003. The ASF policy framework provides for the Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD), under the AU Commission Department of Peace and Security, to be responsible for the execution of all PSC decisions about the deployment of PSOs. The Department of Peace and Security is also in charge of the planning, deployment, sustainment and liquidation of PSOs.

Most operation mandates are renewed periodically and can be revised if necessary. Military, police and civilian personnel strength numbers vary from month to month because of the rotation of contingents and personnel.

AU peace support operation funding arrangements vary between the missions but usually comprise funding from the AU Peace Fund, international partners and, in some cases, assessed contributions from the UN peacekeeping budget. Some troop contributing countries (TCCs) bear their own costs.

## African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

Headquarters: Mogadishu, Somalia; and Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (+254 20) 721 6710 (Kenya)

Internet: <http://amisom-au.org>

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission: Mahamat Saleh Annadif, Chad (appointed in November 2012)

Force commander: Andrew Gutti, Uganda (appointed in May 2012)

Acting Police Commissioner: Benson Oyo-Nyeko, Uganda

AMISOM was established by the AU Peace and Security Council on 19 January 2007 (PSC/PR/Comm(LXIX)). The Mission was also mandated under UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1744 (2007). AMISOM's initial mandate was for six months. It has since been extended several times, most recently until 28 February 2014 (UNSC resolution 2093 of 6 March 2013).

AMISOM is mandated to support dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia, provide protection to the Transitional Federal Institutions and civilian population, and security for key infrastructure. AMISOM is expected to provide assistance with implementation of the National Security and Stabilization Plan as well as contribute to the necessary security conditions for providing humanitarian assistance.

The authorised strength is 17,731 uniformed personnel until February 2014 (UNSC resolution 1744 (2007)). As of July 2013, there were 41 international and 50 local civilian staff. As of September 2013, military contingents were from:

Burundi	Sierra Leone
Djibouti	Uganda
Kenya	

## African Union–United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Headquarters: El Fasher, Sudan  
 Tel: (+249 922) 446 000 (Sudan)  
 or (+390 831) 183 0000 (UN base  
 in Brindisi, Italy)

Fax: (+249 922) 443 592 or 593 or 594  
 Email: [unamid-enquiries@un.org](mailto:unamid-enquiries@un.org)  
 Internet: <http://unamid.unmissions.org>

Joint AU–UN Special Representative: Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointment announced by the UN Secretary-General and Chairperson of the AU Commission in December 2012)  
 Force Commander: Lieutenant General Paul Ignace Mella, UR of Tanzania (appointed in June 2013)  
 Police Commissioner: Hester Andriana Paneras, South Africa (appointed in June 2013)

UNAMID is an AU–UN peace support mission mounted in response to the continuing violence in Sudan's Darfur region. It was jointly established by the PSC and UN Security Council (UNSC) in June 2007 (PSC/PR/Comm(LXXIX) and UNSC resolution 1769 (2007)).

UNAMID's core mandate is to support early and effective implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, prevent disruption of its implementation and armed attacks, and protect civilians. Other elements include assistance with mediation; facilitation of access to humanitarian assistance; promotion of respect for human rights and the rule of law; and monitoring and reporting on the security situation at Sudan's borders with Chad and the Central African Republic.

UNAMID merged the earlier AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) peace support operations, which had also supported implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. UNAMID's initial mandate was for 12 months from 31 July 2007. This has been extended several times, most recently by UNSC resolution 2113 (30 July 2013) to 31 August 2014.

UNAMID had an initial authorised strength of 19,555 military and 6432 police personnel. Under UNSC resolution 2063 (2012), UNAMID was decreasing its presence to 16,200 military and 4690 police personnel over 12–18 months from 31 July 2012. As of 31 August 2013, there were 19,548 uniformed personnel including 14,481 troops, 347 military observers and 4720 police; and 424 UN volunteers. As of 30 June 2013, UNAMID also had 1064 international and 2910 local civilian staff. As of 31 August 2013, contingents were from:

### Military personnel

Bangladesh	Jordan	Republic of Korea
Bolivia	Kenya	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Kyrgyzstan	Senegal
Burundi	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Cambodia	Malaysia	South Africa
China	Mali	Thailand
Egypt	Mongolia	Togo
Ethiopia	Namibia	UR of Tanzania
Gambia	Nepal	Yemen
Germany	Nigeria	Zambia
Ghana	Pakistan	Zimbabwe
Indonesia	Palau	
Iran	Peru	

### Police personnel

Bangladesh	Burkina Faso	Cameroon
Benin	Burundi	Côte d'Ivoire

Djibouti	Madagascar	Senegal
Egypt	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Malaysia	Tajikistan
Gambia	Namibia	Togo
Germany	Nepal	Tunisia
Ghana	Nigeria	Turkey
Indonesia	Pakistan	UR of Tanzania
Jordan	Palau	Yemen
Kyrgyzstan	Rwanda	Zambia

## Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army (RCI-LRA)

Headquarters: Yambio, South Sudan

Special Envoy for the LRA issue: Francisco Madeira, Mozambique (appointed in 2011)

Force Commander: Brigadier Sam Kavuma, Uganda (appointed in June 2013)

The PSC formally designated the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) a terrorist group and authorised establishment of the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the LRA (RCI-LRA) on 22 November 2011 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCXXI)). Members are countries affected by LRA activities: Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan and Uganda. The RCI-LRA's core role is to conduct counter-LRA operations in affected countries and protect local people.

The Initiative includes a joint coordination mechanism (JCM) composed of affected countries' Ministers of Defence and chaired by the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security; and a regional task force (RTF) composed of military forces provided by the affected countries.

On 17 June 2013, the PSC renewed the RCI-LRA's mandate until 22 May 2014 (PSC/PR/COMM.2(CCCLXXX)).

The RTF is mandated to generate a total force of 5000 troops, a headquarters structure and joint operation centre. As of 13 June 2013, the member countries had generated a total of 3350 troops. Troop contingents are drawn from the members of RCI-LRA, namely:

Central African Republic	South Sudan
DR Congo	Uganda

## African Union led International Support Mission in Central African Republic (AFISM-CAR)

PO Box 902

SICA II

Bangui

Central African Republic

Tel: (+236) 2161 5495 or 2161 5496  
or 2170 9684

Email: [bureauRCA@africa-union.org](mailto:bureauRCA@africa-union.org)

Special Representative and Head of Mission: Hawa Ahmed Youssouf, Djibouti (appointed in 2010)

AFISM-CAR was established by the PSC on 19 July 2013 (PSC/PR/COMM.2(CCCLXXXV)). It is the successor to the earlier Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX), which was supported by the AU, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), European Union (EU) and the International Organisation of La Francophonie. The transfer from MICOPAX to AFISM-CAR began on 1 August 2013. The initial mandate is for six months.

AFISM-CAR is mandated to contribute to: the protection of civilians and the restoration of security and public order; stabilisation of the country and restoration of the central Government's authority; reform and restructuring of the defence and security sector; and the creation of conditions conducive for providing humanitarian assistance to people in need.

AFISM-CAR has an authorised strength of 3652, including 3500 uniformed personnel (2475 military and 1025 police) and 152 civilians. The nucleus of the military and police components is provided by the ECCAS contingents that served in MICOPAX. As of September 2013, these were to be augmented as needed by other contingents from the AU (yet to be announced). The MICOPAX contingents were from:

Cameroon	DR Congo
Chad	Gabon
Congo	

## Past Operations

### African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB)

AMIB was authorised in 2003 by the OAU Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, which operated pending the creation of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC). AMIB was mandated to supervise, observe, monitor and verify implementation of the ceasefire agreement to consolidate the peace process in Burundi. (See Central Organ/MEC/AMB/Comm.(XCI) of 2 April 2003.)

Between 2003 and 2004, AMIB performed tasks entrusted to it by the Central Organ including supporting the activities of the Joint Ceasefire Commission and technical committees responsible for establishing the new National Defence Force and Police Force. AMIB also supported the safe passage of people and delivery of humanitarian assistance, and provided technical assistance for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration.

From June 2004, AMIB was succeeded by UN missions, most recently the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB), which was established in 2010. BNUB's mandate was most recently renewed until 15 February 2013. The authorised uniformed strength of AMIB was 3500 military personnel.

### African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS)

AU PSC Communiqué PSC/PR/Comm(X) established the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) in May 2004 to monitor the 2004 Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement between parties to the conflict in Sudan. PSC/PR/Comm(XVII) of 20 October 2004 transformed AMIS into a full peacekeeping mission, mandated to contribute to the improvement of general security in Sudan; provide a secured environment for the delivery of humanitarian relief and the return of refugees; protect the civilian population in Darfur; monitor compliance of parties to the 2004 Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement and the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement; and provide assistance in the confidence-building processes to improve the political settlement processes in Darfur.

AMIS had an authorised strength of 3320 personnel including 2341 military personnel (including 450 military observers), 815 police and some civilians.

AMIS was merged with the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) in December 2007 to become the joint UN–AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

### **African Union Mission for Support to the Elections in Comoros (AMISEC)**

AMISEC was established by PSC Communiqué PSC/PRC/Comm.1(XLVII) of 21 March 2006, at the request of the President of the Comoros, to provide a secure environment for the 2006 elections. AMISEC was mandated until 9 June 2006 to support the reconciliation process; ensure that a secure environment was established during and after the elections; and ensure that the Comorian security forces were not involved in the elections. The Mission also had the duty to protect its personnel and civilians around the polling stations. The Mission's authorised strength was 462 military, civilian and police personnel.

### **African Union Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros (MAES)**

MAES was established by PSC Communiqué PSC/PRC/Comm.1(XLVIII) of 9 May 2007, which authorised the deployment of the Mission following elections of the Island Governors in Comoros. MAES was mandated to: support the provision of a secure environment for the smooth holding of a second set of elections; monitor the electoral processes; encourage dialogue; and assist and facilitate the restoration of the Union Government's authority on the island of Anjouan.

Following further political upheaval, the Mission's mandate was revised in October 2007 and extended for a further six months to restore the constitutional authorities and assist with internal security. On 25 March 2008, immediately prior to the mandate ending, MAES forces conducted Operation Democracy, led by troops from the UR of Tanzania assisted by forces from Sudan.

### **African Union led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA)**

AFISMA was a joint AU operation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) mandated by PSC Communiqué PSC/AHG/COMM/2.(CCCLIII) of 25 January 2013. AFISMA was also mandated by UN Security Council resolution 2085 of 20 December 2012.

AFISMA's core mandate was to provide support to the Malian authorities in the restoration of state authority; support the preservation of Mali's national unity and territorial integrity; provide protection to civilians; reduce the threat posed by terrorist groups; support the Malian authorities in the implementation of the roadmap for transition; and assist the Malian authorities to reform Mali's defence and security sectors.

AFISMA transferred its authority to the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) on 1 July 2013 (UN Security Council resolution 2100 of April 2013).

AFISMA's authorised strength was 9620 personnel including 171 international and national civilians and 50 human rights observers.

## **Peace Fund**

The PSC Protocol, article 21, established the Peace Fund to provide "financial resources for peace support missions and other operational activities related to peace and security".

The Protocol requires the Fund to be made up of financial appropriations from the regular AU budget; voluntary contributions from Member States, international partners and other sources such as the private sector, civil society and individuals; as well as through fund-raising activities. The Chairperson of the AU Commission is mandated to raise and accept voluntary contributions from sources outside Africa, in conformity with the AU's objectives and principles. The Peace Fund is operational and receives funds for all Peace and Security Department activities.

The PSC Protocol also envisaged a revolving trust fund within the broader Peace Fund, which would provide a standing reserve for specific projects in case of emergencies and unforeseen priorities. The level of funding required in the Trust Fund is to be determined by the relevant AU policy organs on recommendation by the PSC. The Trust Fund is not yet operational.

## High-Level Panels

### High-Level Panel for Egypt

The High-Level Panel for Egypt was established by the PSC on 5 July 2013 (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCLXXXIV)). The Panel's mandate is to interact with the ruling authorities and other Egyptian stakeholders as well as countries from the Gulf region to establish a constructive political dialogue aimed at national reconciliation, as well as contributing to efforts towards a transition that would lead to an early return to constitutional order and consolidate the democratic process.

The Panel is chaired by Alpha Oumar Konaré, former President of the Republic of Mali and former Chairperson of the AU Commission. The other members are: Festus Gontebanye Mogae, former President of the Republic of Botswana; and Dileita Mohamed Dileita, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Djibouti. The Panel was appointed on 8 July 2013 and is assisted by a group of experts.

### High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan (AUHIP)

The High-Level Implementation Panel on Sudan and South Sudan (AUHIP) was established by the PSC on 29 October 2009 at its 207th Heads of State and Government meeting (PSC/AHG/COMM.1(CCVII)). The Panel's mandate is to facilitate negotiations relating to South Sudan's independence from Sudan, including issues such as oil, security, citizenship, assets and the common border.

The Panel also assumed the mandate of the earlier High-Level Panel on Darfur, which was established by the PSC on 21 July 2008 at its 142nd meeting (Communiqué PSC/MIN/Comm(CXLII)). The earlier Darfur Panel was mandated to examine the situation in depth and submit recommendations to the AU Executive Council on issues of accountability, potentially including through truth and/or reconciliation commissions supported by the AU and international community.

The AUHIP is chaired by Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa. The other members are: Pierre Buyoya, former President of Burundi; and Abdulsalami Alhaji Abubakar, former President of Nigeria.

The AU has also since appointed a high-level panel of African experts to produce a non-binding advisory opinion on how the disputes should be resolved. It is chaired by former International Court of Justice member, Abdul Koroma, Sierra Leone.

### Previous High-Level Panels (no longer active)

- AU ad hoc High-Level Committee on Libya
- High-Level Panel on Côte d'Ivoire
- High-Level Panel on Darfur

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

## AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

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 Ethiopia Internet: [www.au.int](http://www.au.int)

The Commission is the African Union's Secretariat. It is responsible for the AU's executive functions and day-to-day management. The Commission's specific functions, as set out in article 3 of the Commission Statutes, include to:

- Represent the AU and defend its interests under the guidance of and as mandated by the Assembly and Executive Council
- Initiate proposals to be submitted to the AU's organs as well as implement decisions taken by them
- Act as the custodian of the AU Constitutive Act and OAU/AU legal instruments
- Provide operational support for all AU organs
- Assist Member States in implementing the AU's programmes
- Work out AU draft common positions and coordinate Member States' actions in international negotiations
- Manage the AU budget, resources and strategic planning
- Elaborate, promote, coordinate and harmonise the AU's programmes and policies with those of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Ensure gender mainstreaming in all AU programmes and activities
- Take action as delegated by the Assembly and Executive Council.

### Evolution

The Commission was established under article 5 of the AU Constitutive Act. It is the successor to the OAU Secretariat.

### Structure

The Commission is composed of a chairperson, deputy chairperson and eight commissioners,<sup>1</sup> plus staff (Constitutive Act, article 20; Commission Statutes, article 2). As of July 2013, the Commission had 1438 staff including those at Headquarters and regional offices.

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#### Note

- 1 The Chairperson of the Commission, Deputy Chairperson and Commissioners are elected by the AU Executive Council and formally appointed by the AU Assembly. At the January 2013 AU Summit, the Executive Council noted recommendations by the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) on the 'Process of Elections of Members of the Commission'. The Executive Council recommended taking a holistic approach to the issue, and requested the Commission review the Rules of Procedure across all AU policy organs and propose a methodology to address challenges, gaps and new developments. The PRC was asked to report to the Executive Council at the January 2014 Summit (EX.CL/754(XXII)).



## Chairperson

The Chairperson of the Commission is the Chief Executive Officer, legal representative of the AU and the Commission's Accounting Officer (Commission Statutes, article 7). The Chairperson is directly responsible to the Executive Council for the discharge of his or her duties. Article 8 of the Commission Statutes outlines the Chairperson's functions, including:

- Chairing all Commission meetings and deliberations
- Undertaking measures aimed at promoting and popularising the AU's objectives and enhancing its performance
- Submitting reports requested by the Assembly, Executive Council, Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC), committees and any other organs
- Preparing the AU budget and strategic planning documents
- Acting as a depository for all AU and OAU treaties and legal instruments
- Facilitating the functioning, decision-making and reporting of all AU organ meetings; and ensuring conformity and harmony with agreed AU policies, strategies, programmes and projects
- Consulting and coordinating with Member States' governments, other institutions and the RECs on the AU's activities, and carrying out the AU's diplomatic representations
- Appointing and managing Commission staff
- Assuming overall responsibility for the Commission's administration and finances
- Preparing the annual report on the AU and its organs' activities.

The Chairperson of the Commission is elected by the AU Executive Council and appointed by the Assembly for a four-year term, renewable once (Commission Statutes, article 10).

### Chairpersons<sup>1,2</sup>

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, South Africa	2012–(current)
Jean Ping, Gabon	2008–12
Alpha Oumar Konaré, Mali	2003–08
Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire (interim) <sup>2</sup>	2002–03 (OAU–AU transition years)

## Deputy Chairperson

The Deputy Chairperson assists the Chairperson in the execution of his or her functions. The Deputy ensures the smooth running of the Commission in relation to administrative and financial issues, and acts as the Chairperson in his or her absence.

The Deputy Chairperson is elected by the AU Executive Council and appointed by the Assembly for a four-year term, renewable once (Commission Statutes, article 10).

### Deputy Chairpersons<sup>1,2</sup>

Erastus Mwencha, Kenya <sup>3</sup>	2008–(current)
Patrick Kayumbu Mazimhaka, Rwanda	2003–08

#### Notes

- 1 In January 2012, the AU Summit extended existing Commission members' terms of office until its next Summit, in May 2012 (Assembly/AU/Dec.414(XVIII)). This decision was made after conducting elections for Chairperson of the Commission and taking note that neither of the two candidates had obtained the required majority.
- 2 Amara Essy, Côte d'Ivoire, was interim Chairperson 2002–03 during transition from the OAU to AU. There was no Deputy Chairperson during those years.
- 3 Erastus Mwencha, Kenya, was re-elected in July 2012 for a second term (Assembly/AU/Dec.446(XIX)).

## Commissioners

Eight Commissioners are elected by the AU Executive Council and appointed by the Assembly. Appointments are declared during the Assembly Summit following the Executive Council elections. Terms are for four years, renewable once (Commission Statutes, article 10).

Under article 6 of the Commission Statutes, the region from which the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are appointed shall be entitled to one commissioner each. All other regions shall be entitled to two commissioners. At least one commissioner from each region shall be a woman.

The Commissioners support the Chairperson in running the Commission through their assigned portfolios: peace and security; political affairs; trade and industry; infrastructure and energy; social affairs; rural economy and agriculture; human resources, science and technology; and economic affairs.

Commissioners have the responsibility to implement all decisions, policies and programmes relating to their portfolios (Commission Statutes, article 11).

### Commissioners

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#### Commissioner for Peace and Security

Smail Chergui, Algeria<sup>1</sup> (elected in October 2013)

#### Commissioner for Political Affairs

Aisha Abdullahi, Nigeria (elected in July 2012)

#### Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy

Elham Mahmoud Ahmed Ibrahim, Egypt (elected in January 2008; re-elected in July 2012 for a second term)

#### Commissioner for Social Affairs

Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko, Sierra Leone (elected in July 2012)

#### Commissioner for Trade and Industry

Fatima Haram Acyl, Chad (elected in July 2012)

#### Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture

Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Uganda (elected in January 2008; re-elected in July 2012 for a second term)

#### Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology

Martial De-Paul Ikounga, Congo (elected in January 2013)

#### Commissioner for Economic Affairs

Anthony Mothae Maruping, Lesotho (elected in January 2013)

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#### Notes

- 1 Smail Chergui, Algeria, replaced Ramtane Lamamra, Algeria, who had been elected in January 2008 and re-elected in July 2012 for a second term.

## Headquarter Units (offices, divisions and departments)

The Commission consists of the major organisational units listed as follows, each headed by an official accountable to the Chairperson of the Commission.

### Office of the Chairperson

Internet: <http://cpauc.au.int/en/>

#### Chairperson

Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, South Africa  
Elected by the AU Assembly in July 2012 for a four-year term

#### Chief of Staff

Jean-Baptiste Natama, Burkina Faso (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2012)

#### Chief Adviser

Baso Sangqu, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2012)

#### Deputy Chief of Staff

Hesphina Rukato, Zimbabwe (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2012)

#### Special Adviser for Strategic Planning

Febe Potgieter-Gqubule, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2012)

#### Special Adviser for Economic Affairs

Lazarous Kapambwe, Zambia (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2012)

#### Special Adviser for Political Affairs

Musifiky Mwanasali, DR Congo (appointed by the Chairperson in April 2013)

#### Special Adviser for Peace and Security

Luis Inacio Muxito, Angola (appointed by the Chairperson in June 2013)

#### Special Adviser to the Chairperson

Nzwaki Sigxashe, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2013)

#### Adviser to the Chairperson

Vukani Lumumba Mthintso, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2013)

#### Adviser, Personal Assistant to the Chairperson

Thokozani Prudence Mhlongo, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2013)

#### Acting Spokesperson of the Chairperson

Jacob Enoch Eben, Cameroon (appointed by the Chairperson in October 2013)

The following bureaus, offices and directorates report to the Office of the Chairperson through the Chief of Staff.

### **Bureau of the Chairperson**

Chief of Staff: Jean-Baptiste Natama, Burkina Faso

Headed and managed by the Chief of Staff, the Bureau supports the Chairperson in the execution of his or her responsibilities. Key functions include: ensuring coordination and liaison among directorates and departments directly and indirectly under the Chairperson's supervision; providing advisory services to the Chairperson; and managing tasks, correspondence and statements by the Chairperson. In addition to the Cabinet and advisers, the Bureau is composed of the following office, unit, directorate, committee and division heads.

### **Office of the Secretary-General to the Commission**

Secretary-General: Jean Mfasoni, Burundi (appointed in 2007)

The Office assists the Chairperson to establish general policy and the direction and coordination of the Commission's work. It also assists in managing programmes and other elements of the organisation, as well as contacts with governments, delegations, the media and public. The Office further assists the Chairperson with strategic planning, preparation of reports, liaison and representative functions, and fulfilment of the priorities and mandates set out by the Assembly.

### **Office of the Legal Counsel (OLC)**

Internet: <http://legal.au.int>

Legal Counsel: Vacant

Acting Legal Counsel: Djenaba Diarra, Mali

The OLC provides a unified central legal service for the Commission and AU organs. It ensures that decision-making processes are compliant with AU legal frameworks, provides advice on the interpretation of AU legal instruments and supports the Executive Council and Assembly in preparation for elections. The OLC also provides legal advice on cooperation with international or internationalised judicial accountability mechanisms; and legal services for special political missions, peacekeeping operations and other field missions on matters such as diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the legal status of the organisation

The OLC has no subsidiary units. The AU Commission on International Law Secretariat is located at the OLC.

### **Office of the Internal Auditor (OIA)**

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/dia](http://www.au.int/en/auc/dia)

Director: Regina Maambo Muzai, Zambia

The Office is the AU's internal oversight body for ensuring financial rules and procedures are implemented effectively. The Office assists the Chairperson of the Commission with oversight of the organisation's resources and staff by providing audit, investigation, inspection and evaluation services, as well as formulating internal auditing policies.

The Office is mandated to provide oversight coverage of all AU activities under the Chairperson's authority. This includes preparing and implementing auditing programmes and liaising with external auditors.

The Office issues annual reports and makes recommendations aimed at improving internal control and organisational efficiency and effectiveness. It submits reports on each audit to the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson and, when necessary, to relevant Commissioners.

There are no subsidiary units in the OIA.

### **Directorate of Women, Gender and Development (WGDD)**

Internet: <http://wgd.au.int/en>

Director: Litha Musyimi-Ogana, Kenya

The Directorate promotes gender equality on the continent and within the AU. It designs programmes and projects based on policies adopted by AU Member States. It also oversees the development and harmonisation of gender-related policies; initiates gender-mainstreaming strategies within the Commission and for AU organs and Member States; and supports capacity building by providing training on gender policies and instruments.

The Directorate has three divisions: Gender Analysis, Monitoring and Development (GAMD); Gender Coordination and Outreach; and Women's Rights. It also acts as the Secretariat for the African Union Women's Committee (AUWC) detailed on page 65.

### **Directorate of Strategic Planning, Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation (SPPMERM)**

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/sppme](http://www.au.int/en/auc/sppme)

Director: Mandla Madonsela, Swaziland

The Directorate is mandated to ensure smooth institutional relationships between the AU and other international institutions, and to coordinate strategic planning among Commission departments. The Directorate's functions include to: establish rules and procedures to ensure coordinated policy development across the Commission; provide strategic planning support; coordinate administrative programmes and activities; support capacity building; design monitoring and evaluation procedures for programme assessment; strengthen the AU's external partnerships and contribute to the promotion of the AU worldwide.

The Directorate has four divisions: Resource Mobilisation; Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; Policy Analysis and Research; and Knowledge Management.

### **Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO)**

Director: Jinmi Adisa, Nigeria

CIDO is mandated to follow up on partnerships between governments and civil society to ensure that civil society and the African Diaspora are involved in the AU's affairs. Its core functions are to: mainstream civil society and Diaspora participation in the AU's activities; and act as the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council's (ECOSOCC's) Secretariat and support it in implementing its activities.

CIDO has three divisions: Diaspora; Civil Society; and the ECOSOCC Secretariat.

## Directorate of Information and Communication

Internet: <http://www.au.int/en/auc/dci>

Director: Habiba Mejri-Cheikh, Tunisia

The Directorate develops, plans and conducts activities designed to provide information about the AU, including its aims and activities, to a wide range of audiences. It uses a variety of means including print media, internet, new information technology and publications; and partnerships with Member States, academia, libraries, youth and civil society. The Directorate disseminates information in the AU's working languages.

The Directorate also acts as the Commission's spokesperson; develops outreach and advocacy programmes; advises senior management on editorial issues for speeches and statements; and supports each department in designing communication and information strategies.

The Directorate also supports the development of a proposal to establish an AU radio station and television channel.

There are no subsidiary units in the Directorate.

## New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Coordination Unit

Head: Vera Brenda Ngosi, Malawi

The Unit acts as the focal point between the AU Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA). The Unit supports the Chairperson of the Commission in the execution of his or her supervisory role over the NPCA and advises on any matter related to NEPAD. The Unit monitors implementation by Commission departments of AU decisions on NEPAD and its programmes. In addition, it acts as the Secretariat of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) Sub-Committee on NEPAD.

There are no subsidiary units in the NEPAD Coordination Unit.

## Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC)

Coordinator: Okechukwu Emmanuel Ibe, Nigeria

The ISC is mandated to prepare intelligence analysis and briefings on evolving trends and to provide early warning signals on peace and security issues on the African continent. It also monitors and analyses international events that may have an impact on the continent.

The ISC prepares intelligence briefings for the Chairperson of the Commission. It also works with the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA), AU Commission Peace and Security Department and Political Affairs Department.

There are no subsidiary units in the ISC.

## Protocol Services Division

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/protocol](http://www.au.int/en/auc/protocol)

Chief of Protocol: Simone Abala, Gabon

The Division oversees matters of diplomatic privileges and immunities, and ceremonial and consular services. Its role is to develop and implement rules and procedures for protocol services. It provides services to all Commission staff, including, for example, visa application processing. It also provides services to the Permanent Delegations of non-African states and regional and international organisations accredited to the AU.

The Division keeps track of protocol information for each AU Member State and provides assistance to Member States' representatives and delegations during AU events.

There are no subsidiary units in the Division.

### **Partnership Management and Coordination Division**

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/partnership](http://www.au.int/en/auc/partnership)

Acting Head: Jacques Mukwende, Rwanda

The Division is responsible for coordinating multilateral-level partnerships between Africa and other parts of the world. It manages the activities relating to those partnerships; constantly reviews the content of partnerships; makes necessary adjustments as may be required; and ensures that the terms and conditions of grants from partners are fully respected.

The Division liaises with the Directorate of Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting; Directorate of Strategic Planning Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation (SPPMERM); and various other implementing departments/directorates. This is in order to ensure that appropriate narrative and financial reports are submitted in a timely manner to the Office of the Chairperson so that the reports can be discussed, approved and submitted to the partners within the period prescribed in the Grant Agreements.

### **Office of the Deputy Chairperson**

Internet: <http://dcpauc.au.int/en/>

#### **Deputy Chairperson**

Erastus Mwencha, Kenya (elected by the AU Assembly in 2008; re-elected in July 2012 for a second term)

#### **Deputy Chief of Staff**

Anthony Isoe Okara, Kenya (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

#### **Senior Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson**

Mohamed Adel Smaoui, Tunisia (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2013)

#### **Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson**

Samba Jack, Gambia (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

#### **Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson**

Fareed Arthur, Ghana (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

#### **Adviser to the Deputy Chairperson**

Patrick Kankya, Uganda (appointed by the Deputy Chairperson in 2008)

### **Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson**

The Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson is mandated to support the Deputy Chairperson to execute his or her role in the effective running of the Commission, particularly administrative and financial issues. The Bureau provides further support in the implementation of the Deputy's activities as delegated by the Chairperson. The Bureau is composed of the following directorate heads.

## Directorate of Administration and Human Resources Management

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/dahrd](http://www.au.int/en/auc/dahrd)

Director: Vacant

Acting Director: Rekia Mahamadou, Niger

The Directorate oversees the management of administrative and human resource matters for the entire Commission. Its roles include developing rules, procedures and policies on human resources; managing Commission management information systems; managing Commission facilities, property and inventory systems; and overseeing safety and security matters.

The Directorate has five divisions and one stand-alone unit. The divisions are: Administration and Facilities Management; Human Resources Management; Security and Safety; Management Information Systems; and Procurement and Travel. The stand-alone unit is Passports and Identity.

## Directorate of Programming, Budget, Finance and Accounting

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/dpbfa](http://www.au.int/en/auc/dpbfa)

Director: Thomas Asare, Ghana

The Directorate oversees management of the Commission's financial and budgetary matters for the smooth running of programmes. Its responsibilities are to: develop and implement policies, rules and regulations for the effective use of budgetary programmes and funds; monitor implementation of programmes against the allocated budget; coordinate training on programmatic and budgetary matters; oversee the Commission's fund-raising activities; follow up on the conduct of external audits; and research, analyse, document and report on the Commission's expenditure. The Directorate has three divisions: Accounting; Budgeting; and Financial Management.

## Directorate of Conference Services

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/dcs](http://www.au.int/en/auc/dcs)

Director: Khellaf Lamouchi Nedjat, Algeria

The Directorate provides comprehensive support for AU conferences and meetings. It provides technical secretariat support and advice as well as meetings and document management services to inter-governmental bodies. This includes interpretation and translation services in the organisation's four working languages Arabic, English, French and Portuguese. The Directorate has two divisions: Interpretation and Translation, and a stand-alone Coordination Unit.

## Medical Services Directorate

Internet: [www.au.int/en/auc/msd](http://www.au.int/en/auc/msd)

Director: Yankuba Kassama, Gambia

The Directorate is mandated to provide medical care to AU Commission staff members and their dependents; AU consultants; and the AU Member State diplomatic corps and their dependents. The Directorate also oversees medical plans and insurances for the Commission and regional offices. The Directorate provides health services to participants in AU conferences, meetings and summits; and assists AU peace support operations in the planning and management of their health services. The Directorate has two divisions: Medical Administration and Clinical Services; and Medical Support Services.



## Departments

### Department of Peace and Security

Internet: [www.peaceau.org](http://www.peaceau.org)

Director: El-Ghassim Wane, Mauritania

The Department's mandate is to support the Peace and Security Council (PSC) in carrying out its responsibilities under the PSC Protocol. The Department's core objectives are to:

- Implement the Common African Defence and Security Policy (CADSP)
- Operationalise the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)
- Support efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts
- Promote programmes for the prevention of conflicts
- Implement the AU's Policy Framework on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)
- Coordinate, harmonise and promote peace and security programmes in Africa, including with regional and international partners.

The Department's divisions are: Conflict Prevention and Early Warning; Conflict Management and Post-Conflict Reconstruction; Peace Support Operations; Defence and Security; and the PSC Secretariat.

The peace and security operations supported by the Department are listed in this book on pages 27–44. Peace and security offices and missions supported by the Department, together with the names of special representatives, are listed at the end of this chapter. The Department is also the liaison point for the work of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism.

### African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)

BP 17 Bureau

Mohammadia, Algiers

Algeria

Tel: (+213 21) 520 110

Fax: (+213 21) 520 378

Email: [admin@caert.org.dz](mailto:admin@caert.org.dz)

Internet: [www.caert.org.dz](http://www.caert.org.dz)

Representative: Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, Mozambique

The Centre's mandate is to build the AU's capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, with the ultimate aim of eliminating the threat posed by terrorism to peace, security, stability and development in Africa.

### Department of Political Affairs

Internet: <http://pa.au.int/en/>

Director: Vacant

Acting Directors: Olabisi Dare, Nigeria, and Mamadou Dia, Senegal

The Department is the Commission body responsible for promoting democratic principles, the rule of law, respect for human rights, participation of civil society organisations in development of the continent, and implementation of sustainable solutions to humanitarian crises. Key work includes promoting AU shared values such as good governance, democracy and human rights; implementing AU instruments on governance, elections, democracy and humanitarian affairs; coordinating AU election observation and monitoring missions; providing technical support to the electoral bodies; coordinating implementation of the African Governance Architecture and its platform; and implementing humanitarian affairs' activities.

The Department has two divisions: Democracy, Governance, Human Rights and Elections; and Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.

## Department of Infrastructure and Energy

Internet: <http://ie.au.int/en/>

Director: Baba Moussa Aboubakari, Benin

The Department is responsible for supporting the development of infrastructure and energy resources at the regional and continental levels. Key roles include:

- Promoting, coordinating, implementing and monitoring programmes and policies on transport, telecommunication and information
- Encouraging private sector initiatives on energy development, with support from the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Researching and documenting intra-African cooperation on infrastructure and energy, in collaboration with specialised agencies.

The Department has three divisions: Energy; Information Society; and Transport and Tourism.

## Department of Social Affairs

Internet: <http://sa.au.int/en/>

Director: Olawale I Maiyegun, Nigeria

The Department works to promote the AU's labour, social development and cultural agenda. Its core roles include:

- Providing support for the implementation of Member States' policies on labour, population, health and migration
- Developing programmes and strategies on drug control and other issues
- Promoting AU instruments for advancing the social and solidarity agenda.

The Department has five divisions: Health, Nutrition and Population; HIV/AIDs, Malaria, Tuberculosis and Other Infectious Diseases; Labour, Employment and Migration; Social Welfare, Vulnerable Groups and Drug Control; and Culture and Sport. It also hosts the Secretariat of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC).

The Department oversees the following two specialised offices.

### African Academy of Languages (ACALAN)

Hamdallaye, ACI 2000

Porte 223 rue 394

Bamako

Mali

Tel: (+223) 2029 0459

Fax: (+223) 2029 0457

Email: [acalan@acalan.org](mailto:acalan@acalan.org)

Internet: [www.acalan.org](http://www.acalan.org)

Executive Secretary: Sozinho Francisco Matsinhe, Mozambique

ACALAN seeks to foster the integration and development of the continent by promoting African languages.

### Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition (CELHTO)

PO Box 878

Niamey

Niger

Tel: (+227) 2073 5414

Fax: (+227) 2073 3654

Internet: [www.celhto.org](http://www.celhto.org)

Email: [celhtoau@yahoo.fr](mailto:celhtoau@yahoo.fr) or [celtho@africa-union.org](mailto:celtho@africa-union.org)

Acting Coordinator: Benjamin Gnanega, Côte d'Ivoire

CELHTO seeks to contribute to the integration and development of the continent by providing analysis on African societies and culture to several AU organs.

## Department of Trade and Industry

Internet: <http://ti.au.int/en>

Director: Treasure Thembisile Maphanga, Swaziland

The Department's core mandate is to support the AU in boosting inter-African trade and to ensure the continent's competitiveness in the global economy. It supports the continent's transformation by promoting diversification and modernisation of production structures.

The Department's core functions are to: ensure the formulation, implementation and harmonisation of trade policies to promote inter- and intra-African trade; ensure development of policies on tariffs, non-tariff barriers and immigration; liaise with relevant stakeholders such as chambers of commerce, industrial associations, exporters, importers, non-governmental organisations and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to ensure fair trade; provide support to AU Member States in global trade negotiations; collect, analyse and monitor data on global trends in trade and the impact on Africa; and keep track of the positions of the RECs and key stakeholders, aiming to harmonise them at the continental level.

The Department has three divisions: Trade; Industry; and Customs Cooperation.

## Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture

Internet: <http://rea.au.int/en>

Director: Abebe Haile-Gabriel, Ethiopia

The Department's mandate is to boost AU Member States' rural economy development and agricultural productivity by supporting the adoption of measures, strategies, policies and programmes on agriculture. It works closely with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners. Key tasks include to:

- Develop programmes ensuring food security
- Promote rural communities' initiatives and transfer of technologies
- Coordinate efforts to eradicate poverty and combat desertification and drought
- Promote agricultural products by small-scale producers
- Support the harmonisation of policies and strategies between the RECs
- Initiate research on climate change, water and sanitation management.

The Department has three divisions: Agriculture and Food Security; Environment and Natural Resources; and Rural Economy. It also oversees the following specialised technical offices and works with the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) (detailed in the Other Bodies Related to the AU section of this book).

## Coordinating Office for the Development Project of the Fouta Djallon Region

Fouta Djallon Region

Email: [unafrik@sotelgui.net.gn](mailto:unafrik@sotelgui.net.gn)

PO Box 1386

Internet: <http://rea.au.int/en/RO/FDH>

Conakry

Guinea

Coordinator: Jean Baptiste Bahama, Burundi

The Office works with several stakeholders, including AU Member States, to raise awareness of and protect the natural resources and environment in the Fouta Highlands, Guinea. The Office also aims to improve the livelihoods of African people.

**Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)**

PO Box 30786–00100

Tel: (+254 20) 367 4000 or 367 4212

Nairobi

Fax: (+254 20) 367 4341 or 367 4342

Kenya

Email: [communications@au-ibar.org](mailto:communications@au-ibar.org)Internet: [www.au-ibar.org](http://www.au-ibar.org)

Director: Ahmed Abdou Ali El Sawalhy, Egypt

IBAR develops animal resources for Africa through the coordination of resources (including fisheries) for human wellbeing and economic development.

**Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC)**

Debre Zeit

Tel: (+251 11) 433 8001

Ethiopia

Email: [panvac@ethionet.et](mailto:panvac@ethionet.et)Internet: <http://rea.au.int/en/RO/PANVAC>

Director: Karim Tounkara, Mali

PANVAC coordinates AU Member States' efforts in controlling and eradicating animal diseases.

**Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC)**

PO Box 20032

Tel: (+251 11) 551 7700

Addis Ababa

Fax: (+251 11) 551 6467

Ethiopia

Email: [HassaneHM@africa-union.org](mailto:HassaneHM@africa-union.org)Internet: <http://pattec.au.int>

Coordinator: Mahamat Hassane, Chad

PATTEC was established to initiate and coordinate tsetse and trypanosomiasis eradication campaign activities.

**Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD)**

PO Box 1783

Tel: (+226) 5030 6071 or 5031 1598

Ouagadougou

Fax: (+226) 5031 1586 or 5030 8246

Burkina Faso

Email: [au.safgrad@cenatrin.bf](mailto:au.safgrad@cenatrin.bf)Internet: [www.ua-safgrad.org/en](http://www.ua-safgrad.org/en)

Coordinator: Ahmed Elmekass, Egypt

SAFGRAD leads activities on resilience of rural livelihoods in semi-arid Africa by building institutional capacity.

## Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology

Internet: <http://hrst.au.int/en>

Director: Abdul-Hakim Rajab Elwaer, Libya

The Department ensures the coordination of AU programmes on human resource development matters. It also has a separate mandate to promote science and technology.

The Department encourages and provides technical support to Member States in the implementation of policies and programmes in its fields. Key roles include: promoting research and publication on science and technology; promoting cooperation among Member States on education and training; encouraging youth participation in the integration of the continent; and acting as the Secretariat for the Scientific Council for Africa.

The Department has three divisions: Human Resource and Youth; Education; and Science and Technology.

### Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC)

Plot 114 Yakubu Gowon Crescent

Tel: (+234) 8065 8916 43

Abuja

Email: [oaustrcl@hyperia.com](mailto:oaustrcl@hyperia.com)

Nigeria

Executive Secretary-General: Ahmed Hamdy, Egypt

The AU Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology oversees the STRC, which implements programmes set out in the AU's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action. Activity areas include infectious diseases, pan-African intellectual property, and documentation and protection of African indigenous knowledge.

## Department of Economic Affairs

Internet: <http://ea.au.int/en>

Director: René N'Guettia Kouassi, Côte d'Ivoire

The Department works towards the African continent's economic integration. It promotes investment and financial institutions and provides econometric analysis and statistics. Key roles include to: encourage continental growth by the adoption and implementation of policies supporting economic integration; promote private sector investments among Member States and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs); promote the establishment of an African monetary union and common market; and propose policy solutions for resolution of Africa's debt problem.

The Department has four divisions: Economic Integration and Regional Cooperation; Private Sector, Investment and Resource Mobilisation; Economic Policies and Research; and Statistics.

## Permanent Representational and Specialised Offices

The following offices report to the Chief of Staff in the Bureau of the Chairperson.

### New York Office

Head of Mission: Tete Antonio, Angola  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in November 2009)

AU Permanent Observer to the United Nations	Tel: (+1 212) 319 5490
3 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza	Fax: (+1 212) 319 7135 or 319 6509
305 East 47th Street, 5th Floor	Email: <a href="mailto:africanunion@un.int">africanunion@un.int</a>
New York, NY 10017	
United States of America	

### Geneva Office

Head of Mission: Jean-Marie Ehouzou, Benin  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in May 2012)

AU Permanent Representative to the United Nations and World Trade Organization	Tel: (+41 22) 716 0640
127, Rue des Pâquis 36	Fax: (+41 22) 731 6818
CH-1211 Genève 22	Email: <a href="mailto:au-geneva@africa-union.org">au-geneva@africa-union.org</a>
Switzerland	or <a href="mailto:mission-observer.au@africanunion.ch">mission-observer.au@africanunion.ch</a>

### Washington DC Office

Head of Mission: Amina Salum Ali, UR of Tanzania  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in April 2007)

AU Permanent Representative to the United States	Tel: (+1 202) 293 8006
1919 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 7001	Fax: (+1 202) 293 8007
Washington, DC 20006	Email: <a href="mailto:au-washington@africa-union.org">au-washington@africa-union.org</a>
United States of America	

### Permanent Mission to the European Union (EU) and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states – Brussels Office

Head of Mission: Ajay Kumar Bramdeo, South Africa  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in December 2011)

AU Permanent Representative to the European Union	Tel: (+32 2) 346 9747 or 346 9748
Avenue Molière, 186	Fax: (+32 2) 346 9128
1050 Brussels	Email: <a href="mailto:au-brussels@africa-union.org">au-brussels@africa-union.org</a>
Belgium	or <a href="mailto:africanunion@skynet.be">africanunion@skynet.be</a>

### Permanent Delegation to the League of Arab States – Cairo Office

Head of Mission: Nadire Fatheleem (acting), Libya

AU Permanent Representative to the League of Arab States	Tel: (+20 2) 3762 6154 or 3761 2951
7, Maydan Algomhouria Al Motaheda	Fax: (+20 2) 3762 6153
From Elbatal Ahmed Abdel Aziz Street	Email: <a href="mailto:au-cairo@africa-union.org">au-cairo@africa-union.org</a>
Dokki, Cairo	
Egypt	

### **African Union Southern Africa Region Office (SARO) – Malawi Office**

Head of Mission: Salif Sada Sall, Senegal

(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2004)

AU Regional Delegation to Southern Africa

Tel: (+265) 1 775 335

PO Box 30898

Fax: (+265) 1 775 330

Malawi

Email address: [oua-saro@malawi.net](mailto:oua-saro@malawi.net)

## **Special Representative and Liaison Offices**

The following offices work with the Department of Peace and Security as part of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) structure.

### **African Union Liaison Office in Comoros**

Head of Mission: Mourad Taiati, Algeria

(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in March 2004)

BP 1850 Petite Coulee

Tel: (+269) 773 3471 or 773 2227

Comoros

Fax: (+269) 773 3281

Email: [aucomoros@yahoo.fr](mailto:aucomoros@yahoo.fr)

### **African Union Liaison Office in Liberia**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of Office:

Harrison Oluwatoyin Solaja, Nigeria

(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in March 2011)

10th Street, Sinkor

Tel: (+231) 7700 2713

PO Box 2881

Email: [auliberia@yahoo.com](mailto:auliberia@yahoo.com)

Monrovia

Liberia

### **African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB)**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of Mission: Boubacar G Diarra, Mali

(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in January 2013)

Ndamana House Rohero I

Tel: (+257 2) 221 3540/41

Chaussee Prince Louis Rwagasore

Fax: (+257 2) 221 3542

PO Box 6864

Email: [miob@usan-bu.net](mailto:miob@usan-bu.net) or [miab@cbinf.com](mailto:miab@cbinf.com)

Bujumbura

Burundi

### **African Union Liaison Office in Kinshasa**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission and Head of Office:

Emmanuel Mendoume Nze, Gabon

(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in May 2010)

BP 5296, 4660

Tel: (+243) 139 8923

Avenue Coteaux, Commune de la Gombe

Fax: (+243) 880 7975 or 139 8923

Kinshasa

Email: [oua-kin@micronet.cd](mailto:oua-kin@micronet.cd)

DR Congo

### **African Union Liaison Office in Côte d'Ivoire**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission: Ambroise Niyonsaba, Burundi  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in January 2005)

Deux Plateaux	Tel: (+225) 2252 7560
6 eme Tranche	Fax: (+225) 2252 7577
Cocody	Email: <a href="mailto:bureauliaison@aviso.ci">bureauliaison@aviso.ci</a>
Lot 2500	or <a href="mailto:bureauliaisonabj@yahoo.com">bureauliaisonabj@yahoo.com</a>
PO Box 718	
Abidjan 27	
Côte d'Ivoire	

### **African Union Liaison Office in Sudan**

Head of Office, AU-Liaison Office in Sudan: Mahmoud Kane, Mauritania  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in March 2008)

Makkah Street, House No 384	Tel: (+249 183) 248 425 or 248 426
Block 21 Riyadh	Fax: (+249 183) 248 427
PO Box 8372	Email: <a href="mailto:aulosudan@ausitroom-psd.org">aulosudan@ausitroom-psd.org</a>
Khartoum	
Sudan	

### **African Union Liaison Office in the South Sudan (Juba)**

Head of Office: Stanislas Nakaha, Burundi  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in April 2010)

Plot No 167	Tel: (+249) 811 820 603
Tongping (1st Class Residential Area)	Fax: (+249) 811 820 603
PO Box 341	
Juba	
South Sudan	

### **African Union Liaison Office in N'Djamena (Chad)**

Head of Office: Kidoulaye Corentin, Burkina Faso  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in February 2007)

Avenue Mobutu Moursal	Tel: (+235) 2251 4233
Immeuble Cebevirha, 2nd Floor	Fax: (+235) 2251 4236
PO Box 5131	Email: <a href="mailto:aundjamena@yahoo.com">aundjamena@yahoo.com</a>
N'Djamena	or <a href="mailto:aulongjamena@ausitroom-psd.org">aulongjamena@ausitroom-psd.org</a>
Chad	

### **African Union Liaison Office in Central African Republic**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission and Head of Mission:  
Hawa Ahmed Youssef, Djibouti  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in January 2010)

PO Box 902	Tel: (+236) 21 615 495 or 21 615 496
SICA II	or 21 709 684
Bangui	Email: <a href="mailto:bureauRCA@africa-union.org">bureauRCA@africa-union.org</a>
Central African Republic	



### **African Union Liaison Office in Guinea Bissau**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission: Ovidio Manuel Barbosa Pequeno, São Tomé and Príncipe  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in May 2012)

Guinea Bissau

Fax: (+245) 325 6471

Tel: (+245) 548 2341

Email: [ua-bissau@googlegroups.com](mailto:ua-bissau@googlegroups.com)

### **African Union Liaison Office in Libya**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission and Head of Office: Mondher Rezgui, Tunisia  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in February 2012)

Al Andalus

Tel: (+218 21) 477 0676

2 City

Fax: (+218 21) 477 0676

PO Box N 565

Tripoli

Libya

### **African Union Mission in Somalia**

Special Representative for Somalia and Head of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM): Mahamat Saleh Annadif, Chad  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in November 2012)

Temporary Office:

Tel: (+254) 207 21 6710

KUSCCO Center, 2nd Floor

Fax: (+254) 207 21 6775

Kilimanjaro Road

Email: [amisomhom@gmail.com](mailto:amisomhom@gmail.com)

PO Box 20182-00200

Nairobi

Kenya

### **African Union/Southern African Development Community (SADC) Liaison Office in Madagascar**

Head of Office: Vacant

Regus, Batiment A1

Tel: (+261) 202 25 1212

Explorer Business Park

Email: [ausadcmg@yahoo.com](mailto:ausadcmg@yahoo.com)

Ankorondrano

101 Antananarivo

Madagascar

### **African Union Mission to Western Sahara**

Senior Representative: Yilma Tadesse, Ethiopia

Via Department of Peacekeeping Operations,  
UN Headquarters:

PO Box 5846, Grand Central Station

Pouch Unit 3B

New York, NY 10163 – 5846

United States of America

Tel: (+1 212) 963 1952 ext 5303

(via MINURSO through UN phone exchange)

Postal and telecommunications via  
the UN Mission for the Referendum in  
Western Sahara (MINURSO) Headquarters:  
c/- UN MINURSO Headquarters  
Laayoune  
Western Sahara

**African Union Mission for Mali and Sahel (MISAHEL)**

Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission: Pierre Buyoya, Burundi  
(appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in January 2013)

Hamdallaye  
360 Street  
ACI 2000  
Bamako  
Mali

Tel: (+223) 7238 8488  
or 7881 4740

**Special Envoys of the Chairperson of the Commission****Envoy on Migrations of Mbororo Nomadic Pastoralists**

Abdoulaye Bathily, Senegal (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in December 2007)

**Chairperson of the High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan (AUHIP)**

Thabo Mbeki, South Africa (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2008)

**Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the Commission to Guinea**

Ibrahima Fall, Senegal (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in 2009)

**Special Envoy of the African Union for the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) Issue**

Francisco Madeira, Mozambique (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in November 2011)

**AU Representative on the tripartite team for Humanitarian Assistance to South Kordofan and Blue Nile State**

Teferra Shiawl-Kidanekal, Ethiopia (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in 2012)

**AU High Representative for Mali and the Sahel**

Pierre Buyoya, Burundi (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in October 2012)

**Special Representative for the Great Lake Regions**

Boubacar G Diarra, Mali (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in November 2012)

**African Union–United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur**

Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Ghana (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in December 2012)

**High Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission for the Operationalisation of the African Standby Force (ASF)**

Sekouba Konate, Guinea (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in December 2012)

**Chairperson of the High-Level Panel for Egypt**

Alpha Oumar Konaré, Mali (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2013)

**Special Representative for Women, Children and Armed Conflicts**

Bineta Diop, Senegal (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in July 2013)

**Special Envoy for Tunisia**

Pedro Pires, Cape Verde (appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission in August 2013)

## Other Commission Bodies

### Technical Committee of Experts for the Implementation of the Diaspora Legacy Projects

The Technical Committee of Experts was established by the AU Assembly at its May 2013 Summit. The Committee is mandated to coordinate and monitor implementation of the five 'Legacy Projects', which were adopted at the May 2012 Global African Diaspora Summit and endorsed in July 2012 by the AU Assembly. The Legacy Projects are designed to increase awareness of African Diaspora development and facilitate development of partnerships between the Diaspora and continent, including by encouraging African Diaspora communities to contribute to the overall development of their countries of origin. The Committee is to be self-funding. As of September 2013, the Committee's terms of reference were under development.

The Committee comprises the heads or representatives of the following institutions and sectors:

- AU Commission
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA)
- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Africa Capacity Building Institute
- Private sector
- African Diaspora
- Implementing agencies (to be identified).

### African Union Women's Committee (AUWC)

The African Union Women's Committee (AUWC) was inaugurated in April 2006 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as an advisory committee to the Chairperson of the AU Commission and the Commission as a whole on issues of gender and development. It replaces the African Women's Committee on Peace and Development (AWCPD).

The AUWC's functions are to:

- Examine emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality of women and men, and make recommendations to the Chairperson
- Study progress in the implementation of the Heads of State and Government's Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA) and other AU gender equality policies, and make recommendations to the Chairperson on their content and implementation.

#### Structure

The AUWC is composed of African women appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission, taking into account the principle of equitable regional representation and rotation; the importance of having expertise in different disciplines covered by the SDGEA; and representation of young women and women with disabilities. Members serve in their individual capacity for three-year renewable terms.

The AUWC works closely with the AU Directorate of Women, Gender and Development (WGDD), which is its Secretariat.

## Meetings

The AUWC meets at least once a year in ordinary session. It can also meet in an extraordinary session at the request of any member and on the approval by two-thirds of all the members, or at the request of the Chairperson.

The AUWC's first meeting was held in April 2006 at AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa during which the Committee defined its terms of reference (with a three-year mandate) and its Rules of Procedure, and elected its three-person Bureau for three-year terms, renewable once. The Bureau is due to elect new members at its next sitting.

## Members 2010–13

Meriem Belaala, Algeria (Présidente, SOS Femmes en Détresse)  
 Athaliah Molokomme, Botswana (Attorney General)  
 Petronille Vaweke, DR Congo (Commissaire de District de l'Ituri)  
 Beatrice Hamujuni-Smith, Diaspora (Consultant)  
 Maimouna Mills, Diaspora (Journalist)  
 Honorine Nzet-Biteghe, Gabon (Minister of Family and Social Affairs; Présidente, l'Observatoire des droits de la Femme et de la Parité (ODEFPA))  
 Macaria Barai, Guinea Bissau (Managing Director, Western Union)  
 Diarra Afoussatou Thiéro, Mali (Judge, Supreme Court)  
 Alcinda Abreu, Mozambique (Minister of Environment and former Minister of Foreign Affairs)  
 Aloisea Inyumba, Rwanda (Senator)<sup>1</sup>  
 Bineta Diop, Senegal (Executive Director, Femme Africa Solidarite (FAS))  
 Nana Claris Pratt, Sierra Leone (Focal Point, Mano River Women Peace Network (MARWOPNET) and Secretary-General of the National Organisation for Women)  
 Faiza Mohamed, Somalia (Africa Regional Director, Equality Now, Africa Regional Office)  
 Baleka Mbete, South Africa (former Deputy President, former Speaker of the Parliament and current National Chairperson of the ANC)  
 Saida Agrebi, Tunisia (Member of Pan-African Parliament; Présidente, Association Tunisienne des Mères)  
 Auxilia Ponga, Zambia (Gender specialist, UNDP, and formerly Commonwealth Secretariat)

## Bureau members 2010–13

Chairperson: Alcinda Abreu, Mozambique (Minister of Environment and former Minister of Foreign Affairs)  
 Vice-Chairperson: Bineta Diop, Senegal (Executive Director, Femme Africa Solidarite (FAS))  
 Rapporteur: Athaliah Molokomme, Botswana (Attorney General)

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### Note

1 Died in December 2012.

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

## PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (PAP)

Gallagher Estate  
Private Bag X16  
Midrand 1685  
Gauteng Province  
South Africa

Tel: (+27 11) 545 5000  
Fax: (+27 11) 545 5136  
Email: [secretariat@panafricanparliament.org](mailto:secretariat@panafricanparliament.org)  
Internet: [www.pan-african-parliament.org](http://www.pan-african-parliament.org)

President: Bethel Nnaemeka Amadi, Nigeria (elected for the duration of the Third Parliament, May 2012 to May 2015)

The Pan-African Parliament (PAP) is one of the nine organs proposed in the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty). Its purpose, as set out in article 17 of the AU Constitutive Act, is “to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent”. The Parliament is intended as a platform for people from all African states to be involved in discussions and decision-making on the problems and challenges facing the continent. The Parliament sits in Midrand, South Africa.

While the long-term aim is for the Parliament to exercise full legislative powers, its current mandate is to exercise advisory and consultative powers. The Parliament has 245 members representing the 49 AU Member States that have ratified the Protocol establishing it. Under rule 7 of the PAP Rules of Procedure, a parliamentarian’s tenure of office begins on the date he or she is elected or designated as a Member of Parliament. A parliamentarian’s term should correspond to his or her own national parliament term or any other deliberative organ that elected or designated the parliamentarian.

The long-term aim is for the Parliament to hold direct elections by universal suffrage.

The PAP’s functions are set out in the 2001 Protocol to the Abuja Treaty relating to the Pan-African Parliament. These include to:

- Facilitate effective implementation of the OAU/African Economic Community’s (AEC’s) policies and objectives and, ultimately, the AU
- Work towards the harmonisation or coordination of Member States’ laws
- Make recommendations aimed at contributing to the attainment of the OAU/AEC’s objectives and draw attention to the challenges facing the integration process in Africa as well as the strategies for dealing with them
- Request OAU/AEC officials to attend its sessions, produce documents or assist in the discharge of its duties
- Promote the OAU/AEC’s programmes and objectives in Member States’ constituencies
- Encourage good governance, transparency and accountability in Member States
- Familiarise the peoples of Africa with the objectives and policies aimed at integrating the African continent within the framework of the AU’s establishment
- Promote the coordination and harmonisation of policies, measures, programmes and activities of Africa’s parliamentary forums.

Provisions governing the PAP’s composition, functions, powers, voting and procedures are contained in its Rules of Procedure. These provisions also apply to all its organs, permanent committees and caucuses.

### Evolution

The PAP originated with the Abuja Treaty (1991), which called for the establishment of a parliament to ensure that the peoples of Africa are fully involved in the economic development and integration of the continent. The Sirte Declaration (1999) repeated the call for early establishment. The Protocol Establishing the Pan-African Parliament was adopted at the 2001 OAU Summit in Sirte, Libya. The Parliament’s first session was held in March 2004.

## Structure

The Pan-African Parliament has 245 representatives who are elected by the legislatures of 49 of the 54 AU states, rather than being elected directly by the people of AU Member States. In addition to the full Assembly of Parliament, the PAP has 10 permanent committees, as listed in the following pages.

The 49 Member States that have ratified the protocol are:

Algeria	Gabon	Nigeria
Angola	Gambia	Rwanda
Benin	Ghana	Sahrawi Republic
Botswana	Guinea <sup>3</sup>	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Guinea Bissau <sup>4</sup>	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Kenya	Somalia
Cameroon	Lesotho	South Africa
Cape Verde	Liberia	Sudan
Central African Republic <sup>1</sup>	Libya	Swaziland
Chad	Madagascar <sup>5</sup>	Togo
Congo	Malawi	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Uganda
DR Congo	Mauritania	UR of Tanzania
Djibouti	Mauritius	Zambia
Egypt <sup>2</sup>	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Equatorial Guinea	Namibia	
Ethiopia	Niger	

## Meetings

Under rule 28 of the PAP's Rules of Procedure, the Parliament should meet at least twice in ordinary session within a one-year period. Parliamentary sessions can last for up to one month. Under rule 29, the PAP can meet in extraordinary session.

## Parliaments and Presidents since 2004

First Parliament: March 2004 to October 2009

President: Gertrude Mongella, UR of Tanzania

Second Parliament: May 2009 to May 2012

President: Idriss Ndele Moussa, Chad

Third Parliament: May 2012 to May 2015

President: Bethel Nnaemeka Amadi, Nigeria

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### Notes

1 The Central African Republic was suspended from the AU in March 2013.

2 Egypt was suspended from the AU in July 2013.

3 Guinea was suspended from the AU in December 2008. The AU Peace and Security Council lifted sanctions in December 2010. As of September 2013, Guinea was still under sanction by the PAP.

4 Guinea Bissau was suspended from the AU in April 2012.

5 Madagascar was suspended from the AU in March 2009.

## 70 **Office holders: Third Parliament (May 2012 to May 2015)**

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President: Bethel Nnaemeka Amadi, Nigeria (Western Region)

Vice-President, Central Region: Roger Nkodo Dang, Cameroon

Vice-President, Eastern Region: Juliana Kantengwa, Rwanda

Vice-President, Northern Region: Sulima Hay Emhamed Elkaid, Sahrawi Republic

Vice-President, Southern Region: Loide Kasingo, Namibia

### **Permanent Committees and Caucuses**

The PAP has nine permanent committees and one ad hoc committee, all of which discuss thematic issues. Under rule 28 of the PAP Rules of Procedure on ordinary sessions, the permanent committees meet twice a year (March and August) for statutory meetings. The permanent committees can meet more often during parliamentary sessions or for non-statutory meetings.

The committees are listed as follows. Membership lists can be found at [www.pan-africanparliament.org](http://www.pan-africanparliament.org) (follow the link for 'Documents & Resources' and click on the tab of the relevant committee).

### **Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources**

The Committee considers issues concerned with the development of human resources in Member States. It assists the Parliament with policy development and implementation of programmes on issues of access to education, promotion of culture and tourism, and human resource development.

### **Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution**

The Committee considers policy issues on international cooperation and international relations on behalf of the Parliament and AU. It also deals with conventions and protocols linking the Parliament with regional and international institutions. The Committee examines revisions of AU protocols and treaties, and provides assistance to the Parliament in its conflict prevention and resolution efforts.

### **Committee on Gender, Family, Youth and People with Disabilities**

The Committee considers issues relating to the promotion of gender equality and assists the Parliament to oversee the development of AU policies and activities relating to family, youth and people with disabilities.

### **Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs**

The Committee examines the Parliamentary Budget draft estimates. It also examines the AU budget and makes recommendations. The Committee reports to the Parliament on any problems involved in the implementation of the annual AU and PAP budgets. It advises the Parliament on economic, monetary and investment policies.

### **Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters**

The Committee deals with matters relating to the development of policy for cross-border, regional and continental concerns within the areas of trade (primarily external trade), customs and immigration. It assists the Parliament to oversee relevant organs or institutions and AU policies relating to trade.



### **Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs**

The Committee works to support the implementation of social development, labour and health policies and programmes throughout the AU, including through regional and international cooperation strategies.

### **Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology**

The Committee deals with the development of transport and communications infrastructure. It assists the Parliament to oversee the development and implementation of AU policies relating to transport, communication, energy, science and technology, and industry.

### **Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline**

The Committee assists the Parliament Bureau to interpret and apply the PAP Rules of Procedure, as well as matters relating to privileges and discipline. It considers requests for 'waivers of immunity' submitted under the Rules of Procedure and examines cases of indiscipline. The Committee also considers proposals for amending the Rules of Procedure.

### **Committee on Justice and Human Rights**

The Committee assists the Parliament in its role of harmonising and coordinating Member States' laws. It advocates for respect within the AU of the principles of freedom, civil liberties, justice, human and peoples' rights, and fundamental rights.

### **Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment**

The Committee considers the development of common regional and continental policies in the agricultural sector. It provides assistance to the Parliament to oversee and promote the harmonisation of policies for rural and agricultural development as well as the AU's natural resources and environment policies.

### **Caucuses**

Under rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure, each region should form a regional caucus composed of its members. There are five caucuses:

- Central Africa
- Eastern Africa
- Northern Africa
- Southern Africa
- Western Africa.

The Rules of Procedure also provide for other types of caucuses to be established to deal with issues of common interest, as it deems necessary. There are two such caucuses:

- Women
- Youth.

Under rule 28, the caucuses meet in ordinary session twice a year during parliamentary sessions.

Each caucus has a bureau comprising a chairperson, deputy chairperson and rapporteur. Membership lists for each bureau can be found at [www.pan-africanparliament.org](http://www.pan-africanparliament.org) (follow the tabs 'About PAP', 'Structure of the PAP' and 'Permanent Committees').

### **Trust Fund**

The Pan-African Parliament Trust Fund was established on 26 May 2005 to promote good governance; transparency and democracy; peace, security and stability; gender equality; and development in the integration of African people within Africa and other nations. The Fund is also expected to support the fight against HIV/AIDS, hunger and poverty in Africa.



AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# JUDICIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

## JUDICIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

### African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

31 Bijilo Annex Layout, Kombo North District  
Western Region  
PO Box 673  
Banjul  
Gambia

Tel: (+220) 441 0505 or 441 0506  
Fax: (+220) 441 0504  
Email: [au-banjul@africa-union.org](mailto:au-banjul@africa-union.org)  
Internet: [www.achpr.org](http://www.achpr.org)

#### Purpose

The Commission was established in 1987 to oversee and interpret the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (also known as the Banjul Charter). The Charter is an international human rights instrument that is intended to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms in the African continent.

Under the Charter, the Commission is charged with three major functions, the:

- Promotion of human and peoples' rights (article 45(1))
- Protection of human and peoples' rights (article 45(2))
- Interpretation of the Charter (article 45(3)).

The Charter provides for a 'communication procedure', under which states, organisations and individuals may take a complaint to the Commission alleging that a State Party to the Charter has violated one or more of the rights contained in the Charter.

Following consideration of complaints, the Commission can make recommendations to the State Party concerned and to the AU Assembly. The Commission's mandate is quasi-judicial and, as such, its final recommendations are not legally binding and there is no mechanism that can compel states to abide by its recommendations.

The Commission may use its 'good offices' to secure a settlement at any stage of the proceedings. In emergency situations, where the life of a victim is in imminent danger, the Commission can invoke provisional measures under rule 111 of its Rules of Procedure requesting the state to delay any action pending its final decision on the matter.

Article 62 of the Charter requires each State Party to submit a report every two years on the legislative or other measures taken with a view to giving effect to the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter.

#### Evolution

In July 1979, the OAU Assembly adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary-General to form a committee of experts to draft an African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights providing, among other things, for mechanisms to promote and protect the rights embodied in the Charter. The group's draft was unanimously adopted at a 1981 meeting of the OAU Heads of State and Government in Nairobi, Kenya, and the Charter came into force on 21 October 1986. This date is now celebrated as African Human Rights Day. The full Charter text is available on the Commission's website under 'Legal Instruments'.

The Charter provided for a Human Rights Commission to be established within the OAU. The Commission was officially inaugurated on 2 November 1987 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, after its members had been elected by the OAU Assembly in July of the same year. The Commission's Headquarters moved to Banjul, Gambia, in 1989.

## Structure

The Commission consists of 11 members elected by the AU Assembly from experts nominated by State Parties to the Charter. The Assembly considers equitable geographical and gender representation in electing the Commission members. Terms are for six years, and members are eligible for re-election. The Commissioners serve in their personal capacities. In April 2005, the AU issued nomination guidelines excluding senior civil servants and diplomatic representatives.

The Commission elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson as the Bureau. Terms are for two years, renewable once. The Bureau coordinates the Commission's activities and supervises and assesses the Secretariat's work. The Bureau is also empowered to take decisions between sessions on matters of emergency.

The Secretariat provides administrative, technical and logistical support to the Commission. Staff are appointed by the Chairperson of the AU Commission.

## Meetings

The Commission holds two ordinary sessions a year, usually for 10 to 15 days each in March/April and October/November. Extraordinary sessions may also be held. The working sessions may be open or closed to the public. The Commission may invite states, national liberation movements, specialised institutions, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or individuals to take part in its sessions.

Ordinary session agendas are usually drawn up by the Commission's Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau. The Chairperson, Commissioners, State Parties, AU organs, AU-recognised NHRIs and NGOs, and UN specialised institutions of which State Parties to the African Charter are members may suggest items for inclusion on the agenda. The Bureau decides which items are included. In the case of extraordinary sessions, the provisional agenda includes only the items contained in the notification of the extraordinary session issued by the Chairperson. The provisional agenda must be circulated to Commission members no later than 60 days before the session, and in the case of other stakeholders, 45 days. Certain items of the provisional agenda and documents relating to those items may be distributed 30 days prior to the session.

The Commission submits a report of its activities to all AU Assembly ordinary sessions, which is considered by the Executive Council on behalf of the Assembly. The Commission may publish information about its protective activities only after the Executive Council and Assembly have adopted the report. The Executive Council can withhold authorisation for publication of these reports and has done so.

## Commissioners

(As detailed on the Commission website: 1 September 2013)

Commissioner	Appointed	Function	States (for promotional activities)
Catherine Dupe Atoki, Nigeria	2007	Commission Chairperson Chairperson: Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa	Egypt Ethiopia Gambia Liberia Sudan

Commissioner	Appointed	Function	States (for promotional activities)
Faith Pansy Tlakula, South Africa	2005	Member: Working Group on Rights of Older Persons and People with Disabilities Chairperson: Working Group on Specific Issues Related to the work of the African Commission Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information	Lesotho Mauritius Namibia Sierra Leone South Sudan Swaziland
Lucy Asuagbor, Cameroon	2010	Member: Working Group on Specific Issues Related to the work of the African Commission Member: Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa Chairperson: Committee on the Protection of the Rights of People Living With HIV (PLHIV) and Those at Risk, Vulnerable to and Affected by HIV	Malawi Nigeria Rwanda Uganda Zimbabwe
Maya Sahli Fadel, Algeria	2011	Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons Member: Working Group on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Member: Working Group on Death Penalty and Extra-Judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Killings in Africa	Burkina Faso Guinea Senegal Tunisia
Med S K Kaggwa, Uganda	2011	Member: Working Group on Specific Issues Related to the work of the African Commission Special Rapporteur on Prisons and Conditions of Detention Member: Working Group on Death Penalty and Extra-Judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Killings in Africa	Botswana Eritrea Somalia South Africa Zambia
Mohamed Bechir Khalfallah, Tunisia	2009	Chairperson: Working Group on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Central African Republic Chad Mauritania Sahrawi Republic
Pacifique Manirakiza, Burundi	2011	Member: Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa Chairperson: Working Group on Extractive Industries, Environment and Human Rights Violations Member: Working Group on Communications	Benin Guinea Bissau Kenya Mozambique UR of Tanzania

Commissioner	Appointed	Function	States (for promotional activities)
Reine Alapini-Gansou, Benin	2005	<p>Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders</p> <p>Member: Committee on the Protection of the Rights of People Living With HIV (PLHIV) and Those at Risk, Vulnerable to and Affected by HIV</p> <p>Member: Working Group on Communications</p> <p>Member: Working Group on Rights of Older Persons and People with Disabilities</p> <p>Member: Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Staff Matters</p>	<p>Cameroon</p> <p>Cape Verde</p> <p>DR Congo</p> <p>Mali</p> <p>Togo</p>
Soyata Maiga, Mali	2007	<p>Member: Working Group on Specific Issues Related to the Work of the African Commission</p> <p>Member: Committee on the Protection of the Rights of People Living With HIV (PLHIV) and Those at Risk, Vulnerable to and Affected by HIV</p> <p>Chairperson: Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa</p> <p>Member: Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Staff Matters</p> <p>Member: Working Group on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on Rights of Women</p> <p>Member: Working Group on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa</p>	<p>Angola</p> <p>Congo</p> <p>Equatorial Guinea</p> <p>Libya</p> <p>Niger</p>
Yeung Kam John Yeung Sik Yuen, Mauritius	2007	<p>Member: Working Group on Extractive Industries, Environment and Human Rights Violations</p> <p>Chairperson: Working Group on Rights of Older Persons and People with Disabilities</p>	<p>Comoros</p> <p>Ghana</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <p>São Tomé and Príncipe</p> <p>Seychelles</p>
Zainabo Sylvie Kayitesi, Rwanda	2007	<p>Commission Vice-chairperson</p> <p>Member: Working Group on Extractive Industries, Environment and Human Rights Violations</p> <p>Chairperson: Working Group on Communications</p> <p>Member: Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Staff Matters</p> <p>Chairperson: Working Group on Death Penalty and Extra-Judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Killings in Africa</p>	<p>Algeria</p> <p>Burundi</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Djibouti</p> <p>Gabon</p>

## African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

Dodoma Road  
PO Box 6274  
Arusha  
UR of Tanzania

Tel: (+255 732) 979 509 or 979 551  
Fax: (+255 732) 979 503  
Email: [registrar@african-court.org](mailto:registrar@african-court.org)  
or [info@african-court.org](mailto:info@african-court.org)

Internet: [www.african-court.org](http://www.african-court.org)

Registrar: Robert Eno, Cameroon (appointed in January 2012)

The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights has jurisdiction over all cases and disputes submitted to it concerning the interpretation and application of the:

- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is the main African human rights instrument
- Protocol that established the Court
- Any other relevant human rights instrument ratified by the State Party concerned.

The Court was established in 1998 to complement and reinforce the functions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Court can make binding decisions, including orders of compensation or reparation, while the Commission can only make recommendations.

Under article 5 of the Protocol establishing the Court, the Commission, State Parties to the Protocol and African inter-governmental organisations are entitled to submit cases to the Court. Non-governmental organisations with observer status before the Commission and individuals from State Parties that have made a declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the Court can also institute cases directly in accordance with article 34(6).

As of September 2013, the following 26 states had ratified the Protocol:

Algeria	Kenya	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	Rwanda
Burundi	Libya	Senegal
Comoros	Malawi	South Africa
Congo	Mali	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Tunisia
Gabon	Mauritius	Uganda
Gambia	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Ghana	Niger	

Seven states have made a declaration accepting the competence of the Court to receive cases from individuals and non-governmental organisations with observer status before the Commission:

Burkina Faso	Mali
Côte d'Ivoire	Rwanda
Ghana	UR of Tanzania
Malawi	

### Evolution

The Court was established by article 1 of the Protocol to the Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, which was adopted in June 1998 by OAU members in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The Protocol came into force on 25 January 2004, 30 days after it had been ratified by 15 Member States.

The first judges were elected in January 2006, in Khartoum, Sudan, and were sworn in before the AU Assembly on 2 July 2006, in Banjul, Gambia. The Court officially started operations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in November 2006. In August 2007, it moved to Arusha, UR of Tanzania.



The Court initially dealt mainly with operational and administrative issues. Interim Rules of Procedure were adopted in June 2008 and final Rules of Court in 2010. The first application was received in 2008, first judgement delivered in 2009 and first public hearing held in March 2012.

As of September 2013, the Court had finalised 19 cases and had seven cases pending.

### Structure

The Court consists of 11 judges elected by the AU Assembly from African jurists nominated by State Parties to the Protocol. The Assembly considers equitable geographical, legal tradition and gender representation. The Judges serve in their personal capacities. They are elected by secret ballot for six-year terms, renewable once (with the exception of some of those elected at the first election). No two judges may be of the same nationality. The Judges elect a president and vice-president who serve two-year terms, renewable once.

The composition of the Court and election of judges is governed by articles 11 to 15 of the Protocol establishing the Court. The President of the Court works on a full-time basis while the other 10 judges work part-time. A registrar assists the President with managerial and administrative work.

The Court sits four times a year in two-week ordinary sessions. Extraordinary sessions may also be held.

### President<sup>1</sup>

Sophia A B Akuffo, Ghana

Elected President on 18 September 2012 for a two-year term

First elected as Judge of the Court in 2006 for a two-year term and re-elected in 2008 for a six-year term; elected Vice-President in September 2008 for a two-year term and re-elected Vice-President in September 2010 for a final two-year term

### Vice-President

Fatsah Ouguergouz, Algeria

Elected Vice-President on 19 September 2012 for a two-year term

Elected Judge of the Court in 2006 for a four-year term; re-elected Judge of the Court in July 2010 for a six-year term

### Judges

In order of precedence:

Bernard Makgabo Ngoepe, South Africa

Elected in 2006 for a two-year term; re-elected in June 2008 for a six-year term

Gérard Niyungeko, Burundi<sup>1</sup>

Elected in 2006 for a six-year term; re-elected in July 2012 for a six-year term

Augustino S L Ramadhani, UR of Tanzania

Elected in July 2010 for a six-year term

Duncan Tambala, Malawi

Elected in July 2010 for a six-year term

#### Note

- 1 Gérard Niyungeko, Burundi, was the first President of the Court, 2006–08, and re-elected President for 2010–12. Jean Mutsinzi, Rwanda, was President 2008–10.

Elsie Nwanwuri Thompson, Nigeria

Elected in July 2010 for a six-year term

Sylvain Oré, Côte d'Ivoire

Elected in July 2010 for a four-year term

El Hadji Guissé, Senegal

Elected in January 2006 for a four-year term; re-elected in July 2012 for a six-year term

Ben Kioko, Kenya

Elected in July 2012 for a six-year term

Kimelabalou Aba, Togo

Elected 28 January 2013 for an 18-month term

## African Court of Justice/African Court of Human Rights and Justice

The AU Constitutive Act provided for an African Court of Justice to be established as one of the AU's principal organs. The Protocol of the Court was adopted in July 2003 and entered into force in February 2009, 30 days after 15 Member States had ratified it. As at 1 September 2013, the Court had not become operational. Forty-four Member States had signed the Protocol (most recently South Sudan on 24 January 2013) and 16 had ratified it (most recently Gambia on 30 April 2009).

In 2008, the AU decided to merge the African Court of Justice with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (see previous entry) into an African Court of Human Rights and Justice. Transition to the new Court will begin after 15 Member States have ratified the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights. As at 1 September 2013, 29 states had signed the Protocol (most recently South Sudan on 24 January 2013) and five had ratified it (most recently Benin on 28 June 2012).

## African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

African Union Commission

Department of Social Affairs

PO Box 3243

Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)

W21K19, Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Tel: (+ 251 1) 551 3522

Fax: (+ 251 1) 553 5716

Internet: <http://acerwc.org>

The Committee draws its mandate from articles 32–46 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), which was adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government on 11 July 1990 and came into force on 29 November 1999. The Charter provides for an 11-member committee of experts.

The Committee's functions, as set out in article 42 of the Charter, include to;

1. Promote and protect the rights enshrined in the Charter, particularly:
  - (i) collect and document information, commission inter-disciplinary assessment of situations on African problems in the fields of the rights and welfare of the child, organise meetings, encourage national and local institutions concerned with the rights and welfare of the child, and where necessary give its views and make recommendations to governments

- (ii) formulate and lay down principles and rules aimed at protecting the rights and welfare of children in Africa
  - (iii) cooperate with other African, international and regional institutions and organisations concerned with the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of the child
2. Monitor the implementation and ensure protection of the rights enshrined in the Charter
  3. Interpret the provisions of the Charter at the request of a State Party, an AU/OAU institution or any other person or institution recognised by the AU/OAU
  4. Perform other tasks as entrusted by the Assembly.

### Meetings

The Committee is convened as necessary, but usually no more than once a year.

### Membership

The 11 members serve in their personal capacities and are elected by the Assembly in a secret ballot from a list of people nominated by States Parties to the Charter (ACRWC Charter, article 34). Candidates are required to be of high moral standing, integrity, impartiality and competence in matters of the rights and welfare of the child. Terms are usually for five years. Members may not be re-elected. Bureau members are elected from within the Committee for two-year terms (ACRWC Charter, article 38).

#### Members 2010–15

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Fatima Delladj-Sebaa, Algeria  
 Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia  
 Amal Muhammad El Henqari, Libya  
 Félicité Muhimpundu, Rwanda  
 Clement Julius Mashamba, UR of Tanzania  
 Alfas Muvavarigwa Chitakunye, Zimbabwe

#### Members 2011–16

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Julia Sloth-Nielsen, South Africa

#### Members 2013–16

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Joseph Ndayisenga, Burundi  
 Azza Ashmawy, Egypt  
 Sidikou Aissatou Alassane Moulaye, Niger  
 Suzanne aho-Assouma, Togo

### Bureau

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Chairperson: Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Ethiopia  
 First Vice-President: Fatima Delladj-Sebaa, Algeria  
 Second Vice-President: Julia Sloth-Nielsen, South Africa  
 Third Vice-President: Clement Julius Mashamba, UR of Tanzania  
 Rapporteur: Alfas Muvavarigwa Chitakunye, Zimbabwe



AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Article 19 of the AU Constitutive Act provides for three specific financial organs to be created, the African Central Bank (ACB), African Investment Bank (AIB) and African Monetary Fund (AMF). The role of these institutions is to implement the economic integration called for in the 1991 Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty). The 1999 Sirte Declaration, under which the OAU decided to create the AU, called for the speedy establishment of all institutions proposed in the Abuja Treaty. All three institutions are in the process of being established.

### African Central Bank (ACB)

#### Purpose

The ACB's purpose will be to build a common monetary policy and single African currency as a way to accelerate economic integration as envisaged in articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The ACB's objectives will be to:

- Promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution
- Promote exchange stability and avoid competitive exchange rates depreciation
- Assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and eliminate foreign exchange restrictions that hamper the growth of world trade.

It is proposed that the ACB Headquarters will be in Abuja, Nigeria.

#### Steering Committee

AU Executive Council decision 329 (X) established a steering committee composed of technical experts to advance the ACB's establishment. The Steering Committee works in consultation with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Association of African Central Banks (AACB), and under the direction of the AU Commission's Department for Economic Affairs. The Committee's mandate includes identifying the ACB's sources of funding and making recommendations on its management and institutional framework.

### African Investment Bank (AIB)

#### Purpose

The AIB's purpose will be to foster economic growth and accelerate economic integration in Africa, as envisaged by articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The AIB's objectives will be to:

- Promote public and private sector investment activities intended to advance AU Member State regional integration
- Utilise available resources for the implementation of investment projects contributing to strengthening of the private sector and modernisation of rural sector activities and infrastructures
- Mobilise resources from capital markets inside and outside Africa for the financing of investment projects in African countries
- Provide technical assistance as may be needed in African countries for the study, preparation, financing and execution of investment projects.

The AIB will be located in Libya (see Assembly/AU/Dec.64(IV)).

### Steering Committee

AU Executive Council decision 329 (X) established a technical-level steering committee tasked to advance the AIB's establishment. The Steering Committee works in consultation with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Association of African Central Banks (AACB), and under the direction of the AU Commission's Department for Economic Affairs. The Committee's mandate includes identifying the AIB's sources of funding and making recommendations on its management and institutional framework.

## African Monetary Fund (AMF)

### Purpose

The AMF's purpose will be to facilitate the integration of African economies by eliminating trade restrictions and providing greater monetary integration, as envisaged under articles 6 and 44 of the Abuja Treaty. The Fund is expected to serve as a pool for central bank reserves and AU Member States' national currencies. The Fund will prioritise regional macroeconomic objectives in its lending policies.

The specific AMF objectives include:

- Providing financial assistance to AU Member States
- Acting as a clearing house as well as undertaking macro-economic surveillance within the continent
- Coordinating the monetary policies of Member States and promoting cooperation between their monetary authorities
- Encouraging capital movements between Member States.

The Headquarters of the AMF will be in Yaoundé, Cameroon (see EX.CL/Dec.329 (X)).

A technical-level steering committee was established in 2008 to advance the Fund's establishment. Proposals, including a draft statute, were presented at the sixth joint annual meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and AU Ministers of Economy and Finance, held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in March 2013. As of September 2013, Member States were conducting consultations on the draft. An extraordinary Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance was scheduled for October/November 2013 to consider the revised Statute (E/ECA/CM/46/3 and AU/CAMEF/MIN/Rpt(VIII) of 26 March 2013).





AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE

## PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE (PRC)

The Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) conducts the day-to-day business of the AU on behalf of the Assembly and Executive Council. It reports to the Executive Council, prepares the Council's work and acts on its instructions (under article 21 of the Constitutive Act). All AU Member States are members of the PRC.

Rule 4 of the PRC Rules of Procedure specifies that its powers and functions are to:

- Act as an advisory body to the AU Executive Council
- Prepare its Rules of Procedure and submit them to the Executive Council
- Prepare Executive Council meetings, including the agenda and draft decisions
- Make recommendations on areas of common interest to Member States particularly on issues on the Executive Council agenda
- Facilitate communication between the AU Commission and Member States' capitals
- Consider the AU's programme and budget as well as the Commission's administrative, budgetary and financial matters, and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Consider the Commission's financial report and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Consider the Board of External Auditors' report and submit written comments to the Executive Council
- Monitor the implementation of the AU budget
- Propose the composition of AU organ bureaus, ad hoc committees and sub-committees
- Consider matters relating to the AU's programmes and projects, particularly issues relating to the socio-economic development and integration of the continent, and make recommendations to the Executive Council
- Monitor the implementation of policies, decisions and agreements adopted by the Executive Council
- Participate in the preparation of the AU programme of activities and calendar of meetings; consider any matter assigned to it by the Executive Council; and carry out any other functions that may be assigned to it by the Executive Council.

Rule 4 also provides that the PRC may set up ad hoc committees and temporary working groups as it deems necessary.

### Structure

All Member States are represented on the PRC at the level of Permanent Representative. Similar to the Assembly and Executive Council, the PRC Bureau consists of a chairperson and four vice-chairpersons, one of who serves as rapporteur. The Bureau positions are held by the same states that form the Assembly and Executive Council Bureaus. Office holders serve for one year (usually January to December). In addition to the official Bureau, a larger informal bureau of 15 Member States traditionally convenes to support arrangements for the Assembly Summit sessions.

### Meetings

The PRC meets at AU Headquarters at least once a month, extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States eligible to vote. The agenda for each session is drawn up by the Chairperson in consultation with the PRC Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the PRC decides otherwise (by simple majority).

The PRC takes all its decisions by consensus or, failing that, by a two-thirds majority of Member States. Questions of procedure require a simple majority vote. Whether a question is one of procedure or not is also determined by a simple majority vote.

PRC meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the Rules of Procedure, and decision taking by rule 13.

## Office holders 2013

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Chairperson: Kongit Sinegiorgis, Ethiopia

First Vice-Chairperson: Mohamed Saleh Rzeizim, Mauritania

Second Vice-Chairperson: Manuel Jose Gonçaves, Mozambique

Third Vice-Chairperson: Chérif Mahamat Zene (until August 2013) / Ahmat Awad Sakhine (from September 2013), Chad

Rapporteur: Ferdinand Pentecôte Montcho, Benin

## Sub-Committees

### Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters

#### Purpose

The Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters oversees the financial and administrative management of the AU. Membership is open to all Member States. Under its draft terms of reference, the Sub-Committee's core tasks include to:

- Review the draft programme of activities and budgetary estimates presented by the Commission
- Review all administrative and other matters with financial implications
- Review administration of the programme budget and, in particular, the financial and accounting transactions of the Commission and regional offices
- Consider requests by the Commission for transfers of authorised budgetary funds to cope with any urgent decisions or projects
- Consider unforeseen urgent expenditure
- Consider requests related to the working capital or other funds
- Review the Commission's financial report for the preceding year and make recommendations to the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC).

The Sub-Committee reports on each of its meetings and makes recommendations to the PRC. It may draft reports for review by the Executive Council on any issues concerning administrative, budgetary, management and financial matters. The Sub-Committee drafts the AU's financial rules and regulations, which are then submitted to the PRC for transmission to the Executive Council.

#### Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU Sub-Committee of the same name.

#### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

#### Membership

All Member States are members of this committee.

## Bureau January 2013 to January 2014

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Chairperson: Representative to be named (Mokhtar Chaouachi, Tunisia, until June 2013)

First Vice-Chairperson: Kongit Sinegiorgis, Ethiopia

Second Vice-Chairperson: Andrew Hama Mtetwa, Zimbabwe

Third Vice-Chairperson: Elysée Nimpagaritse (until August 2013) / Alain Aimé Nyamitwe (from September 2013), Burundi

Rapporteur: Albert Francis Yankey, Ghana

## Sub-Committee on Audit Matters

### Purpose

The PRC established the Sub-Committee on Audit Matters during its 25th ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa in January 2013. The Sub-Committee's mandate is to assist the AU in handling financial reporting processes, internal control, audit and the monitoring of compliance with rules and regulations. Under its terms of reference, the Sub-Committee's core tasks include to:

- Consider the work of all oversight bodies employed and/or appointed by the AU
- Institute investigations into any matters
- Seek any information it requires from AU employees
- Retain, at the AU's expense, such outside counsel, experts and other advisers as the Sub-Committee may deem appropriate.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on the agreed geographical distribution noted in the following list. According to Executive Council decision 752 (XXII), the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

The PRC was due to consider the Sub-Committee's membership criteria and composition and report back to the Executive Council in January 2014.

## Members January 2013 to January 2014

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### Central Region (3 seats)

Fernand Poukré-Kono, Central African Republic

Chérif Mahamat Zene (until August 2013) /  
Ahmat Awad Sakhine (from September 2013),  
Chad

Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo

### Eastern Region (3 seats)

Kongit Sinegiorgis, Ethiopia

Joseph Nourrice, Seychelles

Representative to be named (Joram Mukama  
Biswaro, UR of Tanzania, until August 2013)

**Northern Region (2 seats)**

Representative to be named  
Representative to be named

**Southern Region (3 seats)**

Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho  
Ndumiso Ntshinga, South Africa  
Representative to be named

**Western Region (4 seats)**

Momodou Sajo Jallow, Gambia  
Albert Francis Yankey, Ghana  
Amoko Virginie Kouvahe, Togo  
Representative to be named

**Bureau<sup>1</sup>**

Chairperson: Fernand Poukré-Kono, Central African Republic  
First Vice-Chairperson: Western region – representative to be named  
Second Vice-Chairperson: Eastern region – representative to be named  
Third Vice-Chairperson: Ndumiso Ntshinga, South Africa  
Third Vice-Chairperson: Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho  
Rapporteur: Northern Region – representative to be named

**Sub-Committee on Contributions****Purpose**

The Sub-Committee is responsible for decisions relating to Member States and other contributors to the AU budget. Under its draft terms of reference, the Sub-Committee is mandated to:

- Advise the Assembly on the apportionment of the organisation's expenses among members broadly according to capacity to pay
- Advise the Assembly on treatment of Member States in arrears of their contributions to the organisation.

The Sub-Committee also supports the Ministerial Committee on the Review of Scale of Assessment, as required.

**Evolution**

Under Article XXIII of the OAU Charter, Member States contributed to the OAU budget in accordance with the UN scales of assessment. This system was reviewed in 1986, when the OAU Council of Ministers created a Sub-Committee on Contributions to recommend proposals to address concerns about the ability of Member States to meet the UN assessment levels. The AU Sub-Committee on Contributions is the direct successor to the OAU's committee.

**Meetings**

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

**Note**

- 1 The Sub-Committee has two Third Vice-Chairpersons.

## Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

### Members January 2013 to January 2014

---

#### Central Region (3 seats)

Chérif Mahamat Zene (until August 2013) /  
Ahmat Awad Sakhine (from September 2013),  
Chad  
Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo  
André William Anguilé, Gabon

#### Eastern Region (3 seats)

Joseph Nsengimana, Rwanda  
Joseph Nourrice, Seychelles  
Abdelrahman Sirelkhatim Mohamed Osman,  
Sudan

#### Northern Region (2 seats)

Abd-El-Naceur Belaid (until April 2013) /  
Rachid Benlounes (from May 2013), Algeria  
Mohamed B S Enwies, Libya

#### Southern Region (3 seats)

Arcanjo Maria do Nascimento, Angola  
Ndumiso Ntshinga, South Africa  
Carlton M Dlamini, Swaziland

#### Western Region (4 seats)

Minata Samate Cessouma, Burkina Faso  
Bulus Zom Lolo, Nigeria  
Andrew Gbebay Bangali, Sierra Leone  
Amoko Virginie Kouvahe, Togo

## Bureau

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Chairperson: Amoko Virginie Kouvahe, Togo

First Vice-Chairperson: Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo

Second Vice-Chairperson: Mohamed B S Enwies, Libya

Third Vice-Chairperson: Carlton M Dlamini, Swaziland

Rapporteur: Joseph Nsengimana, Rwanda

## Sub-Committee on Economic and Trade Matters

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee is responsible for examining trade and economic activities between Member States with a view to fast-tracking the economic and trade integration process in the continent. It considers both bilateral and multilateral trade and economic issues.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions. Sub-Committee meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is agreed in consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

## Members January 2013 to January 2014

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### Central Region (3 seats)

Chérif Mahamat Zene (until August 2013) /  
Ahmat Awad Sakhine (from September 2013),  
Chad  
Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo  
Ruben Maye Nsue Mangué (until August 2013) /  
Simeon Oyono Esono (from September 2013),  
Equatorial Guinea

### Eastern Region (3 seats)

Mahendr Dosieah, Mauritius  
Joseph Nsengimana, Rwanda  
Arop Deng Kuol, South Sudan

### Northern Region (2 seats)

Mohamed Fathi Ahmed Edrees, Egypt  
Representative to be named (Mokhtar  
Chaouachi, Tunisia, until June 2013)

### Southern Region (3 seats)

Arcanjo Maria do Nascimento, Angola  
Mmamosadinyana Josephine Molefe, Botswana  
Francis Zaza Simenda (until April 2013) /  
Susan Sikaneta (from May 2013), Zambia

### Western Region (4 seats)

Georges Aboua, Côte d'Ivoire  
Diallo Amina Djibo, Niger  
Bassirou Sene, Senegal  
Andrew Gbebay Bangali, Sierra Leone

## Bureau

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Chairperson: Francis Zaza Simenda (until April 2013) / Susan Sikaneta (from May 2013), Zambia  
First Vice-Chairperson: Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo  
Second Vice-Chairperson: Bassirou Sene, Senegal  
Third Vice-Chairperson: Joseph Nsengimana, Rwanda  
Rapporteur: Representative to be named (Mokhtar Chaouachi, Tunisia, until June 2013)

## Sub-Committee on Headquarters and Host Agreements

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee on Headquarters and Host Agreements is responsible for the relationship between the AU and host countries. Its mandate includes to:

- Liaise with Commission officials on issues relating to and arising from Headquarters and other Agreements, including issues of privileges and immunities
- Undertake a review of Headquarters and similar Agreements and make recommendations for their amendment or revision
- Initiate, when necessary, meetings with host government authorities with a view to resolving any problems
- Play a 'good offices' role to deal with any misunderstandings in the implementation of Agreements.

### Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor of the OAU Committee of the same name and with the same mandate.

## Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

## Membership

The Sub-Committee consists of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with the established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

### Members January 2013 to January 2014

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#### Central Region (3 seats)

Elysée Nimpagaritse, Burundi  
Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo  
André William Anguilé, Gabon

#### Eastern Region (3 seats)

Girma Asmerom Tesfay, Eritrea  
Kongit Sinigiorgis, Ethiopia  
Representative to be named (Monica Kathini Juma, Kenya, until August 2013)

#### Northern Region (2 seats)

M Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania  
Sidi Mohamed Omar (until April 2013) /  
Lamine Baali (from May 2013),  
Sahrawi Republic

#### Southern Region (3 seats)

Mmamosadinyana Josephine Molefe, Botswana  
Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho  
Anna N Mutelo, Namibia

#### Western Region (4 seats)

Vivienne Titi Wreh, Liberia  
Bassirou Sene, Senegal  
Andrew Gbebay Bangali, Sierra Leone  
Amoko Virginie Kouvahe, Togo

## Bureau

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Chairperson: M Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania  
First Vice-Chairperson: Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho  
Second Vice-Chairperson: Kongit Sinigiorgis, Ethiopia  
Third Vice-Chairperson: André William Anguilé, Gabon  
Rapporteur: Andrew Gbebay Bangali, Sierra Leone



## Sub-Committee on Multilateral Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee is responsible for matters relating to Africa's strategic multilateral and bilateral partnerships with the rest of the world.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined in consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

### Members January 2013 to January 2014

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#### Central (3 seats)

Elysée Nimpagaritse, Burundi  
 Chérif Mahamat Zene (until August 2013) /  
 Ahmat Awad Sakhine (from September 2013),  
 Chad  
 André William Anguilé, Gabon

#### Eastern Region (3 seats)

Assoumani Youssouf Mondoha, Comoros  
 Representative to be named (Monica Kathini  
 Juma, Kenya, until August 2013)  
 Joseph Nsengimana, Rwanda

#### Northern Region (2 seats)

Mohamed Fathi Ahmed Edrees, Egypt  
 M Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania

#### Bureau

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Chairperson: Chérif Mahamat Zene (until August 2013) /  
 Ahmat Awad Sakhine (from September 2013), Chad  
 First Vice-Chairperson: Mohamed Fathi Ahmed Edrees, Egypt  
 Second Vice-Chairperson: Assoumani Youssouf Mondoha, Comoros  
 Third Vice-Chairperson: Amoko Virginie Kouvahe, Togo  
 Rapporteur: Ndumiso Ntshinga, South Africa

#### Southern Region (3 seats)

Mmamosadinyana Josephine Molefe, Botswana  
 Representative to be named (Mbuya Issac  
 Munlo, Malawi, until August 2013)  
 Ndumiso Ntshinga, South Africa

#### Western Region (4 seats)

Minata Samate Cessouma, Burkina Faso  
 Georges Aboua, Côte d'Ivoire  
 Bulus Zom Lolo, Nigeria  
 Amoko Virginie Kouvahe, Togo

## Sub-Committee on New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee oversees and supports activities promoting the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which is the AU's strategic framework for pan-African socio-economic development. See page 110 for more information about NEPAD. The Sub-Committee is mandated to:

- Monitor progress in implementation of the strategic plan devised by the Steering Committee (on NEPAD) for marketing NEPAD at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels, and make periodic reports to the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC)
- Follow up on progress on priority areas and policy guidelines outlined in the plan of action for the implementation of NEPAD, and report periodically to the PRC
- Devise strategies for the popularisation of NEPAD jointly with the Commission and NEPAD Secretariat
- Assist in identifying priority areas/sectors that could reverse Africa's marginalisation and lay a basis for sustainable long-term development
- Devise ways and means of mobilising resources for the implementation of NEPAD policies, programmes and projects in collaboration with the Commission and NEPAD Secretariat
- Monitor implementation of policies and programmes with a view to ensuring commitments to NEPAD resources are honoured.

### Evolution

The NEPAD programme was introduced and endorsed by Member States in July 2001 during the transition from the OAU to the AU. The AU Assembly formally adopted the Declaration on the Implementation of NEPAD in 2002. The Sub-Committee was established by the AU in 2010 to deal with NEPAD matters.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined in consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

### Central Region (3 seats)

Elysée Nimpagaritse, Burundi  
Jacques-Alfred Ndoumbè-Eboulè, Cameroon  
Chérif Mahamat Zene (until August 2013) /  
Ahmat Awad Sakhine (from September 2013),  
Chad

### Eastern Region (3 seats)

Kongit Sinegiorgis, Ethiopia  
Representative to be named  
(Monica Kathini Juma, Kenya,  
until August 2013)  
Joseph Nsengimana, Rwanda

### Northern Region (2 seats)

Abd-El-Naceur Belaid (until April 2013) /  
Rachid Benlounes (from May 2013), Algeria  
Mohamed Fathi Ahmed Edrees, Egypt

### Southern Region (3 seats)

Nyolosi Mphale, Lesotho  
Manuel Jose Goncalves, Mozambique  
Anna N Mutelo, Namibia

### Western Region (4 seats)

Ferdinand Pentecôte Montcho, Benin  
Boubacar Gouro Diall, Mali  
Bulus Zom Lolo, Nigeria  
Bassirou Sene, Senegal

### Bureau

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Chairperson: Bassirou Sene, Senegal

First Vice-Chairperson: Joseph Nsengimana, Rwanda

Second Vice-Chairperson: Jacques-Alfred Ndoumbè-Eboulè, Cameroon

Third Vice-Chairperson: Anna N Mutelo, Namibia

Rapporteur: Abd-El-Naceur Belaid (until April 2013) / Rachid Benlounes (from May 2013), Algeria

## Sub-Committee on Programmes and Conferences

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee oversees the scheduling and organisation of AU conferences and meetings. Its mandate includes to:

- Make recommendations concerning the scheduling of statutory meetings
- Review the draft calendar of meetings and arrange practical timetabling
- Liaise with the Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters on the administrative and financial implications of conferences
- Monitor the implementation of all AU resolutions, rules and regulations relating to the organisation, servicing and documentation of meetings and conferences.

### Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU Sub-Committee on Programmes and Conferences.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

Membership is open to all AU members.

### Bureau January 2013 to January 2014

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Chairperson: Mohamed B S Enwies, Libya

First Vice-Chairperson: representative to be named (Mbuya Issac Munlo, Malawai, until August 2013)

Second Vice-Chairperson: Jacques-Alfred Ndoumbè-Eboulè, Cameroon

Third Vice-Chairperson: Diallo Amina Djibo, Niger

Rapporteur: Representative to be named (Monica Kathini Juma, Kenya, until August 2013)

## Sub-Committee on Refugees

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee is responsible for developing AU policies on refugees, displaced persons and returnees. Its mandate includes to:

- Assist AU deliberative organs in designing, developing, defining, harmonising and coordinating policy on matters affecting refugees, displaced persons and returnees, as well as in matters relating to humanitarian law promotion on the continent
- Follow up, analyse and evaluate the situation of refugees, displaced persons and returnees and provide policy recommendations and solutions to the Executive Council for AU action
- Collaborate and work with the AU Commission and UN humanitarian agencies, regional organisations, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and concerned non-governmental organisations
- Maintain permanent contacts with Member States through the AU Commission

- Sensitise Member States and the entire international community to the problems of refugees, displaced persons and returnees, with a view to enlisting both their assistance to these people and their effective contribution towards a lasting resolution of the issues
- Participate in meetings of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other humanitarian organisations.

### Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU Commission on Refugees, which was established in 1964 by the Council of Ministers. It was composed of 10 members tasked to examine the issue of refugees and formulate recommendations to the Council, including on the issue of integration of refugees in their countries of asylum. In 1980, the membership was extended and in 1997 opened to all Member States.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

Membership is open to all AU members.

### Bureau January 2013 to January 2014

Chairperson: Manuel Jose Goncalves, Mozambique

First Vice-Chairperson: Sidi Mohamed Omar (until April 2013) / Lamine Baali (from May 2013), Saharawi Republic

Second Vice-Chairperson: Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo

Third Vice-Chairperson: Mull Sebuja Katende, Uganda

Rapporteur: Cheick A T Camara (until February 2013) / Sidibé Fatoumata Kaba (from May 2013), Guinea

## Policy Sub-Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine Relief in Africa

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine Relief in Africa oversees all matters relating to the operation of the Fund of the same name. Its mandate includes to:

- Act as the supreme organ of the Fund
- Determine the Fund's operational policy including the criteria for approval of loans and the terms and conditions for withdrawals from the Fund
- Approve administrative and other expenses related to the operation of the Fund
- Select beneficiary countries and decide on the amounts of grants and loans
- Initiate effective measures for mobilising resources for the Fund from both public and private sources and including African and non-African sources

- Make recommendations regarding the management and administration of the Fund's resources by the African Development Bank
- Make recommendations regarding the Statute of the Fund and its rules and operating procedures
- Report on its activities annually to the AU Executive Council in consultation with the Chairperson of the Commission.

### Evolution

The Sub-Committee originated in the Lagos Plan of Action recommendation to establish a Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa. In the mid 1980s, the Council of Ministers called for the Fund to become operational and the OAU created an interim policy committee to act as the supreme organ of the Fund, determine policy and draw up the criteria for approval of loans or grants from the Fund. The Interim Policy Committee became the Sub-Committee of Special Emergency Assistance when the AU was created.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

The Sub-Committee is composed of 15 members based on agreed geographical distribution as noted in the following list. In accordance with established practice, the composition of the Sub-Committee is determined by consultation amongst AU regional group Deans.

### Members January 2013 to January 2014

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#### Central Region (3 seats)

Elysée Nimpagaritse, Burundi  
Lazare Makayat-Safouesse, Congo  
Gérard Mapango Kemishanga, DR Congo

#### Eastern Region (3 seats)

Mohamed Idriss Farah, Djibouti  
Representative to be named  
(Monica Kathini Juma, Kenya,  
until August 2013)  
Mull Sebuja Katende, Uganda

#### Northern Region (2 seats)

Abd-El-Naceur Belaid (until April 2013) /  
Rachid Benlounes (from May 2013), Algeria  
M Hamadi Meimou, Mauritania

#### Southern Region (3 seats)

Carlton M Dlamini, Swaziland  
Francis Zaza Simenda (until April 2013) /  
Susan Sikaneta (from May 2013), Zambia  
Andrew Hama Mtetwa, Zimbabwe

#### Western Region (4 seats)

Ferdinand Pentecôte Montcho, Benin  
Momodou Sajo Jallow, Gambia  
Cheick A T Camara (until February 2013) /  
Sidibé Fatoumata Kaba (from May 2013),  
Guinea  
Boubacar Gouro Diall, Mali

## Bureau

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Chairperson: Mohamed Idriss Farah, Djibouti

First Vice-Chairperson: Elysée Nimpagaritse, Burundi

Second Vice-Chairperson: Boubacar Gouro Diall, Mali

Third Vice-Chairperson: Abd-El-Naceur Belaid (until April 2013) /  
Rachid Benlounes (from May 2013), Algeria

Rapporteur: Andrew Hama Mtetwa, Zimbabwe

## Sub-Committee on Structures

### Purpose

The Sub-Committee on Structures oversees organisational review of the African Union. It is responsible for ensuring that relationships between the AU and its organs are functioning well in order to meet its core objectives. The Sub-Committee's mandate includes:

- Evaluating and making proposals on organisational structures
- Reviewing: AU staff service conditions; criteria for recruitment including policies and practices around the equivalency of academic qualifications; work methods and procedures including with a view to ensuring fair remuneration for equal jobs; and the Staff Regulations and Rules
- Keeping the structure within the Commission under regular review to ensure that activities are programme oriented and harmonised to avoid duplication
- Making recommendations on ways to improve coordination and accountability within Headquarters and between Headquarters and regional offices.

### Evolution

The Sub-Committee is the successor to the OAU's Ad Hoc Committee of Experts, which had been established in 1997 to replace earlier technical and ad-hoc expert committees that focused on structural reforms.

### Meetings

Sub-Committee sessions are held at AU Headquarters at least once a month and extraordinary sessions may also be held. The quorum is two-thirds of the Member States. The Chairperson draws up the agenda in consultation with the PRC Bureau, Sub-Committee Bureau and AU Commission. Sessions are closed except when the Sub-Committee decides by simple majority to hold open sessions.

Meetings are governed by rules 5–9 of the PRC Rules of Procedure.

### Membership

Membership has been open to all AU members since 2012 (PRC/Rpt(XXIV), para 37(ii)). The Sub-Committee previously comprised 15 members.

## Bureau January 2013 to January 2014

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Chairperson: Minata Samate Cessouma, Burkina Faso

First Vice-Chairperson: Representative to be named (Joram Mukama Biswaro, UR of Tanzania, until August 2013)

Second Vice-Chairperson: Arcanjo Maria Do Nascimento, Angola

Third Vice-Chairperson: Mohamed B S Enwies, Libya

Rapporteur: Ruben Maye Nsue Mangué (until August 2013) /  
Simeon Oyono Esono (from September 2013), Equatorial Guinea





AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# **ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COUNCIL**

## ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COUNCIL (ECOSOCC)

ECOSOCC Secretariat  
African Union Headquarters  
PO Box 3243  
Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)  
W21K19  
Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia

Tel: (+251 11) 518 2152  
Email: [ECOSOCC@africa-union.org](mailto:ECOSOCC@africa-union.org)

### Purpose

The Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) was established in 2004 as an advisory organ to the AU composed of civil society organisations (CSOs). The principle of ECOSOCC is for civil society to organise itself to work in partnership with the AU.

ECOSOCC's mandate includes:

- Contributing through advice to the effective translation of the AU's objectives, principles and policies into concrete programmes, as well as evaluating these programmes
- Undertaking studies and making recommendations
- Contributing to the promotion and realisation of the AU's vision and objectives
- Contributing to the promotion of human rights, the rule of law, good governance, democratic principles, gender equality and child rights
- Promoting and supporting the efforts of institutions engaged in reviewing the future of Africa; and forging pan-African values in order to enhance an African social model and way of life
- Fostering and consolidating partnership between the AU and CSOs
- Assuming functions referred to it by other AU organs.

ECOSOCC was established under the provisions of articles 5 and 22 of the AU Constitutive Act. Its Statutes, adopted by the AU Assembly in July 2004, define it as an advisory organ composed of different social and professional groups of AU Member States (Assembly/AU/Dec.42(III)). The first ECOSOCC General Assembly was formally launched on 9 September 2008 in Dar es Salaam, UR of Tanzania.

### Structure

Under article 4 of the ECOSOCC Statutes, the Council is composed of 150 CSOs: two CSOs from each Member State;<sup>1</sup> 10 CSOs operating at regional level and eight at continental level; 20 CSOs from the African Diaspora, as defined by the Executive Council, and covering the continents of the world; six CSOs, in ex-officio capacity, nominated by the AU Commission and based on special considerations, in consultation with Member States. Article 4 also provides for Member State, regional, continental and Diaspora representatives to be elected on the basis of 50 percent gender equality and 50 percent aged between 18 and 35. Members are elected for four-year terms and may be re-elected once.

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#### Note

- 1 The ECOSOCC Statutes were adopted before South Sudan became an AU member and, as of September 2013, have not been amended in regards to the total number of CSO members. Given that the current membership of the AU is now 54, in practice, therefore, the total number of CSO members would be 152.

CSO members include but are not limited to:

- Social groups such as those representing women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities and special needs
- Professional groups such as associations of artists, engineers, health practitioners, social workers, media, teachers, sport associations, legal professionals, social scientists, academia, business organisations, national chambers of commerce, workers, employers, industry and agriculture, as well as other private sector interest groups
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and voluntary organisations
- Cultural organisations
- Social and professional organisations in the African Diaspora (in accordance with the definition approved by the Executive Council).

ECOSOCC's highest decision and policy-making body is its General Assembly, which is composed of all members as provided for in article 4 of the ECOSOCC Statutes. The General Assembly submits advisory opinions and reports as well as proposals on the budget and activities; approves and amends the Code of Ethics and Conduct for CSOs affiliated to or working with the AU; and reviews and makes recommendations on ECOSOCC activities. The Assembly elects a bureau composed of a presiding officer and five deputies. Bureau members are elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and rotation, including one member representing the Diaspora. The General Assembly also elects an 18-member standing committee composed of a bureau, chairpersons of the 10 Sectoral Cluster Committees and two AU Commission representatives. The term of office for the Standing Committee members is two years.

The Standing Committee coordinates ECOSOCC's work, prepares its General Assembly meetings, follows up implementation of the Code of Ethics and Conduct developed for CSOs, and prepares and submits the ECOSOCC annual report to the AU Assembly. The Committee held its first meeting in July 2009.

The General Assembly also establishes the Credentials Committee, composed of one CSO representative from each of the five regions; one CSO representative from the African Diaspora; one nominated representative for special interest groups such as vulnerable groups, the aged, physically challenged and people living with HIV/AIDS; and two AU Commission representatives. The Committee is responsible for examining the credentials of ECOSOCC members and their representatives. Its Rules of Procedure are adopted by the General Assembly.

Article 11 of the ECOSOCC Statutes established the 10 Sectoral Cluster Committees as key operational mechanisms to formulate opinions and provide input into AU policies and programmes. The Committees are: Peace and Security; Political Affairs; Infrastructure and Energy; Social Affairs and Health; Human Resources, Science and Technology; Trade and Industry; Rural Economy and Agriculture; Economic Affairs; Women and Gender; and Cross-Cutting Programmes (such as HIV/AIDS, international cooperation and coordination with other AU institutions and organs). The ECOSOCC General Assembly may recommend amendments to the established Sectoral Cluster Committees.

The structure of ECOSOCC is provided for in articles 8–12 of its Statutes. Article 14 provides for the Secretariat to be within the AU Commission. The Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO) office in the AU Commission acts as the Secretariat for ECOSOCC.

## Meetings

The General Assembly should meet in ordinary session once every two years. It may also meet in extraordinary session. The quorum for General Assembly meetings or of any of its committees is a simple majority (article 15). Each member has one vote. Decision-making is by consensus or, where consensus cannot be reached, by two-thirds majority of those present and voting (article 16). Questions of procedure require a simple majority.

The frequency of committee meetings is yet to be provided in the Rules of Procedure.

### First ECOSOCC General Assembly: 2008–12

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The mandate of the first ECOSOCC General Assembly session expired in September 2012. Membership applications for the second ECOSOCC Assembly closed on 15 August 2013. New members were expected to be appointed in November 2013.

### ECOSOCC General Assembly former members (2008–12)

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**Algeria:** Association Algérienne d'Alphabétisation (IQRAA), Aicha Barki; Association Nationale de Soutien à l'Enfance en Difficulté, Karadja Fatima-Zohra.

**Angola:** União Nacional dos Trabalhadores de Angola (Confédération Syndicale) (UNTA-CS), Manuel Augusto Viage; Angola 2000, Cirilo Calisto Mbonge.

**Benin:** Réseau de Développement d'Agriculture Durable (REDAD), Gandonou Marius; Union Nationale des syndicats de travailleurs du Benin (UNSTB), Emmanuel Zounon.

**Botswana:** Southern Africa Trade Union Coordination Council (SATUCC), Austin Muneku; Southern Africa Development Community Council of Non-Governmental Organizations, Boichoko Abraham Dithlake.

**Burkina Faso:** Compagnie Traces Théâtre (Traces Théâtre), Sanou Moussa; Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF), Bassiaka Dao; Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles de l'Afrique (ROPPA), Djibo Bagna.

**Burundi:** Observatoire de l'Action Gouvernementale (OAG), Nduwayo Onesphore; Association des Femmes Juristes du Burundi (AFJB), Nahimana Vivine.

**Cameroon:** Transparency International Cameroon (TI-C), Charles Nguini; Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU), Akere Muna; Union Nationale des Associations et Institutions pour Personnes Handicapées du Cameroun (UNAPHAC), Ondoua Abah Gabriel.

**Congo:** Association Congolaise pour le Bien Etre Familial (ACBEF), Florent Mboundou; Association pour les Droits de l'Homme et l'Univers Carcéral (ADHUC), Loamba Moke; Bâtonnier de UNAAC (Union des Avocats de l'Afrique Centrale), Ondziel Gnelenga Julienne.

**Côte d'Ivoire:** Club Union Africaine Côte d'Ivoire (Club UA CI), Traoré Wodjofini; Fédération des Femmes Entrepreneurs pour le Développement Économique et Social de la Côte d'Ivoire (FEFEDES-CI), Salimata Porquet.

**DR Congo:** Association des Femmes Chefs d'Entreprises de la République Démocratique du Congo (ASSOFE), Odette Gema Diloya; Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Congo (UNTC), Ndongala N'sibu Modeste Amédée; Ligue Congolaise pour la Défense des Droits des Personnes Handicapées et Invalides, Martin Ekanda Onyangunga; Centre d'Accompagnement des Autochtones Pygmées et Minoritaires Vulnérables (CAMV) International, Pacifique Mukumba.

**Djibouti:** Réseau Ensemble pour le Développement durable du District d'Arta (EDDA), Kassim Abdillahi Waiss; Djitam Association, Abdikarim Ahmed Hersi.

**Egypt:** Egyptian Business Women's Association, Amany Asfour; Egyptian Red Crescent Society, Nagwa Metwally; Arab Association for Development, Rashad Ahmed Abd El Latif.

**Ethiopia:** Network of Ethiopian Women's Association (NEWA), Saba Guebremedhin; Ethiopian Teachers Association (ETA), Yohannes Benti.

**Ghana:** Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF), John Burke Baidoo; HATOF Foundation, Samuel Confidence Dotse; Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), Hassan Sunmonu; West Africa Network for Peace-building (WANEP), Emmanuel Bombande.

**Guinea:** Agence Internationale pour le Développement Durable en Afrique (AIDDA), Kane Yaya; Centre d'Etude et de Recherche pour l'Intégration régionale et le Développement de l'Afrique (CERIDA), Sékou Mohamed Sylla.

**Kenya:** Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation (MYWO), Rukia Subow; Kenyan section of the International Commission of Jurists, George Kegoro; Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU-K), Ismael Onyango Noo.

**Lesotho:** Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM), Gladys Faku; Lesotho Congress of Democratic Unions (LECODU), Daniel Maraisane.

**Libya:** Waatasemu Charity Association; National Organisation of Libyan Youth (NOLY); General Forum for Arab-African Non-Governmental Organizations.

**Madagascar:** Fondation MIEZAKA, Jean Marie Ralaizanadraoto; Transparency International – Initiative Madagascar (TI-IM), Yveline Rakotondramboa.

**Malawi:** Malawi Congress of Trade Unions, Prince Mudolo; Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR), Undule D K Mwakasungula.

**Mali:** Association des Femmes Educatrices du Mali (AFEM), Fatoumata Touré; Coordination des Associations et ONG, Féminines du Mali (CAFO), Oumou Touré; African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), Mama Koité Doumbia.

**Mauritius:** Centre des Dames Mourides (CDM), Allia B D Syed Hossen Gooljar; Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS), Rozy Khedoo; Pan-African Employers' Confederation, Azad Jeetun.

**Mozambique:** Foundation for Community Development (FDC), Marta Cumbi; Coordinator Association Rede Da Crianca, Amélia Fernanda Cardosa.

**Niger:** Association Nigérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (ANDDH), Khalid Ikhiri; ONG Dimol SRMSR, Traoré Salamatou.

**Nigeria:** Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), Alhaji Bashir M Borodo; National Union of Textile Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria (NUTGTWN), Abdulwaheed Omar; Ekiti State University, Dipo Kolawole.

**Rwanda:** Plate-Forme de la Société Civile Rwandaise (PFSCR), Thaddee Karekezi; Conseil de Concertation des Organisations d'Appui aux Initiatives de Base (CCOAB), Kajombole Nsengiyumva Victor.

**Senegal:** Conseil des Organisations non Gouvernementales d'Appui au Développement (CONGAD), Momar Talla Kane; Association Culturelle d'Auto Promotion Educative and Social (ACAPES), Abdoul Hamidou Sy; Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), Bineta Diop.

**Seychelles:** Liaison Unit of Non-Governmental Organisations (LUNGOS), Steve Lalande; Seychelles Community Training Institute (SECTI), Sylviane Valmont.

**South Africa:** Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), Bheki Ntshalintshali; Federation of Unions of South Africa (FEDUSA), Henry Mushonga; Southern African Youth Movement, Muzwakhe Alfred Sigudhla; Pan African Women's Organisation (PAWO), Assetou Koite.

**Sudan:** Alzbair Charity Foundation, M Tarig Abdel Fatah; Hawa Society for Women (HSTW), Abia Mahdi Abdelmoniem Ahmed.

**Swaziland:** Coordination Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations (CANGO), Comfort Mabuza; Swaziland Coalition of Concerned Civic Organizations (SCCCO), Musa I N Hlophe.

**Togo:** Les Amis de la Terre – Togo (ATT), Todzro Tsivanyo Mensah; Association Togolaise pour le Bien Etre Familial (ATBEF), Solange Toussa – Ahossu Sénam.

**Tunisia:** Jeunes Médecins Sans Frontières, Mohamed Elyes Ben Marzouk; Tunisian Mothers Association (TMA).

**Uganda:** East African Communities Organisation for Management of Lake Victoria Resources (Uganda Chapter), Keefa Kaweesa; Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA), Kayemba Patrick.

**UR of Tanzania:** Tanzania Teachers Union, Ezekiah T Oluoch; National Organization for Legal Assistance (NOLA), Clement Mashamba; African Women Agribusiness Network (AWAN), Clara Ancilla Ibihya.

**Zambia:** Transparency International Zambia (TI-Z), Lee Habasonda; Network of African Peace Builders (NAPS); Africa Internally Displaced Persons Voice (Africa IDP Voice), Joseph Chilengi; Foundation for Democratic Process (FODEP), Stanley M'Hango.

**Diaspora:** Emancipation Support Committee, Khafra Kambon; Afro Costa Rican Research Centre, Marta Johnson.

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# **NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)**

## NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

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South Africa

Email: [media@nepad.org](mailto:media@nepad.org)

Internet: [www.nepad.org](http://www.nepad.org)

Postal Address:

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Johannesburg

South Africa

Tel: (+27 11) 256 3600 or 256 3615

Fax: (+27 11) 206 3762

Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee Chairperson: Macky Sall, Senegal (elected in January 2013 for a two-year term, renewable once)

NEPAD Agency Chief Executive Officer: Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Niger (appointed by the AU Assembly on 2 February 2009)

### Purpose

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is the pan-African strategic framework for the socio-economic development of the continent. NEPAD was officially adopted by the AU in 2002 as the primary mechanism to coordinate the pace and impact of Africa's development in the 21st century. Its primary objective is to provide a new mechanism, spearheaded by African leaders, to:

- Eradicate poverty
- Place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development
- Halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalisation process
- Accelerate the empowerment of women
- Fully integrate Africa into the global economy.

NEPAD is primarily implemented at the Regional Economic Community (REC) level. It is widely used by international financial institutions, UN agencies and Africa's development partners as a mechanism to support African development efforts.

### Evolution

NEPAD evolved from three initiatives designed to address the complex challenges to growth faced by African states: the Millennium Africa Recovery Plan (MAP), led by former South African President Thabo Mbeki; the Omega Plan, developed by the former President of Senegal, Abdoulaye Wade; and the New African Initiative (NAI), which combined the first two initiatives. In 2001, these were reworked and expanded to provide a framework for all African states. NEPAD was adopted in 2001 by the OAU 37th Summit and ratified by the AU in 2002 at its first summit.

The NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC), which was established in 2001, was transformed into the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) in 2010. This decision was in line with the integration of NEPAD into AU structures and processes, and the transformation of the NEPAD Secretariat into the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) as a technical arm of the AU.



## Structure

NEPAD is governed by the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, HSGOC and the NEPAD Steering Committee.

The AU Assembly oversees NEPAD and considers and adopts recommendations from the HSGOC Chairperson.

The HSGOC provides leadership to the NEPAD process and sets policies, priorities and programmes of action. It oversees the NEPAD Agency and the Steering Committee. HSGOC currently comprises 20 African states – NEPAD's five initiating countries (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa) and 15 members elected on the basis of the AU's five regions, usually for two-year terms. The Chairperson of the AU Commission also participates in HSGOC summits. In line with AU Assembly decision 205 (XI) of 2008, the 11th Assembly endorsed an HSGOC proposal to include the AU Assembly Chairperson's state as a member during his or her tenure, if not so already. The HSGOC meets at Heads of State and Government level.

The NEPAD Steering Committee is responsible for developing the terms of reference for identified programmes and projects. It provides policy guidance and strategic advice to the NEPAD Agency, as well as overseeing it. The Committee consists of representatives nominated by the HSGOC members – two from each of the five NEPAD initiating countries and one from each of the elected members. In addition, representatives from the eight AU-recognised RECs, the AU Commission, African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) participate in Steering Committee meetings.

## NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency

The Agency coordinates and administers NEPAD's activities. It is a secretariat based in Midrand, South Africa, and designated as an AU technical body. The Agency's core mandate is to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of regional and continental priority programmes and projects, and to push for partnerships, resource mobilisation, and research and knowledge management.

The NEPAD Agency's strategic direction is based on the following thematic areas:

- Agriculture and food security
- Climate change and natural resource management
- Regional integration and infrastructure
- Human development
- Economic and corporate governance
- Cross-cutting issues of gender and capacity development.

The Agency is financed through the AU Commission's statutory budgets, voluntary contributions from AU Member States, and support from development partners and the private sector.

## Meetings

The HSGOC usually meets twice annually in the margins of AU summits, which are normally held in January and July. The Steering Committee normally meets about four times a year (NEPAD Rules of Procedure, rule 5).

**Initiating states (5)**

Algeria	Senegal
Egypt	South Africa
Nigeria	

**Elected members (15)****Central Region**

Cameroon  
Chad  
Congo  
Gabon

**Eastern Region**

Ethiopia  
Rwanda  
Uganda  
UR of Tanzania

**Northern Region**

Libya  
Mauritania

**Southern Region**

Malawi  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Western Region**

Benin  
Mali

**Bureau<sup>1</sup>**

Chairperson: Macky Sall, Senegal<sup>2</sup>

Vice-Chairperson: Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algeria

Vice-Chairperson: Egypt<sup>3</sup>

**Notes**

- 1 Rule 15 of the NEPAD Rules of Procedure provides for a chairperson and two vice-chairpersons only (all Heads of State and Government).
- 2 Macky Sall, President of Senegal, replaced the late Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, in August 2012. Meles Zenawi had served as HSGOC Chairperson for four years.
- 3 On 5 July 2013, the AU Peace and Security Council decided to suspend the participation of Egypt in the AU's activities until the restoration of constitutional order (PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCLXXXIV)).

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM)

## AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM)

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Halfway House	Johannesburg
Midrand	South Africa
Johannesburg	
South Africa	

Internet: <http://aprm-au.org>

Secretariat Chief Executive: Assefa Shifa, Ethiopia

### Purpose

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) was established in 2003 as a way for AU Member States to review their commitments to good governance. The APRM is a self-monitoring instrument and membership is voluntary.

The Mechanism's primary objective is to foster the adoption of policies, values, standards and practices of political and economic governance that lead to political stability, accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration, economic growth and sustainable development.

By joining the APRM, Member States agree to voluntarily and independently review their compliance with African and international governance commitments. Performance and progress are measured in four thematic areas: democracy and political governance; economic governance and management; corporate governance; and socio-economic development.

Reviews include the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, the private sector, civil society and media. The first review is carried out within 18 months of a Member State joining the APRM and then every two to four years. Members can request a review outside of the usual framework, and the APRM can commission a review at the request of participating Heads of State and Government if there are signs of political and economic crisis.

Each review leads to a national programme of action for the state concerned to address problems identified. A monitoring body prepares a six-month and annual report on progress in implementing the programme of action for the APRM Forum of Heads of State and Government. Country review reports are made available to the public.

As of September 2013, 35 AU Member States had joined the APRM. Of those, 17 had completed self-assessments and been peer-reviewed by the Forum.

### Evolution

The APRM was initiated in 2002 and established in 2003 by the AU as part of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative. It now operates independently under a memorandum of understanding signed by Member States.

## Structure

The APRM has structures at both continental and national levels. The following three bodies are the structures at the continental level.

- African Peer Review (APR) Forum: a committee of all participating Member States' Heads of State and Government. The Forum is the APRM's highest decision-making authority.
- APR Panel: appointed eminent persons with the responsibility of ensuring the Mechanism's independence, professionalism and credibility. Panel members are selected and appointed by the Forum for a term of up to four years, with the exception of the Chairperson who is appointed for five years.
- APR Secretariat: provides technical, coordinating and administrative support services to the APRM.

Details of the structure and precise mandate of each body are set out in the APRM Guidelines available at [http://aprm-au.org/sites/default/files/aprm\\_onp\\_0.pdf](http://aprm-au.org/sites/default/files/aprm_onp_0.pdf).

At the national level, country guidelines call for members to put structures in place to facilitate effective implementation of the APRM. Of the countries reviewed so far, the practice has been to designate structures such as an APRM national focal point, national commission or governing council, national APR secretariat and technical research institutions.

In addition, the APRM has special support agreements with three Africa-based institutions designated by the Forum as strategic partners: the African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau for Africa.

### APRM Forum Chairpersons

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia (appointed 26 May 2013)  
Hailemariam Dessalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia (2012–13)  
Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of Ethiopia (2007–12)<sup>1</sup>  
Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria (2003–07)

### APRM Panel (appointed for a term of up to four years)

Mustapha Mekideche, Algeria (appointed in January 2012)  
Akere T Muna, Cameroon (appointed in January 2010)  
Julienne Ondziel Gnelenga, Congo (appointed in January 2010)  
Ashraf Rashed, Egypt (appointed in January 2012)  
Amos Sawyer, Liberia (appointed in January 2010)  
Okon E Uya, Nigeria (appointed in January 2012)  
Fatuma Ndongiza Nyirakobwa, Rwanda (appointed in January 2012)  
Baleka Mbete, South Africa (appointed in January 2012)

### Panel Bureau members

Chairperson: Akere T Muna, Cameroon (since May 2013; appointed for a term of up to five years)  
Vice-Chairperson: Fatuma Ndongiza Nyirakobwa, Rwanda (since May 2013)

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#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Meles Zenawi died in 2012.



AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

## REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES (RECS)

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are regional groupings of African states. The RECs have developed individually and have differing roles and structures. Generally, the purpose of the RECs is to facilitate regional economic integration between members of the individual regions and through the wider African Economic Community (AEC), which was established under the Abuja Treaty (1991). The 1980 Lagos Plan of Action for the Development of Africa and the Abuja Treaty proposed the creation of RECs as the basis for wider African integration, with a view to regional and eventual continental integration. The RECS are increasingly involved in coordinating AU Member States' interests in wider areas such as peace and security, development and governance.

The RECs are closely integrated with the AU's work and serve as its building blocks. The relationship between the AU and the RECs is mandated by the Abuja Treaty and the AU Constitutive Act, and guided by the: 2008 Protocol on Relations between the RECs and the AU; and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the Area of Peace and Security between the AU, RECs and the Coordinating Mechanisms of the Regional Standby Brigades of Eastern and Northern Africa.

The AU recognises eight RECs, the:

- Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)<sup>1</sup>
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)
- East African Community (EAC)<sup>2</sup>
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)<sup>2</sup>
- Southern African Development Community (SADC).

### Structure

The Protocol on Relations between the RECs and the AU provides a coordination framework between the AEC and the RECs. This framework has the following two elements.

#### Committee on Coordination

The Committee provides policy advice and oversight of implementation of the Protocol (article 7). It is also tasked with coordinating and monitoring progress made by the RECs in meeting the regional integration goal stages detailed in article 6 of the Abuja Treaty.

The Committee comprises the Chairperson of the AU Commission, Chief Executives of the RECs, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Chief Executives of the AU financial institutions.

Under article 8 of the Protocol, the Committee must meet at least twice a year. It is chaired by the Chairperson of the AU Commission. Committee decisions are taken by consensus or, when consensus cannot be reached, by simple majority of the members present and voting. Committee decisions are forwarded to the Executive Council as policy recommendations. Committee members may be accompanied to meetings by experts and advisers.

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#### Notes

- 1 UMA is not a signatory to the Protocol on Relations between the RECs and the AU.
- 2 In October 2013, on the sidelines of an AU Extraordinary Summit, IGAD and EAC Foreign Ministers decided to explore the possibility of merging these two RECs (see [www.mfa.gov.et/PressMore.php?pg=54](http://www.mfa.gov.et/PressMore.php?pg=54)).



### Committee of Secretariat Officials

The Committee prepares technical reports for consideration by the Committee on Coordination (article 9 of the Protocol). It comprises AU Commission senior officials responsible for community affairs, as well as UNECA and AfDB senior officials.

The Committee meets at least twice a year, prior to Committee on Coordination meetings, and is chaired by the AU Commission. Committee decisions are reached by consensus or, when consensus is lacking, by simple majority vote (article 9).

## Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)

73 Rue Tensift Agdal  
Rabat  
Morocco

Tel: (+212 537) 681 371/72/73/74  
Fax: (+212 537) 681 377  
Email: [sg.uma@maghrebarabe.org](mailto:sg.uma@maghrebarabe.org)

Internet: [www.maghrebarabe.org](http://www.maghrebarabe.org)

Presidency: Libya

Secretary-General: Habib Ben Yahia, Tunisia (appointed by the Council of the Presidency on 1 February 2006)

### Purpose

The Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) was established under the Marrakech Treaty of 1989 with the primary purposes of strengthening ties between the five member states; promoting prosperity; defending national rights; and adopting common policies to promote the free movement of people, services, goods and capital within the region.

Article 3 of the Treaty provides that the Union's objectives are to promote:

- Close diplomatic ties and dialogue between Member States, while safeguarding their independence
- Mechanisms for Member States' industrial, commercial and social development including through common sectoral programmes
- Measures to support Islamic values and the safeguarding of the National Arabic identity through mechanisms such as cultural exchange, research and education programmes.

### Structure

UMA is a political-level body supported by a secretariat in Rabat, Morocco. The structures set out in the Marrakech Treaty are:

- Council of the Presidency, which is the supreme decision-making organ
- Council of the Prime Ministers, which coordinates policy
- Council of Foreign Ministers, which prepares Presidency sessions and examines Follow-up Committee proposals
- Follow-up Committee, a national officials-level committee tasked with implementing UMA decisions
- Four Special Ministerial Committees, which deal with thematic areas
- General Secretariat, which is the executive for the Union and Consultative Council. It is composed of legislative representatives from each country and tasked with sharing opinions and recommendations on draft Council of the Presidency decisions.

In addition, the Marrakech Treaty provides for a range of other institutions including the: Judicial Authority, composed of two judges from each state, and with the authority to interpret or rule on issues relating to UMA; Maghreb University and Academy; and Investment and External Trade Bank.

## Meetings

The Marrakech Treaty provides for the Council of the Presidency to meet once a year in ordinary session and in extraordinary session as required. The Council of the Presidency is the only decision-making body. Decisions are taken unanimously. Under the Treaty, the Presidency should rotate every year although it has not always done so.

In recent years, the UMA institutions have met infrequently. As of September 2013, the most recent meeting of the Council of the Presidency had taken place in 1994.

## Members (5)

Algeria	Morocco
Libya	Tunisia
Mauritania	

## Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD)

CEN-SAD Secretariat	Tel: (+218 21) 361 4832
Place d'Algeria	Fax: (+218 21) 333 216
PO Box 4041	Email: <a href="mailto:censadsg@yahoo.com">censadsg@yahoo.com</a>
Libya	or <a href="mailto:info@cen-sad.org">info@cen-sad.org</a>

Internet: [www.cen-sad.org](http://www.cen-sad.org)

President: Idriss Déby Itno, Chad (appointed by the 12th Conference of Heads of State and Government in July 2010)

Secretary-General: Ibrahim Sani Abani, Niger (appointed by the Conference of Heads of State and Government during an extraordinary session in February 2013)

## Purpose

The Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD) was formed in 1998 with the primary objective of promoting the economic, cultural, political and social integration of its Member States. Article 1 of the Treaty establishing the Community provides that the aims and objectives of CEN–SAD are to:

- Establish a comprehensive economic union with a particular focus in the agricultural, industrial, social, cultural and energy fields
- Adopt measures to promote free movement of individuals and capital
- Promote measures to encourage foreign trade, transportation and telecommunications among Member States
- Promote measures to coordinate educational systems
- Promote cooperation in cultural, scientific and technical fields.

## Structure

CEN–SAD is governed by a Conference of Heads of State and Government. Its structure includes the:

- Executive Council, which meets at ministerial level to implement Conference decisions
- Special Ministerial Councils, which deal with thematic issues
- General Secretariat, which is the Community's executive body
- Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ESCC), which follows Executive Council directives
- Sahel–Saharan Investment and Trade Bank.

## Meetings

The Conference of Heads of State and Government meets once a year in ordinary session, rotating among Member State capitals. It can meet in extraordinary session at the request of one Member State.

CEN–SAD held an Executive Council extraordinary session in June 2012 in Morocco and a Conference of Heads of State and Government extraordinary session in February 2013 in Chad.

### Members (24)

Benin	Gambia	Niger
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Guinea Bissau	Senegal
Chad	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Somalia
Djibouti	Libya	Sudan
Egypt	Mali	Togo
Eritrea	Morocco	Tunisia

### Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Ben Bella Rd	Tel: (+260 211) 229 725/35
Lusaka	Fax: (+260 211) 225 107
Zambia	Email: <a href="mailto:comesa@comesa.int">comesa@comesa.int</a>

Internet: [www.comesa.int](http://www.comesa.int)

Twitter: [twitter.com/comesa\\_lusaka](https://twitter.com/comesa_lusaka)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/pages/Common-Market-for-Eastern-and-Southern-Africa](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Common-Market-for-Eastern-and-Southern-Africa)

Chairperson: Yoweri Museveni, Uganda (appointed on rotation in November 2012 for a one-year term)

Secretary-General: Sindiso Ndema Ngwenya, Zimbabwe (reappointed by the COMESA Authority in November 2012 for a second-five year term)

### Purpose

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was established in 1993 by the COMESA Treaty, which has the primary purpose of creating a free trade region. Article 3 of the Treaty provides that the aims and objectives of COMESA are to: attain sustainable growth and development of Member States; promote joint development in all fields of economic activity; cooperate in the creation of an enabling environment for foreign, cross border and domestic investment; promote peace, security and stability among the Member States; and cooperate in strengthening relations between the Common Market and the rest of the world.

### Evolution

Regional trade integration was first proposed in 1978 by the Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment to the Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa, which entered into force in 1982. The Common Market envisaged in the PTA was created in 1993 under the COMESA Treaty.

### Structure

COMESA is accountable to the Heads of State and Government of its 20 Member States. Its structure includes the Council of Ministers, responsible for policy making; 12 technical committees; and a series of subsidiary advisory bodies. Overall coordination is managed by the COMESA Secretariat, which is based in Lusaka, Zambia. Several other institutions promote sub-regional cooperation and development, including the COMESA:

- Trade and Development Bank in Nairobi, Kenya
- Clearing House in Harare, Zimbabwe
- Association of Commercial Banks in Harare, Zimbabwe
- Leather Institute in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Re-Insurance Company (ZEP-RE) in Nairobi, Kenya.

In addition, a Court of Justice was established under the Treaty to deal with issues pertaining to COMESA. The Court became formally operational in 1998.

### Meetings

COMESA Heads of State and Government meet at an annual summit to take policy decisions and elect representatives. COMESA may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The office of Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the Member States. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council of Ministers (which meets twice each year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on COMESA.

### Members (20)<sup>1</sup>

Burundi	Kenya	South Sudan
Comoros	Libya	Sudan
DR Congo	Madagascar	Swaziland
Djibouti	Malawi	Uganda
Egypt	Mauritius	Zambia
Eritrea	Rwanda	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Seychelles	

### East African Community (EAC)

3 EAC Close

East African Community Headquarters

PO Box 1096

Arusha

UR of Tanzania

Tel: (+255 27) 216 2100

Fax: (+255 27) 216 2190

Email: [eac@eachq.org](mailto:eac@eachq.org)

Internet: [www.eac.int](http://www.eac.int)

Twitter: [twitter.com/jumuiya](https://twitter.com/jumuiya)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/proudlyeastafrikan](https://www.facebook.com/proudlyeastafrikan)

Chairperson: Yoweri Museveni, Uganda (appointed on rotation in November 2012 for a one-year term)

Secretary-General: Richard Sezibera, Rwanda (appointed on 19 April 2011 for a five-year term)

### Purpose

The East African Community (EAC) was initiated in 1999 as the regional inter-governmental organisation of the five East African countries. Article 5 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community states that the objectives of the community shall be "to develop policies and programmes aimed at widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in political, economic, social and cultural fields, research and technology, defence, security and legal and judicial affairs, for their mutual benefit". The EAC countries established a Customs Union in 2005 and a Common Market in 2010. EAC aims to create a monetary union as the next step in integration and ultimately become a political federation of East African states.

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#### Note

1 The following states have left COMESA since 1998: Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and UR of Tanzania.

## Evolution

The EAC was first formed in 1967 but collapsed in 1977 because of political differences. In 1993, the Agreement for the Establishment of the Permanent Tripartite Commission (PTC) for East African Co-operation was established, and, in 1996, the Commission's Secretariat was launched. In 1997, leaders directed the PTC to upgrade the Agreement establishing the Commission into a treaty. This Treaty entered into force on 7 July 2000 following its ratification by the original three partner states – Kenya, Uganda and UR of Tanzania. Rwanda and Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18 June 2007 and became full members of the community from 1 July 2007.

## Structure

The EAC is overseen by the Summit of Heads of State and Government, which gives general direction on the Community's goals and objectives. Its structure also includes the Council of Ministers, which is the main decision-making institution; 14 ministerial-level sectoral councils; East Africa Legislative Assembly; East African Court of Justice; and Coordination Committee. The Coordination Committee is responsible for regional cooperation and coordinates the activities of the sectoral councils. The Secretariat, which is the EAC executive organ, ensures that regulations and directives adopted by the Council are properly implemented.

## Meetings

The Summit meets at least once a year and may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The office of Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the partner states. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council (which meets twice a year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on the EAC.

## Members (5)

Burundi	Uganda
Kenya	UR of Tanzania
Rwanda	

## Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

BP: 2112 Libreville  
Gabon

Tel: (+241) 444 731

Fax: (+241) 444 732

Email: [secretariat@ceeac-eccas.org](mailto:secretariat@ceeac-eccas.org)

Internet: [www.ceeac-eccas.org](http://www.ceeac-eccas.org)

President: Idriss Déby Itno, Chad (rotates annually among Member States)

Secretary General: Ahmad Allam-Mi, Chad (appointed by the President on 29 July 2013 for a four-year term, renewable once)

## Purpose

ECCAS was formed in 1983 by the Treaty Establishing the Economic Community of Central African States. It has the primary objectives of promoting Member States' economic and social development and improving people's living conditions. Article 4 of the Treaty provides that the Community's objectives are to:

- Achieve collective autonomy
- Raise the standard of living of its populations
- Maintain economic stability through harmonious cooperation.

The 1999 Malabo Heads of State and Government Conference set out four priority fields for the organisation. These are to: develop capacities to maintain peace, security and stability as essential prerequisites for economic and social development; develop physical, economic and monetary integration; develop a culture of human integration; and establish an autonomous financing mechanism for ECCAS.

### Evolution

The ECCAS Treaty was signed in October 1983 in Libreville, Gabon, and entered into force in December 1984. Following internal crises in many member states, ECCAS ceased activities between 1992 and 1998. ECCAS was revitalised by a Heads of State and Government decision at the 1998 Summit in Libreville.

### Structure

ECCAS is governed by its Conference of Heads of State and Government, which is the supreme organ. Its structure also includes the:

- Council of Ministers, which oversees policy implementation
- General Secretariat, which fulfils the Community's executive functions
- Court of Justice which has the jurisdiction to rule on the legality of decisions, directives and regulations of the Community
- Technical specialised committees, which formulate policy recommendations in thematic areas
- Consultative Commission, which operates at expert level to support research and implementation of ECCAS programmes and decisions.

ECCAS also has three specialised agencies:

- Energy Pool of Central Africa
- Commission of Forests of Central Africa
- Regional Committee of the Gulf of Guinea Fishing.

### Meetings

Under article 14 of the ECCAS Treaty, the Conference meets annually. The Council meets twice a year in ordinary session, once prior to the Conference. It can also meet as required in extraordinary session.

### Members (10)

Angola	Chad	Gabon
Burundi	Congo	São Tomé and Príncipe
Cameroon	DR Congo	
Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	

## Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

101, Yakubu Gowon Crescent  
Asokoro District PMB  
401 Abuja  
Nigeria

Tel: (+234 9) 3147 6479  
Fax: (+234 9) 3143 005 or 3147 646  
Email: [info@ecowas.int](mailto:info@ecowas.int)  
Internet: [www.ecowas.int](http://www.ecowas.int)

Chairperson: Alassane Ouattara, Côte d'Ivoire

Commission President: Kadre Desire Ouedraogo, Burkina Faso (appointed by the Authority of Heads of State and Government in February 2012 for a four-year term)

### Purpose

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established by the ECOWAS Treaty in May 1975 with the primary objective of promoting economic integration in "all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters".

Article 3(1) of the ECOWAS Treaty provides that the aims of the Community are to:

- Promote cooperation and integration in the region, leading to the establishment of an economic union in West Africa in order to raise the living standards of its peoples
- Maintain and enhance economic stability, foster relations among Member States and contribute to the progress and development of the African continent.

### Structure

ECOWAS is governed by its Authority of Heads of State and Government. The Authority Chairperson is elected for a one-year term. ECOWAS's structure includes the:

- Council of Ministers, which oversees policy implementation
- Community Parliament, which represents all the peoples of West Africa
- Economic and Social Council, which considers economic and social matters
- Community Court of Justice, which interprets the ECOWAS Treaty and adjudicates on matters arising out of obligations under ECOWAS law
- Executive Secretariat, which carries out all executive functions
- Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development
- Six specialised technical commissions
- Bank for Infrastructure and Development.

In addition, the private sector organisations Ecobank (Ecobank Transnational Inc. (ETI)) and Ecomarine International (shipping) are associated with the ECOWAS system. ECOWAS also oversees 12 specialised agencies, the:

- West African Health Organisation (WAHO)
- West African Monetary Agency (WAMA)
- West African Monetary Institute (WAMI)
- ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre (EYSDC)
- ECOWAS Gender Development Centre (EGDC)
- Water Resources Coordination Unit (WRCU)
- ECOWAS Brown Card
- West African Power Pool (WAPP)
- Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in West Africa (GIABA)
- West African Regional Health Programme (PRSAO)
- ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)
- ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA).

## Meetings

The Authority of Heads of State and Government meets at least once a year. It may also meet in extraordinary session.

## Members (15)

Benin	Ghana	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Nigeria
Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Mali	Togo

## Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD Secretariat  
 Avenue Georges Clemenceau  
 PO Box 2653 Djibouti  
 Republic of Djibouti

Tel: (+253) 354 050  
 Fax: (+253) 356 994  
 Internet: [www.igad.int](http://www.igad.int)

Chairperson: Hailemariam Dessalegn, Ethiopia (elected by the IGAD Assembly in January 2013 for a one-year term)

Head of Secretariat: Mahboub Maalim, Kenya (appointed by the IGAD Assembly on 14 June 2008 for a four-year term; reappointed in July 2012 for a second four-year term)

## Purpose

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was established in 1996 to represent the interests of states in the Eastern Africa region. Under article 7 of the Agreement establishing IGAD, its aims and objectives include promoting joint development strategies; harmonising Member States' policies; achieving regional food security; initiating sustainable development of natural resources; promoting peace and stability in the sub-region; and mobilising resources for the implementation of programmes within the framework of sub-regional cooperation.

## Evolution

IGAD is the successor to the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was founded in 1986 to address the recurring droughts and other natural disasters that had caused severe hardship in the Eastern Africa region. The revitalised Authority's mandate increased to include promoting greater regional political and economic cooperation as well as addressing peace and security issues. It also implemented a new organisational structure.

## Structure

The IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the organisation's supreme policy-making organ, determining its objectives, guidelines and programmes. IGAD's structure also includes the Council of Ministers, which formulates policy, approves the work programme and the Secretariat's annual budget; and the Committee of Ambassadors, which facilitates the Council's work and guides the Executive Secretary (head of the Secretariat). The Council is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other minister designated by each Member State. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Assembly to run the organisation's day-to-day affairs.



Other bodies include the:

- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU–IGAD), which came into existence after its establishing Protocol came into force in November 2007. It is composed of IGAD Member States' Speakers of Parliament.
- Civil Society Forum, which was established in 2003 to resuscitate the interface between the IGAD Secretariat and non-governmental and civil society organisations in the region.
- Partners Forum (IPF), which was formed in January 1997 to replace and formalise IGAD's relationships with the 'Friends of IGAD', a group of partners working closely with the Secretariat.

### Meetings

The Assembly Summit meets at least once a year and may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The office of Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the Member States. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council (which meets twice each year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on IGAD. The Committee of Ambassadors convenes as often as the need arises.

### Members (8)

Djibouti	Kenya	Sudan
Eritrea	Somalia	Uganda
Ethiopia	South Sudan	

### Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC House	Tel: (+267) 395 1863
Plot No. 54385	Fax: (+267) 397 2848
Central Business District	Email: <a href="mailto:registry@sadc.int">registry@sadc.int</a>
Private Bag 0095	Internet: <a href="http://www.sadc.int">www.sadc.int</a>
Gaborone	
Botswana	

Chairperson: Joyce Banda, Malawi (elected by the SADC Assembly in August 2013 for a one-year term)

Head of Secretariat: Tomaz Augusto Salomão, Mozambique (appointed by the SADC Assembly in August 2005 for a five-year term; reappointed in July 2010 for a second five-year term)

The South African Development Community (SADC) was formed on 17 August 1992. Under article 5 of the Treaty establishing SADC, as amended in 2001, its objectives include promoting sustainable and equitable economic growth and development; promoting common political values and systems; consolidating democracy, peace security and stability; achieving complementarity between national and regional strategies; maximising productive employment and use of natural resources; achieving sustainable use of natural resources and effective protection of the environment; and combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

### Evolution

SADC is the successor to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), which was established in 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia. The transformation of SADCC into SADC in 1992 redefined the basis of cooperation among Member States from a loose association into a legally binding arrangement and formalised the intention to spearhead the economic integration of the Southern Africa region.

## Structure

SADC is accountable to the Summit of Heads of State or Government. Its structure includes the: Heads of State-level Troika Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, which is responsible for policy direction on regional peace and security issues between Summits; Council of Ministers, which is responsible for the implementation of Summit policy decisions; Secretariat, which is the executive body for SADC and headed by an executive secretary; Tribunal (based in Windhoek, Namibia), which interprets provisions of the SADC Treaty; Standing Committee of Officials, which offers technical advice to the Council of Ministers; and SADC national committees (SNCs), which deal with thematic issues. Decision-making is by consensus, except in the Tribunal, SNCs and Secretariat.

## Meetings

The Summit meets at least once a year and may hold extraordinary meetings at the request of any of its members. Summit decisions are reached by consensus. The office of Chairperson is held for one year in rotation among the partner states. The Summit discusses business submitted to it by the Council (which meets twice each year) and any other matter that may have a bearing on SADC.

## Members (15)

Angola	Malawi	South Africa
Botswana	Mauritius	Swaziland
DR Congo	Mozambique	UR of Tanzania
Lesotho	Namibia	Zambia
Madagascar	Seychelles	Zimbabwe

## Other Regional Bodies Related to the AU

### International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is an inter-governmental organisation of the countries in the region. It was established in 2003 to address the regional dimension to conflicts affecting the Great Lakes and give momentum to efforts to promote sustainable peace and development. The AU is an ICGLR formal partner. The AU Commission provides technical, diplomatic and financial support to the ICGLR. It also works in cooperation with the ICGLR in the framework of its activities.

## Members (11)

Angola	DR Congo	Uganda
Burundi	Kenya	UR of Tanzania
Central African Republic	Rwanda	Zambia
Congo	Sudan	

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# AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

## AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB) GROUP

Temporary Headquarters  
15 Avenue du Ghana  
PO Box 323-1002  
Tunis-Belvédère  
Tunisia  
Tel: (+216 71) 103 900  
Fax: (+216 71) 351 933

Statutory Headquarters  
Rue Joseph Anoma  
01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Tel: (+225 20) 204 444  
Fax: (+225 20) 204 959  
Email: [afdb@afdb.org](mailto:afdb@afdb.org)

Internet: [www.afdb.org](http://www.afdb.org)

President: Donald Kaberuka, Rwanda (elected by the Board of Governors, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, in 2005; re-elected May 2010 for a second five-year term)

### Purpose

The AfDB Group is a multilateral development finance institution. Its overall objective is to support African countries' economic development and social progress by promoting investment of public and private capital in projects and programmes designed to reduce poverty and improve living conditions.

The AfDB is required to give special attention to national and multinational projects and programmes that promote regional integration. It also plays a leading role in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative, which aims to reduce the gaps that exist between Africa and the developed world, and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

The AfDB Group comprises the following three distinct entities under one management.

### African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB is the parent institution. It was established in 1963 by the then 23 newly independent African states. The agreement establishing the AfDB was drawn up under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and entered into force in 1964. The Bank began operations in 1966. The AfDB provides non-concessional loans to regional Member States as well as policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts.

### African Development Fund (ADF)

The ADF was established in 1972 and became operational in 1974. It makes concessional loans and grants to regional Member States, with a primary focus on poverty reduction.

### Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)

The Government of Nigeria set up the NTF in 1976. It makes concessional loans to regional member countries.

### Membership and governance

With the exception of Sahrawi Republic, all AU member states are shareholders of the AfDB.<sup>1</sup> Morocco and 25 non-African states (listed as follows) are also shareholders. Article 3 of the AfDB Agreement, which provides for any independent African state to become a member, also makes provision for membership from outside the continent and islands of Africa.

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#### Note

1 South Sudan was admitted as the 54th AfDB member on 1 June 2012.

The Board of Governors is the Bank's supreme organ and mostly comprises Member State Governments' Ministers of Finance and Economy. It issues general directives concerning the Bank's operational policies.

The Board of Directors comprises 20 members holding the title of executive director. The Board of Governors elects the Board of Directors for three-year terms, renewable once. Regional members have 13 directors while states outside the region have seven.

The Board of Governors elects the President, on the Board of Directors' recommendation, for a five-year term, renewable once. The President acts as the Bank's Chief Executive and conducts its business, as well as being its legal representative.

#### **Non-African shareholding countries (25)**

Argentina	Germany	Saudi Arabia
Austria	India	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Japan	Switzerland
Canada	Korea	UK
China	Kuwait	USA
Denmark	Netherlands	UAE (ADF member only)
Finland	Norway	
France	Portugal	



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# UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

## UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)

Menelik II Avenue

PO Box 3001

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

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Internet: [www.uneca.org](http://www.uneca.org)

AUC-UNECA-AfDB Joint Secretariat Office

Menelik II Avenue

PO Box 3001

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Tel: (+251 11) 544 5537

Coordinator: Ibrahima Dia, Mauritania

Executive Secretary: Carlos Lopes, Guinea Bissau (appointed by the UN Secretary-General in September 2012)

### Purpose

UNECA was established by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1958 as one of the UN's five regional commissions. UNECA's mandate is to support the economic and social development of its Member States, foster regional integration and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

UNECA's work programme focuses on two areas: promoting regional integration in support of the AU's vision and priorities; and meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges. It also provides technical advisory services to AU governments, inter-governmental organisations and institutions. UNECA's work is organised around seven substantive programme clusters:

- Macroeconomic policy
- Social development
- Regional integration and trade
- Natural resource management
- Innovation and technology
- Gender
- Governance.

### Structure

UNECA is headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It coordinates with the AU through its Partnerships Office and the Joint Secretariat Support Office of the UNECA, AU Commission and African Development Bank (AfDB). UNECA has five sub-regional offices, one each in central, east, north, southern and west Africa.

### Meetings

UNECA sessions (Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) are held annually. Since 2008, sessions have been held jointly with the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance.

### Membership

The geographical scope of UNECA's work includes the continent and islands of Africa. Membership is open to members of the UN in this region and to any state in the area that may become a member of the UN in the future. Under its terms of reference, UNECA may invite UN Member States to participate in its work in a consultative capacity. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity by virtue of ECOSOC res. 925 (XXXIV) (1962).



## Members (54)

Algeria	Ethiopia	Niger
Angola	Gabon	Nigeria
Benin	Gambia	Rwanda
Botswana	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Senegal
Burundi	Guinea Bissau	Seychelles
Cameroon	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cape Verde	Lesotho	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Libya	South Sudan
Comoros	Madagascar	Sudan
Congo	Malawi	Swaziland
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Togo
DR Congo	Mauritania	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritius	Uganda
Egypt	Morocco	UR of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Zambia
Eritrea	Namibia	Zimbabwe



# **OTHER BODIES RELATED TO THE AU**

## OTHER BODIES RELATED TO THE AU

### Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA)

Kirkos Sub-city

Kebele 10, House No. 486

PO Box 3290

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Tel: (+251 11) 416 2684

Fax: (+251 11) 416 2052

Email: [secretariat@cissaaau.org](mailto:secretariat@cissaaau.org)

Website: [www.cissaaau.org](http://www.cissaaau.org)

Executive Secretary: Isaac Moyo, Zimbabwe (elected by the CISSA Conference in 2010 for a five-year term)

#### Purpose

CISSA is a continent-wide forum for multilateral cooperation on intelligence and security matters. It facilitates dialogue, analysis, knowledge sharing, coordination and adoption of common strategies among intelligence and security organisations in Africa. Fifty African states are CISSA members (see [www.cissaaau.org](http://www.cissaaau.org) under the 'Membership' tab).

CISSA was established in August 2004 in Abuja, Nigeria, and endorsed at the January 2005 AU Summit under AU Assembly decision 62 (IV). The same decision provides that CISSA communicates with the AU through the AU Commission's Intelligence and Security Committee, located in the Office of the Chairperson of the Commission.

#### Structure

CISSA has three permanent bodies: the Conference, comprising heads of intelligence and security services who meet annually under a chairperson and bureau elected by the members; Panel of Experts, comprising representatives from each CISSA member state who prepare for Conference meetings; and a secretariat based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and staffed, on the principle of equitable regional representation, by officers recruited from CISSA member intelligence and security services. The Secretariat is headed by an executive secretary elected by the Conference for a five-year term.

#### Meetings

The 10th CISSA Conference was held from 1 to 8 May 2013 in Harare, Zimbabwe.

## AU Advisory Board on Corruption

African Union Commission  
Department of Political Affairs  
PO Box 3243

Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)  
W21K19, Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia

Tel: (+ 251 1) 551 3522  
Fax: (+ 251 1) 553 5716  
Internet: <http://sp.au.int/ANTICOR>

The Advisory Board on Corruption was established as part of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, which entered into force in August 2006. Under article 22(5) of the Convention, the Board is mandated to promote and encourage States Parties to adopt measures and actions to meet the Convention objectives, and to follow up the application of those measures.

The Convention objectives are to:

- Promote and strengthen the development in Africa by each State Party of mechanisms required to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in the public and private sectors
- Promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of those measures and actions in Africa
- Coordinate and harmonise anti-corruption policies and legislation between States Parties
- Promote socio-economic development by removing obstacles to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights
- Establish the necessary conditions to foster transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs.

### Membership

The Board is composed of 11 members who serve in their personal capacities. Terms are for two years and members can be re-elected once. Potential members are nominated by Member States. The AU Executive Council elects the members, taking gender and geographical representation into account.

### Members 2013–15

Jean-Baptiste Elias, Benin	Salem Ben-Gharbia, Libya
Angela Barumpozako, Burundi	M'pèrè Diarra, Mali (second term)
Pierre Nzobabela, Congo	Julie Nne Onum-Nwariaku, Nigeria (second term)
Jacques III Achiaou, Côte d'Ivoire	Akossiwa Ayena, Togo
Ali Sulaiman Mohamed, Ethiopia	Edward Gamaya Hoseah, UR of Tanzania (second term)
Joe Tony Aidoo, Ghana (second term)	

### Bureau 2013–15

President: Jean-Baptiste Elias, Benin  
Vice-President: M'pèrè Diarra, Mali (second term)  
Rapporteur: Angela Barumpozako, Burundi

## AU Commission on International Law (AUCIL)

AUCIL

Tel: (+251 11) 551 7700

Office of Legal Affairs of the AU Commission

Fax: (+251 11) 551 7844

PO Box 3243

Internet: [www.au.int](http://www.au.int) (follow link under 'AU Organs')

Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)

W21K19

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

### Purpose

The African Union Commission on International Law (AUCIL) was created in 2009 as an independent advisory organ in accordance with article 5(2) of the AU Constitutive Act. Article 5(2) provides for the Assembly to establish organs as it deems necessary.

Under article 4 of the AUCIL's Statute, its objectives include to:

- Undertake activities relating to codification and progressive development of international law in the African continent with particular attention to the laws of the AU
- Propose draft framework agreements and model regulations
- Assist in the revision of existing treaties and identify areas in which new treaties are required
- Conduct studies on legal matters of interest to the AU and its Member States
- Encourage the teaching, study, publication and dissemination of literature on international law, in particular the laws of the AU, with a view to promoting respect for the principles of international law, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and respect for the AU and recourse to its Organs.

### Evolution

The AUCIL dates back to AU Executive Council decision 129(V) of July 2004, which took note of a proposal by a meeting of experts on the review of OAU/AU Treaties on the need to establish an African Commission on International Law. The Assembly reaffirmed this by its decision 71(IV) of January 2005 on the AU Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact. Article 14 of the Pact undertakes to establish the Commission.

The AUCIL was formally established in February 2009 when its Statute was adopted by the AU Assembly 12th ordinary session (decision 209(XII)). The Assembly appointed members in July 2009 (decision 249(XIII)), following election and recommendation by the Executive Council.

### Structure

The AUCIL consists of 11 members elected by the AU Executive Council and reflecting the principles of equitable geographical representation, the principal legal systems and gender representation. The members serve in their personal capacities. They are elected by secret ballot, usually for five-year terms, renewable once. The terms of five of the first members expired after three years. No two members may be of the same nationality.

The Commission elects a chairperson, vice-chairperson and rapporteur as the Bureau. Terms are for two years, renewable once. The Bureau coordinates the Commission's activities and between sessions acts on behalf of the Commission under the Chairperson's guidance.

The Commission's composition and the election of members is governed by articles 3 and 10–14 of its Statute. Members perform their duties on a part-time basis (article 15).

## Meetings

Under the AUCIL Statute, article 15, the Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session at AU Headquarters and may meet elsewhere. It may meet in extraordinary session at the request of the Chairperson or two-thirds of the members. A quorum is six members (article 16).

## Members

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Filali Kamel, Algeria  
Kholisani Solo, Botswana  
Blaise Tchikaya, Congo  
Daniel Makiesse Mwanawanzambi, DR Congo  
Minelik Alemu Getahun, Ethiopia  
Naceesay Salla-Wadda, Gambia  
Ebenezer Appreku, Ghana  
Boniface Obinna Okere, Nigeria  
Cheikh Tidiane Thiam, Senegal  
Rafâa Ben Achour, Tunisia  
Adelardus Kilangi, UR of Tanzania

## Bureau

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Chairperson: Adelardus Kilangi, UR of Tanzania  
Vice-Chairperson: Filali Kamel, Algeria  
Rapporteur: Daniel Makiesse Mwanawanzambi, DR Congo

## Treaty Bodies, Specialised Agencies and Other Bodies

### Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)

Conseil Phytosanitaire Inter-africain (CPI) Tel: (+237) 2221 1969  
 PO Box 4170 Fax: (+237) 2221 1967 or 2220 2108 (Finance)  
 Yaoundé Email: [au-cpi@au-appo.org](mailto:au-cpi@au-appo.org)  
 Cameroon Internet: [www.au-iapsc.org](http://www.au-iapsc.org)

Director: Jean-Gerard Mezui M'Ella, Gabon

The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) coordinates plant protection procedures in Africa and promotes the exchange and synthesis of information among Africa's National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPOs). Focal areas are: technical justification of phytosanitary measures; sustainable and effective plant protection practices; scientifically based harmonisation of methods and procedures; and protecting plant resources from the entry, establishment and spread of regulated plant pests while facilitating intra- and inter-regional trade.

IAPSC is governed by a general assembly, steering committee and secretariat under the umbrella of the AU. (See [www.au-iapsc.org](http://www.au-iapsc.org) and follow the 'organization' link for details.) The Phyto-Sanitary Convention for Africa was approved by the September 1967 OAU Summit held in Kinshasa, DR Congo. It is intended to govern the protection of plant health and the eradication or control of diseases, insects, pests and other enemies of plants in Africa. As of July 2012, 10 Member States had ratified the Convention (EX.CL/728(XXI) Rev.1 and [www.au.int/en/treaties](http://www.au.int/en/treaties)):

Benin	Egypt	Niger
Burundi	Ethiopia	Rwanda
Cameroon	Lesotho	Togo
Central Africa Republic		

### African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC)

African Civil Aviation Commission Tel: (+221 33) 859 8800  
 Commission Africaine de l'Aviation Civile Fax: (+221 33) 820 7018  
 Aéroport International Léopold Sédar Senghor Email: [secretariat@afcac.org](mailto:secretariat@afcac.org)  
 BP 8898 – Aéroport International LSS Internet: [www.afcac.org](http://www.afcac.org)  
 Dakar-Yoff  
 Senegal

President: Kwame Mamphey, Ghana (elected by the AFCAC Plenary in April 2013 for a three-year term)  
 Secretary-General: Iyabo Sosina, Nigeria (appointed in January 2013)

The African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) provides Member State civil aviation authorities with a framework for cooperation on civil aviation issues. It promotes coordination, better use and orderly development of African air transport systems. AFCAC's vision is to "foster a safe, secure, efficient, cost-effective, sustainable and environmentally friendly civil aviation industry in Africa".



AFCAC was created by the Constitutional Conference jointly convened by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Organization of African Unity (now AU) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1964. It began functioning in 1969. Its Constitution was adopted by the OAU in 1969 and it became a specialised agency of the OAU in 1978. The AU adopted revised constitutions in 2003 and 2009. The 2009 Constitution entrusts AFCAC with the functions of 'executing agency' for implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision (1999) on the liberalisation of air transport in Africa.

AFCAC is governed by a plenary meeting of all Member States, which is held every three years. The AFCAC structure includes a bureau made up of a president, five vice-presidents (one for each geographical region) and the Coordinator of the African Group of the ICAO Council. The Secretariat is headed by a secretary-general. Further details can be found at [www.afcac.org](http://www.afcac.org).

As of February 2013, 44 AU Member States had ratified or acceded to AFCAC ([www.au.int/en/treaties](http://www.au.int/en/treaties)), listed as follows. As of June 2013, three Member States had ratified the 2009 Revised Constitution (Burkina Faso, Congo and Mali), which will formally enter into force after ratification by 15 Member States. The Revised Constitution provisionally entered into force in May 2010 (article 19(4) of the Constitution).

Algeria	Gabon	Niger
Angola	Gambia	Nigeria
Benin	Ghana	Rwanda
Botswana	Guinea	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Lesotho	Somalia
Cameron	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Libya	Sudan
Comoros	Madagascar	Swaziland
Congo	Malawi	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Tunisia
DR Congo	Mauritania	Uganda
Egypt	Mauritius	UR of Tanzania
Eritrea	Mozambique	Zambia
Ethiopia	Namibia	

### African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI)

ARI Headquarters  
Cnr Jason Moyo Ave and First St  
PO Box 4056  
Harare  
Zimbabwe

Tel: (+263 4) 759 211  
Fax: (+263 4) 759 218  
Email: [ari@ecoweb.co.zw](mailto:ari@ecoweb.co.zw)

The African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) is a pan-African network for development and research in the field of rehabilitation and disability prevention. It collaborates with African governments, African and international non-governmental organisations, and UN specialised agencies to develop African self-reliance in disability-related fields. Membership is open to all AU Member States, international organisations and non-governmental organisations.

The Agreement for the Establishment of the African Rehabilitation Institute was adopted in June 1981, amended on 30 October 1989 and entered into force on 2 December 1991.<sup>1</sup>

The Institute consists of a central planning and coordinating unit, which works with existing institutions and facilities throughout the African region as decentralised ARI branches. The ARI governance structure comprises three main organs established under articles 7–10 of the Agreement establishing the ARI: the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs; Governing Board composed of 10 Member States (two from each of the AU regions) and representatives from all hosting countries, the AU and UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); and the Technical Advisory Committee.

As of July 2012, 26 Member States had ratified or acceded to the Agreement (EX.CL/728(XXI) Rev.1 and [www.au.int/en/treaties](http://www.au.int/en/treaties)):

Angola	Kenya	Nigeria
Botswana	Lesotho	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Libya	Senegal
Cameroon	Malawi	Swaziland
Chad	Mali	Togo
Congo	Mauritania	Uganda
Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	Zambia
Ethiopia	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Guinea	Niger	

### **Secretariat to the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa**

The Bamako Convention imposes a ban on the importation of hazardous wastes. The Convention was adopted in January 1991 and entered into force on 22 April 1998 (EX.CL/728(XXI) Rev.1). Article 15 of the Convention provides that a Conference of States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the OAU for regular meetings. The most recent conference took place in Bamako, Mali, in 2013. The AU Commission's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture is the Secretariat for the Convention.

As of June 2013, 25 Member States had ratified the Convention ([www.au.int/en/treaties](http://www.au.int/en/treaties)):

Benin	Egypt	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Sudan
Burundi	Gabon	Togo
Cameroon	Gambia	Tunisia
Chad	Libya	Uganda
Comoros	Mali	UR of Tanzania
Congo	Mauritius	Zimbabwe
Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	
DR Congo	Niger	

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#### Note

<sup>1</sup> Mauritius withdrew its instrument of ratification in 1991.

## Secretariat to the African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Maputo Convention)

The Maputo Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was formally adopted by the AU in July 2003. The Maputo Convention replaced the Algiers Convention of 1968 on the same topic. The Convention will enter into force 30 days after 15 states have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

The Convention's key objectives, under article II, are to: enhance environmental protection; foster the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and harmonise and coordinate policies in these fields with a view to achieving ecologically rational, economically sound and socially acceptable development policies and programmes. The Maputo Convention contains stronger institutional tools than the Algiers Convention and is designed to ensure its implementation.

Article 16 of the Convention provides for the Conference of States Parties to meet at least every two years. The AU Commission's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture currently acts as the Convention Secretariat.

As of March 2013, 31 Member States had ratified the Algiers Convention and, as of October 2013, 10 had ratified the Maputo Convention ([www.au.int/en/treaties](http://www.au.int/en/treaties)). The Member States that have ratified the Maputo Convention are:

Burundi	Lesotho	Niger
Comoros	Libya	Rwanda
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	South Africa
Ghana		

## African Energy Commission (AFREC)

02 Rue Chenoua  
BP 791 Hydra  
16035 Algiers  
Algeria

Tel: (+213 21) 694 868  
Fax: (+213 21) 692 083  
Email: [afrec@africa-union.org](mailto:afrec@africa-union.org)  
or [afrienergy@yahoo.com](mailto:afrienergy@yahoo.com)

Internet: <http://afrec-energy.org>

Executive Director: Hussein Elhag

The African Energy Commission (AFREC) is an AU Commission technical agency. It is responsible for supporting the African energy sector's functions of developing and managing energy resources across Africa. AFREC was established by the Convention of the African Energy Commission, which was adopted by the July 2001 OAU Summit in Lusaka, Zambia. The Convention entered into force on 13 December 2006. The African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission (AFSEC), an AFREC subsidiary based in Pretoria, was launched in February 2008. AFREC's mandate is to promote cooperation, research and development on energy issues as well as supporting integration, harmonisation and resource mobilisation for energy programmes.

As of November 2012, 32 Member States had ratified the Convention (AFREC, September 2013):

Algeria	Congo	Ghana
Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea
Burkina Faso	Egypt	Kenya
Burundi	Ethiopia	Libya
Cameroon	Gabon	Mali
Comoros	Gambia	Mauritius

Mozambique	Sahrawi Republic	Tunisia
Namibia	Senegal	UR of Tanzania
Niger	Sudan	Zambia
Nigeria	Swaziland	Zimbabwe
Rwanda	Togo	

## African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE)

AU Commission  
 PO Box 3243  
 Roosevelt Street (Old Airport Area)  
 W21K19  
 Addis Ababa  
 Ethiopia

Tel: (+251 11) 551 7700  
 Fax: (+251 11) 551 7844

Chairperson: Abdul Samad Minty, South Africa (elected by the AFCONE Commissioners in May 2010)  
 Executive Secretary: To be appointed

The African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) was established in November 2010, under article 12 of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty, as a mechanism to ensure states' compliance with their treaty obligations. The Commission also promotes peaceful nuclear cooperation, both regionally and internationally.

Twelve Commissioners were appointed at the first Conference of States Parties to oversee the Commission, representing Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Tunisia. The Rules of Procedure provide for the Commission to meet annually. Pending the establishment of a permanent secretariat in South Africa, AFCONE is based at the AU Commission's Department of Infrastructure and Energy in Addis Ababa.

The purpose of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty) is to prohibit the research, development, manufacture, stockpiling, acquisition, testing, possession, control or stationing of nuclear weapons, as well as the dumping of radioactive waste. The Treaty entered into force on 15 July 2009. The first Conference of States Parties was held in May 2010. As of July 2012, 35 Member States had ratified the Treaty (EX.CL/728(XXI) Rev.1):

Algeria	Ghana	Namibia
Benin	Guinea	Nigeria
Botswana	Guinea Bissau	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Senegal
Burundi	Lesotho	South Africa
Cameroon	Libya	Swaziland
Chad	Madagascar	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Tunisia
Equatorial Guinea	Mali	UR of Tanzania
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Zambia
Gabon	Mauritius	Zimbabwe
Gambia	Mozambique	

## AU Institute for Statistics

The AU Institute for Statistics was approved in 2013 by the AU Assembly at its January Summit (AU/462(XX)). The Institute's mandate will be to promote the production of AU official statistics, mainly by collecting, harmonising and aggregating data published by African countries' national statistics institutes. The same Assembly decision determined that the institute would be based in Tunis, Tunisia. The AU Commission and Government of Tunisia were expected to report to the January 2014 AU Summit on ways and means of establishing the Institute. The Statistics Unit from the Department of Economic Affairs is currently working on a Business Plan for 2014–18.

The Institute will be established under article 7 of the African Charter on Statistics, which provides that the AU Commission shall institute an appropriate mechanism for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Charter. The Charter was adopted by the AU Assembly on 4 February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to provide a common legal framework for statistics development in Africa. It will enter into force 30 days after 15 Member States have deposited instruments of ratification.

As of 5 July 2013, six states had ratified the Charter ([www.au.int/en/treaties](http://www.au.int/en/treaties)):

Burkina Faso	Mali	Mozambique
Malawi	Mauritius	Niger

## Pan African Youth Union

Al Salam Street  
Taif  
Khartoum  
Sudan

Tel: (+249 183) 526 694  
Fax: (+249 183) 526 695

Internet: [www.pyu-upj.org](http://www.pyu-upj.org)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/pages/Pan-African-Youth-Union](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Pan-African-Youth-Union)

President: South Africa (Bureau President 2011–14; elected by the Congress)

Secretary-General: Mali

The Pan African Youth Union was established in 1963 as a specialised agency responsible for coordinating regional bodies serving African youth. It was previously known as the Pan African Youth Movement. In addition to coordinating youth councils throughout Africa, the Union's objective is to gather and mobilise young Africans on all continents to realise the ideals and strategies of the AU, including unity, peace, democracy, sustainable development and African integration.

The Union promotes the ratification and implementation of the African Youth Charter (2006); lobbies governments to have national youth policies and legislative frameworks that are responsive to youth; advocates for youth to be part of national decision-making processes; and promotes regional and continental integration in youth development efforts.

The Union's structure includes a congress, executive committee, regional bodies and specialised committees, for which members are elected for three-year terms. A secretariat manages administration.

## African Airlines Association (AFRAA)

AFRAA Building  
Red Cross Road  
South C  
PO Box 20116  
Nairobi 00200  
Kenya

Tel: (+254 20) 232 0144  
Fax: (+254 20) 600 1173  
Email: [afraa@afraa.org](mailto:afraa@afraa.org)  
Internet: [www.afraa.org](http://www.afraa.org)

President: Titus Naikuni, Kenya

Secretary-General: Elijah Chingosho, Zimbabwe (appointed by the AFRAA General Assembly in November 2010)

The African Airlines Association (AFRAA) was established in April 1968 in Accra, Ghana, as a trade organisation with membership open to African states' airlines. It was established under the auspices of the OAU and is an AU specialised agency. The objectives of AFRAA include to: facilitate the establishment of industry best practices in safety and security; manage and analyse aviation sector data; provide a platform for consensus building among member carriers; facilitate joint projects; support human capital development; interact with regulatory bodies; provide a knowledge exchange forum; facilitate the development of environmental policies in keeping with industry best practices; and reflect a positive image of African airlines worldwide.

AFRAA is governed by an annual general assembly composed of member airlines' chief executives, presided over by the Association's President. A 12-member executive committee, elected on a sub-regional basis, exercises executive authority. The Secretariat, headed by a secretary-general, provides administrative, coordination and research centre functions.

Airline members are (as listed on the AFRAA website in September 2013):

Afriqiyah Airways	ASKY Airlines	PrecisionAir
Air Algerie	Camair-Co	Royal Air Maroc
Air Botswana	Ceiba Intercontinental Airlines	RwandAir
Air Burkina	ECAir	South African Airways
Air Madagascar	EgyptAir	South African Express
Air Mauritius	Ethiopian Airlines	Starbow
Air Namibia	Interair SA	Sudan Airways
Air Seychelles	Kenya Airways	TAAG Angola Airlines
Air Tanzania	LAM Mozambique Airlines	Tunisair (voluntary suspension for 2012–13)
Air Zimbabwe	Libyan Airlines	

## African Telecommunications Union (ATU)

CCK Building  
Waiyaki Way  
PO Box 35282 – 00200  
Nairobi  
Kenya

Tel: (+254) 722 203 132  
Fax: (+254 20) 232 2124  
Email: [sg@atu-uat.org](mailto:sg@atu-uat.org)  
Internet: [www.atu-uat.org](http://www.atu-uat.org)

Secretary-General: Abdoulkarim Soumaila, Niger (elected by the third ATU Conference of Plenipotentiaries in September 2010)

The African Telecommunications Union (ATU) was founded in 1977 as an OAU (now AU) specialised agency. It is designed as a mechanism to promote the rapid development of information communications technology (ICT) throughout Africa. The ATU also acts as a forum for stakeholders in ICT, including AU Member States, to formulate effective policies and strategies to improve access to information infrastructure and services.

The ATU is governed by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which oversees the organisation in line with its Constitution and the Convention of the African Telecommunications Union, signed by Member States. ATU is administered by a secretariat comprising a secretary-general and three statutory staff drawn from four sub-regions (central, eastern, southern and western).

The ATU has 44 Member States and 21 associate members (comprising fixed and mobile telecom operators). As of September 2013, the Member States are:

Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Mauritius
Angola	Ethiopia	Niger
Benin	Gabon	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Gambia	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burundi	Ghana	Senegal
Cameroon	Guinea	South Africa
Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Sudan
Central African Republic	Kenya	Swaziland
Chad	Lesotho	Tanzania
Comoros	Liberia	Togo
Congo	Libya	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Madagascar	Uganda
DR Congo	Malawi	Zambia
Djibouti	Mali	Zimbabwe
Egypt	Mauritania	

## Pan African Postal Union (PAPU)

Plot III, Block Z  
Golf Course, Sekei  
PO Box 6026  
Arusha  
UR of Tanzania

Tel: (+255 27) 254 3263  
Fax: (+255 27) 254 3265  
Email: [sc@papu.co.tz](mailto:sc@papu.co.tz) or [pa@papu.co.tz](mailto:pa@papu.co.tz)  
Internet: [www.upap-papu.org](http://www.upap-papu.org)

Administrative Council Chairperson: Ethiopia

Secretary-General: Younouss Djibrine, Cameroon (elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference in July 2012)

The Pan African Postal Union (PAPU) was established as an OAU specialised agency at the OAU January 1980 Summit. Its role is to spearhead the development of postal services in Africa. PAPU's objectives include: enabling the postal sector to become an essential component of the digital economy; sensitising African leaders to prioritise the postal section in national development; supporting the development of a regional 'universal service model'; and strengthening Africa's voice in global postal dialogues.

PAPU is governed by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Ministers Responsible for Communications and Information Technology, which meets every four years to approve a programme of activities. An administrative council runs the Union's affairs between sessions, with the support of a technical committee. PAPU is administered by a secretariat.

PAPU member countries are:

Algeria	Burundi	Congo
Angola	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire
Benin	Central Africa Republic	DR Congo
Botswana	Chad	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Comoros	Equatorial Guinea

Eritrea	Madagascar	South Africa
Ethiopia	Malawi	Sudan
Gabon	Mali	Swaziland
Gambia	Mozambique	Togo
Ghana	Namibia	Tunisia
Guinea	Niger	Uganda
Kenya	Nigeria	UR of Tanzania
Lesotho	Senegal	Zambia
Liberia	Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe
Libya	Somalia	

## AU Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI)

PO Box 549

Malabo

Equatorial Guinea

Email: [info@aosti.org](mailto:info@aosti.org) or [aosti@africa-union.org](mailto:aosti@africa-union.org)

Internet: [www.aosti.org](http://www.aosti.org)

Director: Philippe Kuhutama Mawoko, DR Congo (appointed by the AU Commission)

The Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI) was established by the AU Assembly at its February 2009 Summit (Assembly/AU/Dec.235) to stimulate and promote the use of science and technology in supporting sustainable development in Africa. AOSTI is designed as a repository for science, technology and innovation (STI) statistics and provides analytical support for evidence-based policy-making in Africa.

The objectives of AOSTI include to: enable African countries to use STI capabilities to solve pressing economic, social, environmental and other development challenges; strengthen national capacities for STI policy formulation, implementation, evaluation and review; provide African decision makers with up-to-date STI information; strengthen national capacities in STI; and reinforce regional and international STI cooperation.

AOSTI is headed by a director, who is supported by a team of senior technical experts.

## Pan African University (PAU)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/pauafrica](http://www.facebook.com/pauafrica)

### Purpose

The Pan African University (PAU) is an umbrella education structure designed to foster high-quality teaching and research in the science and technology sectors. PAU does not have its own campus but brings together existing African educational centres in a series of thematic hubs in five geographic sub-regions. The five thematic areas and the regional hubs are:

- Space sciences (Southern Africa, with a host institution yet to be identified)
- Water and energy sciences, including climate change (North Africa, with the Abou Bakr Belkaïd University of Tlemcen, Algeria, as a host institution)
- Basic sciences, technology and innovation (East Africa, with the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya, as the host institution)
- Life and earth sciences, including health and agriculture (West Africa, with the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, as the host institution)
- Governance, humanities and social sciences (Central Africa, with the University of Yaounde I, Cameroon, as the host institution).



The vision for PAU, as described in the PAU concept note, is to establish a modern educational structure that aspires to scientific and technological breakthroughs focused on the continent's development. The PAU concept note also emphasises the development of a uniquely African model with integrative teaching and cutting-edge research, linguistic pluralism and a strategic vision "conceptualised within the context of diverse African cultural values".

### **Evolution**

PAU originated in January 2006 when the sixth AU Summit declared 2006–15 the Second Decade of Education for Africa (EX.CL/224(VIII) Rev.2). The subsequent 2007 Addis Ababa Declaration (Assembly/AU/Decl.5(VIII)) called for "the revitalization of African Universities" and adopted the Consolidated Plan of Action for Science and Technology in Africa (2008–13). The Pan African University was approved under this plan by AU Assembly decision 290(XV) at the Kampala Summit, Uganda, in 2010.

### **High-level panel**

A high-level panel was appointed in 2009 to oversee PAU's establishment, with one member from each region. The five members are:

Central Region: Maurice Tchunte, Cameroon

Eastern Region: Ruth Gimbo Mukama, Uganda

Northern Region: Nawel Belhadji Tounsi, Tunisia

Southern Region: Njabulo Ndebele, South Africa

Western Region: Ahmadou Lamine Ndiaye, Senegal

### **Governance structure**

The PAU Statute adopted by the AU Assembly in January 2012 (Assembly/AU/Dec.451(XX)), provides that the major PAU organs will be the:

- Council: the highest governing body, whose members will be appointed by the Chairperson of the AU Commission for three-year terms, renewable once.
- Rectorate: the PAU Chief Executive, to be appointed by the Chairperson of the AU Commission for a non-renewable five-year term
- Senate: in charge of academic affairs and research
- Board of Institutes.

As of September 2013, these organs were being established.

In addition, the AU Commission has the overall responsibility of overseeing PAU. The Commission department working to support PAU's establishment is the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology.

AU Member States have pledged to support and fund PAU. Article 16 of the PAU Statute calls for establishment of an endowment fund to receive contributions from AU Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and AU partners.

## African Risk Capacity (ARC)

Merafe House  
11 Naivasha Rd  
Sunninghill 1257  
Johannesburg  
South Africa

Tel: (+27 11) 517 1535  
Fax: (+27 11) 517 1642  
Email: [info@africanriskcapacity.org](mailto:info@africanriskcapacity.org)  
Internet: [www.africanriskcapacity.org](http://www.africanriskcapacity.org)

Interim Director-General: Richard Wilcox, USA (appointed by the inaugural ARC Agency Conference of the Parties in February 2013)

The African Risk Capacity (ARC) was endorsed by the AU Assembly at its July 2012 Summit as a specialised agency providing extreme weather insurance to help Member States resist and recover from natural disasters (Assembly/AU/Dec.417(XIX)). At a conference of plenipotentiaries in November 2012, the ARC was established as a legal entity after 22 AU Member States signed the ARC Establishment Agreement.

The ARC is designed as an AU-led financial entity, which will use advanced satellite weather surveillance and software to estimate and trigger readily available funds to African countries hit by severe drought and related hazards.

Under article 14 of the ARC Establishment Agreement, a governing board composed of eight members appointed for their technical expertise oversees the ARC. An interim director leads the Secretariat, which also comprises management, technical and government outreach teams.

Twenty-two AU Member States have signed the ARC Establishment Agreement:

Burkina Faso	Gambia	Niger
Burundi	Guinea	Rwanda
Central African Republic	Kenya	Sahrawi Republic
Chad	Liberia	Senegal
Congo	Libya	Togo
Comoros	Malawi	Zimbabwe
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	
Djibouti	Mozambique	

## Pan African Intellectual Property Organisation (PAIPO)

The AU Assembly agreed at its January 2013 Summit, in Addis Ababa, to establish the Pan African Intellectual Property Organisation (PAIPO) (A/AU/Dec.453 (XX)). The Organisation was first called for in 2012 by the AU Conference of Ministers in Charge of Science and Technology (AMCOST V) in Brazzaville, Congo. The Conference report to the AU Executive Council (EX.CL/766/XXII) proposed PAIPO's core mandate would be to promote the development and use of intellectual property systems across Africa.

The Government of Tunisia has offered to host PAIPO (A/AU/Dec.453 (XX)).

The AU Commission was tasked by the Assembly to convene a meeting by January 2014 of stakeholders dealing with intellectual property matters to discuss policy issues regarding the implementation of PAIPO.

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS

## EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS

### United Nations Liaison and Representational Offices

Partnership between the AU and UN was formalised in a Cooperation Agreement between the OAU and UN in 1990. In November 2006, the Chairperson of the AU Commission and the Secretary-General of the UN signed the Declaration 'Enhancing UN–AU Cooperation: Framework for the ten-year capacity building programme for the African Union'. The framework provides for extensive areas of cooperation including: peace and security (including crime prevention); assistance in institution building, and political and electoral matters; peacekeeping operations; governance, human rights and the rule of law; peace-building; humanitarian response, recovery and food security; social, cultural and health issues; and the environment. (See [www.un.org/en/documents](http://www.un.org/en/documents), document A/61/630.)

While most UN agencies, funds and programmes have been present in Addis Ababa for some time, a dedicated UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU) was established in July 2010. The focus of the Office is to enhance the strategic partnership of both organisations on peace and security issues and to provide coordinated and coherent UN support to the AU on short-term operational and planning matters and long-term capacity building. Haile Menkarios, South Africa, was appointed by the UN Secretary-General in May 2013 as head of the Office and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General to the African Union.

UN representation and programmes based in Addis Ababa include the:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- UN Office to the African Union (UNOAU)
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO).

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank are also represented in Addis Ababa.

## Continent and Country Partnerships

The following list covers external partnerships where there are formal agreements between the AU and a partner organisation, region or country.

### Partnership between Africa and the Arab World

Formal relations between Africa and the Arab World were launched at a summit in Cairo, Egypt, in 1977 and revitalised at a summit in Sirte, Libya, in 2010. The Libya Summit adopted the Africa–Arab Partnership Strategy and the Joint Africa–Arab Action Plan 2011–16 as well as issuing a declaration summarising common positions on major regional and international issues. The Partnership's focal areas are: trade; mining and industry; agriculture; energy and water resources; transport and communication; financial cooperation; and educational, scientific and technical cooperation. The partnership's core structures set out in the Strategy are a standing commission, working groups and specialised panels, coordinating committee, ad hoc court and Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Joint Africa–Arab Heads of State and Government Summit is held every three years with ministerial-level meetings every 18 months. As of September 2013, two Africa–Arab joint summits had been held and the third was planned for November 2013 in Kuwait.

### Africa–European Union (EU) Partnership

The Africa–EU Partnership began with the first Africa–EU Summit, which was held in 2000 in Cairo, Egypt. A second summit was held in December 2007 in Lisbon, Portugal, and a third in November 2010 in Tripoli, Libya. The Partnership's stated vision is to: reinforce political relations; strengthen and promote issues of common concern; promote effective multilateralism; and promote people-centred partnerships. Activities are based on the Joint Africa–Europe Strategy, which was adopted by Heads of State and Government at the 2007 Summit. An action plan for 2011–13 was adopted at the 2010 Summit. Partnership mechanisms operate at a range of levels from Heads of State summits to civil society networks.

### Africa–South American (ASA) Summit

The first ASA Summit was held in November 2006, in Abuja, Nigeria. A second summit was held in September 2009 in Isla de Margarita, Venezuela, and a third in February 2013 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The partnership's mandate is to facilitate the development of trade and industry for both regions, including through sharing best practices in priority thematic areas. The Summit is also a forum for dialogue on peace and security, democracy, governance and social justice. The ASA partnership's core structures under development include a strategic presidential committee, permanent secretariat and executive secretary. A financing mechanism for partnership programmes is also under development.

### Africa–India

The Africa–India Cooperation Agreement was launched by a leaders' summit in April 2008 in New Delhi, India. The Summit adopted two documents: the Delhi Declaration and an Africa–India Framework for Cooperation. A second summit was held on 25 May 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and a third is scheduled to be held in 2014. The first four-year Africa–India Plan of Action (2010–13) was launched in New Delhi in March 2010 and a second was adopted in Addis Ababa in September 2013 for 2014–18. The plan includes cooperation in the economic, political, science and technology, social development and capacity building, tourism, energy, infrastructure and media fields.

### **Africa–Turkey**

The Africa–Turkey Partnership was formalised in April 2008 at the Istanbul Summit. A second summit was scheduled to take place in October 2013. The 2008 Summit adopted two outcome documents, the Istanbul Declaration and the Framework for Cooperation, which set out the areas of cooperation between the two parties. The Framework’s focal areas are: inter-governmental cooperation; trade and investment; agriculture, agribusiness, rural development, water resources management, and small- and medium-scale enterprises; health; peace and security; infrastructure, energy and transport; culture, tourism and education; media, information and communication technology; and environment. An implementation plan for 2010–14 was adopted in 2010.

### **China–Africa Cooperation Forum (FOCAC)**

The China–Africa Cooperation Forum is a ministerial-level platform for consultation and dialogue between China and African states, which was inaugurated in October 2000 in Beijing, China. In addition to the Member States, the AU Commission is a full member. The Forum is mandated to strengthen consultation, expand cooperation and promote political dialogue and economic cooperation between China and African states. FOCAC conferences are held every three years, alternating between China and an African country. FOCAC has held five sessions since the inaugural meeting in Beijing. The most recent meeting was from 19 to 20 July 2012 in Beijing. The next FOCAC meeting is scheduled for 2015.

### **Africa–United States<sup>1</sup>**

The African Union and United States signed an assistance agreement in August 2010. The Agreement formalised cooperation on issues including peace and security, democracy and governance, agriculture, health, trade and general capacity building. The US and AU held an inaugural high-level meeting in 2010 as a platform to bring together cabinet-level officials.

### **Africa–Japan**

Africa–Japan cooperation was formalised in 1993 by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which established a consultative forum for development assistance to Africa. TICAD has met every five years since 1993, with TICAD V held in March 2013 in Addis Ababa. The AU Commission became a full partner of the TICAD process at the TICAD IV forum in 2008 and a Forum co-organiser from 2012. TICAD is overseen by a follow-up mechanism, which comprises a three-tier structure of secretariat, joint monitoring committee and follow-up meeting. Each TICAD meeting approves a plan with specific actions to be undertaken within a five-year period.

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#### Note

- 1 The African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) is a US domestic law that regulates preferential access for beneficiary African countries to the US market. AGOA originally covered the period 2000–08, but amendments signed in July 2004 extended it to 2015. As the cooperation is governed by an Act of the US Congress, AGOA is not considered part of the AU’s strategic partnerships.

### Africa–Korea

The Korea–Africa Economic Cooperation Conference (KOAFEC) was established at the first ministerial-level Korea–Africa Partnership Forum, which was held in November 2006 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Since then the Forum has been held every three years, most recently in October 2012 in Seoul. The Ministerial Forum meets to discuss major economic development issues. Meetings include academics and the business sector from both sides of the partnership. A consultative group manages the partnership. It is composed of African Development Bank executive directors, senior African and Republic of Korea Government officials and the Export-Import Bank of Korea. A secretariat is drawn from the same bodies.

### Africa–Australia

The Africa–Australia partnership was formalised by a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in September 2010. The MoU establishes a framework for cooperation between Australia and the AU Commission. It prioritises cooperation in relation to: trade and investment; peace and security; achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; agriculture and food security; democracy, governance and human rights; and climate change.

## Non-African States and Organisations accredited to the AU

The AU Commission Protocol Services Division's list of non-African Member States and Organisations accredited to the AU as of January 2013 (in order of original accreditation) is:

European Union, \* Denmark, Canada, Cuba, Finland, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Spain, Japan, United Kingdom, France, China, Portugal, Austria, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Serbia, Norway, India, Romania, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Greece, Pakistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russian Federation, Belgium, Poland, Yemen, Guatemala, Malta, Peru, Venezuela, Chile, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), \* Syria, Holy See, Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA), \* United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), \* Australia, World Food Programme Liaison Office (WFP-LO), \* United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), \* United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), \* International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), \* Colombia, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), \* Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), \* Luxembourg, Dominican Republic, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), \* Armenia, New Zealand, Cyprus, Albania, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates, Joint Secretariat Support Office (JSSO) for AU Commission–African Development, Bank–UN Economic Commission for Africa (AUC–AfDB–UNECA), \* Slovenia, African Ombudsman and Mediators Association (AOMA), \* Ecuador, Georgia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Latvia, Cambodia, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), \* Panama, Saudi Arabia, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), \* Jamaica, Singapore, Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), \* Lithuania, Trinidad and Tobago, Ireland, Switzerland, League of Arab States, \* Slovak Republic, Iran, United States, Antigua and Barbuda, UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), \* Iceland, Hungary, Croatia, and Bulgaria.

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#### Note

\* Denotes organisations.





# BUDGET

## BUDGET AND SCALE OF ASSESSMENT

### Budget

#### Process

The AU Commission's Directorate of Programming, Budgeting, Finance and Accounting prepares the budget annually for financial years starting 1 January and ending 31 December. The Chairperson of the Commission acts as Chief Accounting Officer to the AU. The budget is considered by the Permanent Representatives Committee's (PRC's) Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters, which makes recommendations to the Assembly through the Executive Council. Issues relating to Member State contributions are considered by the PRC Sub-Committee on Contributions.

#### Budget

The budget (in US dollars) for 2014 is \$308,048,376, of which \$137,884,958 is for operating costs and \$170,163,418 for programmes. A total of \$137,949,831 is assessed to Member States and \$170,098,545 is from international partners. The budget was adopted by Executive Council decision 767(XXIII) of May 2013 and confirmed by Assembly decision 4(XXI) of May 2013.

The 2013 budget was \$278,226,622,<sup>1</sup> of which \$122,866,637 was assessed to Member States and \$155,359,986 sourced from international partners (Assembly/AU/Dec.438(XIX)).

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#### Note

- 1 There is a \$1 difference in the total compared with the 'assessed to Member States' figure plus 'sourced from international partners' figure because of rounding up and down of numbers.

Organ	Member States			Partners			Total Budget 2014 (\$US)		
	Operational	Programme	Total	Operational	Programmes	Total	Operational	Programmes	Total
	AU Commission (AUC)	91,508,707	5,520,089	97,028,796		125,881,823	125,881,823	91,508,707	131,401,912
Pan-African Parliament (PAP)	10,891,648		10,891,648		3,400,476	3,400,476	10,891,648	3,400,476	14,292,124
African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AfCHPR)	6,938,014		6,938,014		1,681,571	1,681,571	6,938,014	1,681,571	8,619,585
African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)	4,076,044		4,076,044		1,569,423	1,569,423	4,076,044	1,569,423	5,645,467
Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSSOC)	993,710		993,710		-	-	993,710	-	993,710
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	4,410,000		4,410,000	6,304,442	29,687,801	35,992,243	10,714,442	29,687,801	40,402,243

Organ	Member States		Partners		Total Budget 2014 (\$US)		
	Operational	Programme	Total	Operational	Programmes	Total	Total
African Union Commission on International Law (AUCIL)	371,024	44,100	415,124		203,892	203,892	619,016
Advisory Board on Corruption	492,436		492,436		1,015,421	1,015,421	1,507,857
Peace and Security Council (PSC)		759,253	759,253		-	-	759,253
African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child ACERWC		45,873	45,873		353,696	353,696	399,569
Sub-total	119,681,583	6,369,315	126,050,898	6,304,442	163,794,103	170,098,545	296,149,443
General Fund	8,916,329		8,916,329			-	8,916,329
Acquisition of Properties Fund	2,105,986		2,105,986			-	2,105,986
Government of China	876,619		876,619			-	876,619
Sub-total	7,148,933	-	7,148,933	-	-	-	7,148,933
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>131,580,516</b>	<b>6,369,315</b>	<b>137,949,831</b>	<b>6,304,442</b>	<b>163,794,103</b>	<b>170,098,545</b>	<b>308,048,376</b>

## Scale of Assessment

The Scale of Assessment for the three years 2014–16 was adopted by Executive Council decision 776/(XXII) in January 2013 on the basis of a report from the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee on the Review of Scale of Assessment. The new scale is based on a maximum ceiling rate of 12.898 percent and without a minimum floor rate. The scale for the previous period (2011–13) had a maximum ceiling of 13.271 percent and also without a minimum floor rate.

The following table shows the contributions expected from each Member State for 2014:

AU Member States	Scale of Assessment	Assessment for 2014 (US\$)
Algeria	12.898	16,258,044.82
Angola	4.999	6,301,284.39
Benin	0.394	496,640.54
Botswana	0.937	1,181,096.91
Burkina Faso	0.473	596,220.75
Burundi	0.069	86,975.12
Cameroon	1.510	1,903,368.56
Cape Verde	0.110	138,655.99
Central African Republic	0.106	133,613.95
Chad	0.251	316,387.75
Comoros	0.031	39,075.78
Congo	0.627	790,339.13
Côte d'Ivoire	1.490	1,878,158.38
DR Congo	0.554	698,321.97
Djibouti	0.074	93,277.66
Egypt	12.898	16,258,044.82
Equatorial Guinea	0.898	1,131,937.06
Eritrea	0.100	126,050.90
Ethiopia	1.442	1,817,653.95
Gabon	0.949	1,196,223.02
Gambia	0.050	63,025.45
Ghana	1.885	2,376,059.43
Guinea	0.196	247,059.76
Guinea Bissau	0.047	59,243.92
Kenya	1.849	2,330,681.10
Lesotho	0.155	195,378.89
Liberia	0.024	30,252.22
Libya	12.898	16,258,044.82
Madagascar	0.485	611,346.86
Malawi	0.248	312,606.23

continued next page

AU Member States	Scale of Assessment	Assessment for 2014 (US\$)
Mali	0.512	645,380.60
Mauritania	0.225	283,614.52
Mauritius	0.695	876,053.74
Mozambique	0.500	630,254.49
Namibia	0.729	918,911.05
Niger	0.290	365,547.60
Nigeria	12.898	16,258,044.82
Rwanda	0.289	364,287.10
Sahrawi Republic	0.035	44,117.81
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.013	16,386.62
Senegal	0.794	1,000,844.13
Seychelles	0.057	71,849.01
Sierra Leone	0.110	138,655.99
Somalia	0.094	118,487.84
South Africa	12.898	16,258,044.82
South Sudan	0.599	755,044.88
Sudan	2.000	2,521,017.96
Swaziland	0.246	310,085.21
Togo	0.174	219,328.56
Tunisia	3.008	3,791,611.01
Uganda	0.918	1,157,147.24
UR of Tanzania	1.233	1,554,207.57
Zambia	0.812	1,023,533.29
Zimbabwe	0.308	388,236.77
Sub-total	98.084	123,635,762.79
Gap	1.916	2,415,135.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>126,050,898.00</b>

### Sanctions on arrears

Article 23 of the Constitutive Act provides for the possibility of sanctions against Member States that default on contribution payments. These include denial of the right to speak and vote at meetings, to present candidates for any AU position or post, or to benefit from any activity or commitment.

## Peace Fund

The Peace Fund is made up of financial appropriations from the Regular Budget including arrears of contributions; voluntary contributions from Member States and other sources within Africa, including the private sector, civil society and individuals; and through fund-raising activities.

Due to funding shortages, the mechanism for securing adequate funding for the Fund was under review in 2013. By declaration 1(XXI) of May 2013, the Assembly requested the Commission to submit proposals for review in January 2014. The same declaration expressed commitment by Member States to substantially increase their contribution to the Fund and encouraged all Member States to make exceptional voluntary contributions to the Peace Fund on the occasion of the OAU Golden Jubilee in 2013. The Commission was to report on the response at its summit in January 2014.





# ACRONYMS

## ACRONYMS

### A

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<b>AACB</b>	Association of African Central Banks
<b>AAOM</b>	Association of African Ombudsmen and Mediators
<b>ACALAN</b>	African Academy of Languages
<b>ACB</b>	African Central Bank
<b>ACBF</b>	Africa Capacity Building Foundation
<b>ACERWC</b>	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>ACHPR</b>	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
<b>ACIRC</b>	African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises
<b>ACP</b>	African Caribbean and Pacific
<b>ACRWC</b>	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>ACSRT</b>	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
<b>ADF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>AEC</b>	African Economic Community
<b>AFCAC</b>	African Civil Aviation Commission
<b>AfCHPR</b>	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
<b>AFCON</b>	African Commission on Nuclear Energy
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AFISMA</b>	African Union led International Support Mission in Mali
<b>AFISM-CAR</b>	African Union led International Support Mission in Central African Republic
<b>AFRAA</b>	African Airlines Association
<b>AFREC</b>	African Energy Commission
<b>AFSEC</b>	African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission
<b>AGOA</b>	African Growth Opportunity Act
<b>AIB</b>	African Investment Bank
<b>AMCOMET</b>	African Union Conference of Ministers Responsible for Meteorology
<b>AMCOST</b>	African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Science and Technology
<b>AMF</b>	African Monetary Fund
<b>AMIB</b>	African Union Mission in Burundi
<b>AMIS</b>	African Union Mission in Sudan
<b>AMISEC</b>	African Union Mission for Support to the Elections in Comoros
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in Somalia
<b>AOMA</b>	African Ombudsman and Mediators Association
<b>AOSTI</b>	African Union Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation
<b>APR</b>	African Peer Review
<b>APRM</b>	African Peer Review Mechanism
<b>APSA</b>	African Peace and Security Architecture
<b>ARC</b>	African Risk Capacity
<b>ARI</b>	African Rehabilitation Institute
<b>ASA</b>	Africa–South American (Summit)
<b>ASF</b>	African Standby Force
<b>ATU</b>	African Telecommunications Union
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>AUCIL</b>	African Union Commission on International Law
<b>AUHIP</b>	High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan
<b>AUWC</b>	African Union Women's Committee
<b>AWCPD</b>	African Women's Committee on Peace and Development

**B**

**BNUB** United Nations Office in Burundi

**C**

**CADSP** Common African Defence and Security Policy  
**CASF** Central African Standby Force  
**CBOs** Community-based organisations  
**CELHTO** Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition  
**CEMA** African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Energy  
**CEN-SAD** Community of Sahel-Saharan States  
**CEWS** Continental Warning System  
**CHRR** Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation  
**CIDO** Citizens and Diaspora Directorate  
**CISSA** Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa  
**COMEDAF** Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union  
**COMESA** Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa  
**CSOs** Civil society organisations

**E**

**EAC** East African Community  
**EASF** Eastern Africa Standby Force  
**ECCAS** Economic Community of Central African States  
**ECOSOC** Economic and Social Council (UN)  
**ECOSOCC** Economic, Social and Cultural Council (AU)  
**ECOWAS** Economic Community of West African States  
**ECREEE** Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency  
**EGDC** Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Gender Development Centre  
**ERERA** Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority  
**ESCC** Economic, Social and Cultural Council (CEN-SAD)  
**ESF** Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Standby Force  
**EU** European Union  
**EYSDC** Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Youth and Sports Development Centre

**F**

**FAO** (United Nations) Food and Agriculture Organization  
**FOCAC** China-Africa Cooperation Forum

**G**

**GAMD** Gender Analysis, Monitoring and Development  
**GIABA** Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in West Africa

**H**


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<b>HSGIC</b>	Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee
<b>HSGOC</b>	Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee

**I**


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<b>IAPSC</b>	Inter-African Phytosanitary Council
<b>IBAR</b>	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>ICGLR</b>	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>ICT</b>	Information communications technology
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IGADD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ILRI</b>	International Livestock Research Institute
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>International IDEA</b>	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IPF</b>	Partners Forum
<b>IPU-IGAD</b>	Inter-Parliamentary Union
<b>ISC</b>	Intelligence and Security Committee
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union

**J**


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<b>JCM</b>	Joint coordination mechanism
<b>JSSO</b>	Joint Secretariat Support Office

**K**


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<b>KOAFEC</b>	Korea–Africa Economic Cooperation Conference
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**L**


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<b>LD</b>	Logistics Depot
<b>LRA</b>	Lord's Resistance Army

**M**


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<b>MAES</b>	African Union Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros
<b>MAP</b>	Millennium Africa Recovery Plan
<b>MICOPAX</b>	Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic
<b>MINUSMA</b>	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
<b>MISAHEL</b>	African Union Mission for Mali and Sahel
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding

**N**


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<b>NAI</b>	New African Initiative
<b>NARC</b>	North African Regional Capability
<b>NEPAD</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organisation
<b>NHRIs</b>	National human rights institutions
<b>NPCA</b>	New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency
<b>NPPOs</b>	National Plant Protection Organisations
<b>NTF</b>	Nigeria Trust Fund

**O**


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<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OIA</b>	Office of the Internal Auditor
<b>OIF</b>	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
<b>OLC</b>	Office of the Legal Counsel

**P**


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<b>PAIPO</b>	Pan African Intellectual Property Organisation
<b>PANVAC</b>	Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre
<b>PanWise</b>	Pan-African Network of the Wise
<b>PAP</b>	Pan-African Parliament
<b>PAPU</b>	Pan African Postal Union
<b>PATTEC</b>	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
<b>PAU</b>	Pan African University
<b>PCRD</b>	Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development
<b>PELUM</b>	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
<b>PLANELM</b>	Planning Element
<b>PLHIV</b>	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of People Living With HIV
<b>PRC</b>	Permanent Representatives Committee
<b>PRSAO</b>	West African Regional Health Programme
<b>PSC</b>	Peace and Security Council
<b>PSOD</b>	Peace Support Operations Division
<b>PSOs</b>	Peace support operations
<b>PTA</b>	Preferential Trade Area
<b>PTC</b>	Permanent Tripartite Commission

**R**


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<b>RCI-LRA</b>	Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army
<b>RDC</b>	Rapid deployment capability
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>RECSA</b>	Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>RMs</b>	Regional Mechanisms
<b>RTF</b>	Regional task force

**S**


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<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SADCC</b>	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
<b>SAFGRAD</b>	Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development
<b>SARO</b>	African Union Southern Africa Region Office
<b>SASF</b>	Southern Africa Standby Force
<b>SDGEA</b>	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
<b>SNCs</b>	Southern African Development Community (SADC) national committees
<b>SPPMERM</b>	Strategic Planning, Policy, Monitoring, Education and Resources Mobilisation (AU Commission Directorate of)
<b>STC</b>	Specialised Technical Committee
<b>STCDSS</b>	Specialised Technical Committee on Defence, Safety and Security
<b>STI</b>	Science, technology and innovation
<b>STRC</b>	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission

**T**


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<b>TICAD</b>	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
<b>TCCs</b>	Troop contributing countries

**U**


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<b>UMA</b>	Union of Arab Maghreb States (or Arab Maghreb Union)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNAMID</b>	African Union–United Nations Mission in Darfur
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNMIS</b>	United Nations Mission in Sudan
<b>UNOAU</b>	United Nations Office to the African Union
<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UN-OSAA</b>	UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Security Council
<b>UN-Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

**W**


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<b>WAHO</b>	West African Health Organisation
<b>WAMA</b>	West African Monetary Agency
<b>WAMI</b>	West African Monetary Institute
<b>WANEP</b>	West Africa Network for Peace-building
<b>WAPP</b>	West African Power Pool
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WFP-LO</b>	World Food Programme Liaison Office
<b>WGDD</b>	(AU) Women, Gender and Development Directorate
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WRCU</b>	Water Resources Coordination Unit

AFRICAN UNION HANDBOOK 2014

# APPENDICES

## Appendix I: Constitutive Act of the African Union

We, Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU):

1. The President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
2. The President of the Republic of Angola
3. The President of the Republic of Benin
4. The President of the Republic of Botswana
5. The President of Burkina Faso
6. The President of the Republic of Burundi
7. The President of the Republic of Cameroon
8. The President of the Republic of Cape Verde
9. The President of the Central African Republic
10. The President of the Republic of Chad
11. The President of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros
12. The President of the Republic of the Congo
13. The President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
14. The President of the Democratic Republic of Congo
15. The President of the Republic of Djibouti
16. The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt
17. The President of the State of Eritrea
18. The Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
19. The President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea
20. The President of the Gabonese Republic
21. The President of the Republic of The Gambia
22. The President of the Republic of Ghana
23. The President of the Republic of Guinea
24. The President of the Republic of Guinea Bissau
25. The President of the Republic of Kenya
26. The Prime Minister of Lesotho
27. The President of the Republic of Liberia
28. The Leader of the 1st of September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
29. The President of the Republic of Madagascar
30. The President of the Republic of Malawi
31. The President of the Republic of Mali
32. The President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
33. The Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius
34. The President of the Republic of Mozambique
35. The President of the Republic of Namibia
36. The President of the Republic of Niger
37. The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
38. The President of the Republic of Rwanda
39. The President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
40. The President of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
41. The President of the Republic of Senegal
42. The President of the Republic of Seychelles
43. The President of the Republic of Sierra Leone



44. The President of the Republic of Somalia
45. The President of the Republic of South Africa
46. The President of the Republic of Sudan
47. The King of Swaziland
48. The President of the United Republic of Tanzania
49. The President of the Togolese Republic
50. The President of the Republic of Tunisia
51. The President of the Republic of Uganda
52. The President of the Republic of Zambia
53. The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

**INSPIRED** by the noble ideals which guided the founding fathers of our Continental Organization and generations of Pan-Africanists in their determination to promote unity, solidarity, cohesion and cooperation among the peoples of Africa and African States;

**CONSIDERING** the principles and objectives stated in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

**RECALLING** the heroic struggles waged by our peoples and our countries for political independence, human dignity and economic emancipation;

**CONSIDERING** that since its inception, the Organization of African Unity has played a determining and invaluable role in the liberation of the continent, the affirmation of a common identity and the process of attainment of the unity of our continent and has provided a unique framework for our collective action in Africa and in our relations with the rest of the world.

**DETERMINED** to take up the multifaceted challenges that confront our continent and peoples in the light of the social, economic and political changes taking place in the world;

**CONVINCED** of the need to accelerate the process of implementing the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community in order to promote the socio-economic development of Africa and to face more effectively the challenges posed by globalization;

**GUIDED** by our common vision of a united and strong Africa and by the need to build a partnership between governments and all segments of civil society, in particular women, youth and the private sector, in order to strengthen solidarity and cohesion among our peoples;

**CONSCIOUS** of the fact that the scourge of conflicts in Africa constitutes a major impediment to the socio-economic development of the continent and of the need to promote peace, security and stability as a prerequisite for the implementation of our development and integration agenda;

**DETERMINED** to promote and protect human and peoples' rights, consolidate democratic institutions and culture, and to ensure good governance and the rule of law;

**FURTHER DETERMINED** to take all necessary measures to strengthen our common institutions and provide them with the necessary powers and resources to enable them discharge their respective mandates effectively;

**RECALLING** the Declaration which we adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of our Assembly in Sirte, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 9.9. 99, in which we decided to establish an African Union, in conformity with the ultimate objectives of the Charter of our Continental Organization and the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

## Have agreed as follows:

### Article 1: Definitions

In this Constitutive Act:

- “Act” means the present Constitutive Act;
- “AEC” means the African Economic Community;
- “Assembly” means the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Union;
- “Charter” means the Charter of the OAU;
- “Commission” means the Secretariat of the Union;
- “Committee” means a Specialized Technical Committee of the Union;
- “Council” means the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of the Union;
- “Court ” means the Court of Justice of the Union;
- “Executive Council” means the Executive Council of Ministers of the Union;
- “Member State” means a Member State of the Union;
- “OAU” means the Organization of African Unity;
- “Parliament” means the Pan-African Parliament of the Union;
- “Union” means the African Union established by the present Constitutive Act.

### Article 2: Establishment

The African Union is hereby established in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

### Article 3: Objectives

The objectives of the Union shall be to:

- (a) achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa;
- (b) defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;
- (c) accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;
- (d) promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;
- (e) encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (f) promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
- (g) promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
- (h) promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;
- (i) establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;
- (j) promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;
- (k) promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples;
- (l) coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;
- (m) advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;
- (n) work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.

#### **Article 4: Principles**

The Union shall function in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) sovereign equality and interdependence among Member States of the Union;
- (b) respect of borders existing on achievement of independence;
- (c) participation of the African peoples in the activities of the Union;
- (d) establishment of a common defence policy for the African Continent;
- (e) peaceful resolution of conflicts among Member States of the Union through such appropriate means as may be decided upon by the Assembly;
- (f) prohibition of the use of force or threat to use force among Member States of the Union;
- (g) non-interference by any Member State in the internal affairs of another;
- (h) the right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity;
- (i) peaceful co-existence of Member States and their right to live in peace and security;
- (j) the right of Member States to request intervention from the Union in order to restore peace and security;
- (k) promotion of self-reliance within the framework of the Union;
- (l) promotion of gender equality;
- (m) respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance;
- (n) promotion of social justice to ensure balanced economic development;
- (o) respect for the sanctity of human life, condemnation and rejection of impunity and political assassination, acts of terrorism and subversive activities;
- (p) condemnation and rejection of unconstitutional changes of governments.

#### **Article 5: Organs of the Union**

1. The organs of the Union shall be:
  - (a) The Assembly of the Union;
  - (b) The Executive Council;
  - (c) The Pan-African Parliament;
  - (d) The Court of Justice;
  - (e) The Commission;
  - (f) The Permanent Representatives Committee;
  - (g) The Specialized Technical Committees;
  - (h) The Economic, Social and Cultural Council;
  - (i) The Financial Institutions;
2. Other organs that the Assembly may decide to establish.

#### **Article 6: The Assembly**

1. The Assembly shall be composed of Heads of States and Government or their duly accredited representatives.
2. The Assembly shall be the supreme organ of the Union.
3. The Assembly shall meet at least once a year in ordinary session. At the request of any Member State and on approval by a two-thirds majority of the Member States, the Assembly shall meet in extraordinary session.
4. The Office of the Chairman of the Assembly shall be held for a period of one year by a Head of State or Government elected after consultations among the Member States.

**Article 7: Decisions of the Assembly**

1. The Assembly shall take its decisions by consensus or, failing which, by a two-thirds majority of the Member States of the Union. However, procedural matters, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, shall be decided by a simple majority.
2. Two-thirds of the total membership of the Union shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Assembly.

**Article 8: Rules of Procedure of the Assembly**

The Assembly shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

**Article 9: Powers and Functions of the Assembly**

1. The functions of the Assembly shall be to:
  - (a) determine the common policies of the Union;
  - (b) receive, consider and take decisions on reports and recommendations from the other organs of the Union;
  - (c) consider requests for Membership of the Union;
  - (d) establish any organ of the Union;
  - (e) monitor the implementation of policies and decisions of the Union as well ensure compliance by all Member States;
  - (f) adopt the budget of the Union;
  - (g) give directives to the Executive Council on the management of conflicts, war and other emergency situations and the restoration of peace;
  - (h) appoint and terminate the appointment of the judges of the Court of Justice;
  - (i) appoint the Chairman of the Commission and his or her deputy or deputies and Commissioners of the Commission and determine their functions and terms of office.
2. The Assembly may delegate any of its powers and functions to any organ of the Union.

**Article 10: The Executive Council**

1. The Executive Council shall be composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or such other Ministers or Authorities as are designated by the Governments of Member States.
2. The Executive Council shall meet at least twice a year in ordinary session. It shall also meet in an extra-ordinary session at the request of any Member State and upon approval by two-thirds of all Member States.

**Article 11: Decisions of the Executive Council**

1. The Executive Council shall take its decisions by consensus or, failing which, by a two-thirds majority of the Member States. However, procedural matters, including the question of whether a matter is one of procedure or not, shall be decided by a simple majority.
2. Two-thirds of the total membership of the Union shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Council.

**Article 12: Rules of Procedure of the Executive Council**

The Executive Council shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure.

### **Article 13: Functions of the Executive Council**

1. The Executive Council shall coordinate and take decisions on policies in areas of common interest to the Member States, including the following:
  - (a) foreign trade;
  - (b) energy, industry and mineral resources;
  - (c) food, agricultural and animal resources, livestock production and forestry;
  - (d) water resources and irrigation;
  - (e) environmental protection, humanitarian action and disaster response and relief;
  - (f) transport and communications;
  - (g) insurance;
  - (h) education, culture, health and human resources development;
  - (i) science and technology;
  - (j) nationality, residency and immigration matters;
  - (k) social security, including the formulation of mother and child care policies, as well as policies relating to the disabled and the handicapped;
  - (l) establishment of a system of African awards, medals and prizes.
2. The Executive Council shall be responsible to the Assembly. It shall consider issues referred to it and monitor the implementation of policies formulated by the Assembly.
3. The Executive Council may delegate any of its powers and functions mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article to the Specialized Technical Committees established under Article 14 of this Act.

### **Article 14: The Specialized Technical Committees Establishment and Composition**

1. There is hereby established the following Specialized Technical Committees, which shall be responsible to the Executive Council:
  - (a) The Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters;
  - (b) The Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs;
  - (c) The Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters;
  - (d) The Committee on Industry, Science and Technology, Energy, Natural Resources and Environment;
  - (e) The Committee on Transport, Communications and Tourism;
  - (f) The Committee on Health, Labour and Social Affairs; and
  - (g) The Committee on Education, Culture and Human Resources.
2. The Assembly shall, whenever it deems appropriate, restructure the existing Committees or establish other Committees.
3. The Specialized Technical Committees shall be composed of Ministers or senior officials responsible for sectors falling within their respective areas of competence.

### **Article 15: Functions of the Specialized Technical Committees**

Each Committee shall within its field of competence:

- (a) prepare projects and programmes of the Union and submit it to the Executive Council;
- (b) ensure the supervision, follow-up and the evaluation of the implementation of decisions taken by the organs of the Union;
- (c) ensure the coordination and harmonization of projects and programmes of the Union;
- (d) submit to the Executive Council either on its own initiative or at the request of the Executive Council, reports and recommendations on the implementation of the provisions of this Act; and
- (e) carry out any other functions assigned to it for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

**Article 16: Meetings**

Subject to any directives given by the Executive Council, each Committee shall meet as often as necessary and shall prepare its Rules of Procedure and submit them to the Executive Council for approval.

**Article 17: The Pan-African Parliament**

1. In order to ensure the full participation of African peoples in the development and economic integration of the continent, a Pan-African Parliament shall be established.
2. The composition, powers, functions and organization of the Pan-African Parliament shall be defined in a protocol relating thereto.

**Article 18: The Court of Justice**

1. A Court of Justice of the Union shall be established;
2. The statute, composition and functions of the Court of Justice shall be defined in a protocol relating thereto.

**Article 19: The Financial Institutions**

The Union shall have the following financial institutions whose rules and regulations shall be defined in protocols relating thereto:

- (a) The African Central Bank;
- (b) The African Monetary Fund;
- (c) The African Investment Bank.

**Article 20: The Commission**

1. There shall be established a Commission of the Union, which shall be the Secretariat of the Union.
2. The Commission shall be composed of the Chairman, his or her deputy or deputies and the Commissioners. They shall be assisted by the necessary staff for the smooth functioning of the Commission.
3. The structure, functions and regulations of the Commission shall be determined by the Assembly.

**Article 21: The Permanent Representatives Committee**

1. There shall be established a Permanent Representatives Committee. It shall be composed of Permanent Representatives to the Union and other Plenipotentiaries of Member States.
2. The Permanent Representatives Committee shall be charged with the responsibility of preparing the work of the Executive Council and acting on the Executive Council's instructions. It may set up such sub-committees or working groups as it may deem necessary.

**Article 22: The Economic, Social and Cultural Council**

1. The Economic, Social and Cultural Council shall be an advisory organ composed of different social and professional groups of the Member States of the Union.
2. The functions, powers, composition and organization of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council shall be determined by the Assembly.

**Article 23: Imposition of Sanctions**

1. The Assembly shall determine the appropriate sanctions to be imposed on any Member State that defaults in the payment of its contributions to the budget of the Union in the following manner: denial of the right to speak at meetings, to vote, to present candidates for any position or post within the Union or to benefit from any activity or commitments, therefrom;
2. Furthermore, any Member State that fails to comply with the decisions and policies of the Union may be subjected to other sanctions, such as the denial of transport and communications links with other Member States, and other measures of a political and economic nature to be determined by the Assembly.

**Article 24: The Headquarters of the Union**

1. The Headquarters of the Union shall be in Addis Ababa in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
2. There may be established such other offices of the Union as the Assembly may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, determine.

**Article 25: Working Languages**

The working languages of the Union and all its institutions shall be, if possible, African languages, Arabic, English, French and Portuguese.

**Article 26: Interpretation**

The Court shall be seized with matters of interpretation arising from the application or implementation of this Act. Pending its establishment, such matters shall be submitted to the Assembly of the Union, which shall decide by a two-thirds majority.

**Article 27: Signature, Ratification and Accession**

1. This Act shall be open to signature, ratification and accession by the Member States of the OAU in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the OAU.
3. Any Member State of the OAU acceding to this Act after its entry into force shall deposit the instrument of accession with the Chairman of the Commission.

**Article 28: Entry into Force**

This Act shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by two-thirds of the Member States of the OAU.

**Article 29: Admission to Membership**

1. Any African State may, at any time after the entry into force of this Act, notify the Chairman of the Commission of its intention to accede to this Act and to be admitted as a member of the Union.
2. The Chairman of the Commission shall, upon receipt of such notification, transmit copies thereof to all Member States. Admission shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States. The decision of each Member State shall be transmitted to the Chairman of the Commission who shall, upon receipt of the required number of votes, communicate the decision to the State concerned.

**Article 30: Suspension**

Governments which shall come to power through unconstitutional means shall not be allowed to participate in the activities of the Union.

**Article 31: Cessation of Membership**

1. Any State which desires to renounce its membership shall forward a written notification to the Chairman of the Commission, who shall inform Member States thereof. At the end of one year from the date of such notification, if not withdrawn, the Act shall cease to apply with respect to the renouncing State, which shall thereby cease to belong to the Union.
2. During the period of one year referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, any Member State wishing to withdraw from the Union shall comply with the provisions of this Act and shall be bound to discharge its obligations under this Act up to the date of its withdrawal.

**Article 32: Amendment and Revision**

1. Any Member State may submit proposals for the amendment or revision of this Act.
2. Proposals for amendment or revision shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Commission who shall transmit same to Member States within thirty (30) days of receipt thereof.
3. The Assembly, upon the advice of the Executive Council, shall examine these proposals within a period of one year following notification of Member States, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article;
4. Amendments or revisions shall be adopted by the Assembly by consensus or, failing which, by a two-thirds majority and submitted for ratification by all Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. They shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Chairman of the Commission by a two-thirds majority of the Member States.

**Article 33: Transitional Arrangements and Final Provisions**

1. This Act shall replace the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. However, the Charter shall remain operative for a transitional period of one year or such further period as may be determined by the Assembly, following the entry into force of the Act, for the purpose of enabling the OAU/AEC to undertake the necessary measures regarding the devolution of its assets and liabilities to the Union and all matters relating thereto.
2. The provisions of this Act shall take precedence over and supersede any inconsistent or contrary provisions of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.
3. Upon the entry into force of this Act, all necessary measures shall be undertaken to implement its provisions and to ensure the establishment of the organs provided for under the Act in accordance with any directives or decisions which may be adopted in this regard by the Parties thereto within the transitional period stipulated above.
4. Pending the establishment of the Commission, the OAU General Secretariat shall be the interim Secretariat of the Union.
5. This Act, drawn up in four (4) original texts in the Arabic, English, French and Portuguese languages, all four (4) being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the OAU and, after its entry into force, with the Chairman of the Commission who shall transmit a certified true copy of the Act to the Government of each signatory State. The Secretary-General of the OAU and the Chairman of the Commission shall notify all signatory States of the dates of the deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession and shall upon entry into force of this Act register the same with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE** have adopted this Act.

Done at Lomé, Togo, this 11th day of July, 2000.



## Appendix II: Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union

The Member States of the African Union States Parties to the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

### Have agreed to adopt amendments to the Constitutive Act as follows:

#### Article 1: Definitions

In this Protocol, the following expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them hereunder unless otherwise specified:

“Act” means the Constitutive Act

“Assembly” means the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union

“Chairperson” means chairperson of the Assembly

“Court” means the Court of Justice of the Union and Court of Justice has the same meaning

“Union” means the African Union

#### Article 2: Preamble

In the first paragraph of the Preamble to the Constitutive Act, the replacement of the words “founding fathers” with “founders”

#### Article 3: Objectives

In Article 3 of the Act (Objectives), the insertion of three new subparagraphs (i), (p) and (q) with consequential renumbering of subparagraphs:

The objectives of the Union shall be to:

.....

(i) ensure the effective participation of women in decision-making, particularly in the political, economic and socio-cultural areas;

.....

(p) develop and promote common policies on trade, defence and foreign relations to ensure the defence of the Continent and the strengthening of its negotiating positions;

(q) invite and encourage the full participation of the African Diaspora as an important part of our Continent, in the building of the African Union.

#### Article 4: Principles

In Article 4 of the Act (Principles), the expansion of subparagraph (h) and the insertion of two new subparagraphs (q) and (r):

.....

(h) the right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity as well as a serious threat to legitimate order to restore peace and stability to the Member State of the Union upon the recommendation of the Peace and Security Council;

.....

(q) restraint by any Member State from entering into any treaty or alliance that is incompatible with the principles and objectives of the Union;

(r) prohibition of any Member State from allowing the use of its territory as a base for subversion against another Member State.

**Article 5: Organs of the Union**

In Article 5 of the Act (Organs of the Union), the insertion of a new subparagraph (f) with consequential renumbering of subsequent subparagraphs:

.....

(f) The Peace and Security Council

.....

**Article 6: The Assembly**

In Article 6 of the Act (The Assembly) and where-ever else it occurs in the Act, the substitution of the word "Chairman" with "Chairperson"; the deletion of the second sentence of subparagraph 3 and the insertion of new paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7.

.....

3. The Assembly shall meet at least once a year in ordinary session.
4. At the initiative of the Chairperson after due consultation with all Member States, or at the request of any Member State and upon approval by two-thirds majority of Member States, the Assembly shall meet in Extraordinary Session.
5. The Assembly shall elect its Chairperson from among the Heads of State or Government at the beginning of each ordinary session and on the basis of rotation for a period of one year renewable.
6. The Chairperson shall be assisted by a Bureau chosen by the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical representation.
7. Where the Assembly meets at the Headquarters, an election of the Chairperson shall be held taking into account the principle of rotation.

**Article 7: Functions of the Chairperson of the Assembly**

The insertion in the Act of a new Article 7 (bis):

1. The Chairperson shall represent the Union, during his/her tenure with a view to promoting the objectives and principles of the African Union as stipulated in Articles 3 and 4 of the Act. He/She shall also, with the collaboration of the Chairperson of the Commission, carry out the functions of the Assembly set out in Article 9(e) and (g) of the Act.
2. The Chairperson may convene the meeting of the other organs through their Chairpersons or Chief Executives and in accordance with their respective Rules of Procedure.

**Article 8: The Executive Council**

In Article 10 of the Act (The Executive Council), the insertion of a new paragraph 3:

.....

3. The Chairperson of the Executive Council shall be assisted by a Bureau chosen by the Executive Council on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

**Article 9: Peace and Security Council**

The insertion in the Act of a new Article 20(bis):

1. There is hereby established, a Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the Union, which shall be the standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.
2. The functions, powers, composition and organization of the PSC shall be determined by the Assembly and set out in a protocol relating thereto.

**Article 10: The Permanent Representatives Committee**

In Article 21 of the Act (The Permanent Representatives Committee) the insertion of a new paragraph 3:

.....

3. The Chairperson of the Permanent Representatives Committee shall be assisted by a Bureau chosen on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

**Article 11: Official Languages**

In Article 25 of the Act (Working Languages), replace the title “Working Languages” by “Official Languages” and substitute the existing provision with:

1. The official languages of the Union and all its institutions shall be Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Kiswahili and any other African language.
2. The Executive Council shall determine the process and practical modalities for the use of official languages as working languages.

**Article 12: Cessation of Membership**

Article 31 of the Act (Cessation of Membership) is deleted.

**Article 13: Entry into Force**

This Protocol shall enter into force thirty days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by a two-thirds majority of the Member States.

**Adopted by the 1st Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 3 February 2003**

and

**by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Maputo, Mozambique on 11 July 2003**



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Hon Murray McCully  
NEW ZEALAND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

