
AFRICAN UNION

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REPORT OF THE ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE ON
ADMINISTRATIVE, BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

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**JOINT MEETING OF THE PRC ADVISORY SUB-
COMMITTEES ON ADMINISTRATIVE,
BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS &
ON PROGRAMMES AND CONFERENCES
29 – 30 APRIL 2015, ADDIS ABABA
& 13 - 19 May 2015, MEKELE, ETHIOPIA**

**REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE PRC ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEES
ON ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY MATTERS AND ON
PROGRAMMES AND CONFERENCES**

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The meeting of the PRC Advisory Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters was held from 29 to 30 April 2015 in Addis Ababa, and from 13 to 19 May, 2015 in Mekele to consider the budget execution report of 2014 and the 2016 Programme and Operation Budget of the African Union respectively.

B. ATTENDANCE

2. The first meeting on the 2014 budget execution held in Addis Ababa was chaired by the Ambassador of Burundi, H.E. Mr. Alain Aimé Nyamitwe whilst the one on the 2016 Programme and Operations Budget held in Mekele was chaired by the Ambassador of Ghana, H.E. Mr. Albert Yankey. The meetings were attended by the following Member States:

i. Algeria	xxiii. Libya
ii. Angola	xxiv. Malawi
iii. Benin	xxv. Mali
iv. Botswana	xxvi. Mauritania
v. Burkina Faso	xxvii. Mozambique
vi. Burundi	xxviii. Namibia
vii. Cameroon	xxix. Niger
viii. Chad	xxx. Rwanda
ix. Comoros	xxxi. Saharawi Republic
x. Congo	xxxii. Senegal
xi. Côte d'Ivoire	xxxiii. Seychelles
xii. Democratic Republic of Congo	xxxiv. Sierra Leone
xiii. Djibouti	xxxv. South Africa
xiv. Egypt	xxxvi. South Sudan
xv. Equatorial Guinea	xxxvii. Sudan
xvi. Ethiopia	xxxviii. Swaziland
xvii. Gambia	xxxix. Tanzania
xviii. Ghana	xl. Togo
xix. Guinea	xli. Tunisia
xx. Kenya	xlii. Uganda
xxi. Lesotho	xliii. Zambia
xxii. Liberia	xliv. Zimbabwe

C. WELCOMING REMARKS

3. The Chairperson highlighted the objectives of the meeting, and requested for the usual cooperation from participants. He reminded participants that it was imperative to finance the activities of the Union and not to leave the bulk of it with the partners. That

it was particularly important to have ownership of the programmes and to give overall directions. He took cognisance of the funding constraints, but invited Member States to honour their obligations.

4. The Chairperson then invited the Acting Director of Programming, Budgeting, Financing and Accounting (PBFA) to introduce the agenda.

D. AGENDA

5. The agenda submitted by the Commission was amended and adopted as follows:

- a) Opening Remarks
- b) Adoption of the Draft Agenda
- c) Organization of Work
- d) Presentation of the 2016 Budget
- e) Consideration of the 2016 Budget
 - i. Consideration of the 2014 Budget execution
 - ii. Consideration of the AUC 2016 Draft Budget
 - iii. Consideration of the Organs 2016 Draft Budget
 - iv. Consideration of the 2016 AMISOM Draft Budget
 - v. Consideration of the 2015/2016 Maintenance Plan
- f) Any Other Business

E. PRESENTATION OF THE 2016 BUDGET OF THE UNION

6. On behalf of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC), the Deputy Chairperson (DCP) welcomed the participants to the meeting and emphasized the importance of the task at hand for the current budget session.

7. Another aspect affecting the 2016 budget was for Member States to take care of 100% of the operations budget, 75% of the programme budget and 25% of Peace and Security budget. He touched on the state of the world economy particularly the endogenous and exogenous factors that had affected Africa in recent years. Moreover, he stressed that with the mandate of the Union growing, the budgetary demands had taken an upwards trend. Besides, he noted that the budget of the Organization was growing annually against performance requirements and the global economy.

8. The Deputy Chairperson noted that the 2016 budget had been taken from the seven pillars of the Strategic Plan of 2014 – 2017. He mentioned the internal factors that were taken into account in preparing the 2016 budget such as the new Financial Regulations and Rules (FRR); the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS); the Agenda 2063; and the alternative sources of funding, which should be taken into account in the budget.

9. In this regard, the Deputy Chairperson stressed that the Budget was one of the critical instruments in managing the affairs of the Union. He then pointed out that a composite 2016 budget of the Union was being presented for the implementation of the priorities of the Union as agreed.

10. He also highlighted that the 2016 budget would focus on the implementation of the seven pillars, particularly the policy of Peace and Security; financing of the agenda post 2015; the transformation of the continent; the fight against unemployment and poverty; the improvement of health and education systems; and good governance in the management of elections.

11. He noted that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) audit implementation was being done for the first time this year by the External Board of Auditors. The 2016 Budget had reflected the elements of IPSAS.

12. The Internal and Programme Budget Committee held its first meeting as part of the Budget Reforms in the African Union.

F. ORGANISATION OF WORK AND VENUE

13. The Sub-Committee deliberated on the appropriate methodology and the suitable place for further budget review and requested that the sessions be held outside of Addis Ababa in order to enable the Committee Members to concentrate on the agenda items, and be able to consider the budget within a reasonable period.

14. The Sub-Committee accepted Ethiopia's proposal to hold the meeting in Mekelle from 13 to 19 May 2015.

G. CONSIDERATION OF THE 2014 BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT OF THE AFRICAN UNION

Presentation by the African Union Commission

15. The Acting Director of Programming, Budgeting, Finance and Accounting (PBFA) presented the 2014 Budget Execution report with the following salient features:

Budget approved for 2014 fiscal year

16. From the total approved budget, an amount of **US\$138,512,622** was expected to be financed by Member States; from which **US\$131,478,207** and **US\$7,034,415** was allocated to Operational and Programme budgets, respectively. The balance, **US\$287,748,278** was to be financed by the partners, from which **US\$280,567,217** and **US\$7,181,061** was allocated to the Programme and Operational budgets, respectively. An amount of **US\$126,050,898** was to be sourced from the Member States assessment **US\$9,569,119** from the General Fund and **US\$2,105,986** from the Acquisition of Properties Fund.

Source of Funds	Operational Budget			Program Budget			TOTAL BUDGET
	Original Budget	Supplementary	Total	Original Budget	Supplementary	Total	
Member States	130,703,897.00	774,310.41	131,478,207.41	6,369,315.00	665,100.00	7,034,415.00	138,512,622.41
Partners	7,181,061.00	-	7,181,061.00	250,968,913.00	29,598,304.51	280,567,217.51	287,748,278.51
Total	137,884,958.00	774,310.41	138,659,268.41	257,338,228.00	30,263,404.51	287,601,632.51	426,260,900.92

17. The budget approved for the African Union was higher than the budget for the year 2013, because there were additional budget items which were included in 2014 budget as shown in the Table below.

Revenue Received as at 31 December 2014

18. At the end of the 4th Quarter 2014, a total sum of **US\$84,681,750** was received from Member States out of **US\$126,050,898** assessed for the 2014 budget of the African Union, representing **67%** rate of collection. Development partners also transferred **US\$67,103,148** representing approximately **23%** of their pledges adding up to a total cash inflow as at end of the 4th quarter 2014 of **US\$151,784,898**.

AFRICAN UNION'S 2014 BUDGET EXECUTION

African Union's Overall Budget Execution to Approved Budget by Component-2014

19. The overall expenditure for the Union stood at **US\$212,005,829** representing **50%** of the total budget of **US\$426,260,902** which was 18% lower compared to the execution for a similar period of 2013. However a higher rate of execution was observed on the absolute figures reported for 2014 compared to similar period in 2013. The execution rate when computed against the total available funds of **US\$292,823,887** stood at **72%**, which was an average for the Operations Budget execution of **86%** and Programme Budget execution of **60%**. This was higher as compared to a similar period in 2013.

4th Quarter 2014 Budget Execution				4th Quarter 2013 Budget Execution		
Fund	Budget	Execution	%	Budget	Execution	%
Programme Budget	287,601,633	93,002,975	32%	166,047,781	89,008,390	54%
Operational Budget	138,659,269	119,002,854	86%	121,988,175	105,703,411	87%
Total	426,260,902	212,005,829	50%	288,035,956	194,711,801	68%

Comments and Observations by the Member States

20. Following the Commission's presentation, Member States made the following comments and observations:

- i) The Sub-Committee sought reasons for the discrepancy in the rates of budget execution reported by PBFA and SPPMERM.
- ii) The Members sought to know the reasons for the low rates of execution in 2014.
- iii) The Sub-Committee needed to know why the partners were no longer fulfilling their commitments.
- iv) Clarification was required on how the unused funds that remained at the end of the year were utilized.
- v) The Members requested to be provided with the performance of the AUC Departments, since this would make it easier for budget process decision making. There were huge variations in the budget documents. The budget methodology needed to be refined for better monitoring of performance.
- vi) Expressed regret about the lack of skills for programme management after 50 years of establishment of the Organisation.
- vii) Lack of internal efficiencies with regard to programmes such as CAADP and PIDA which were being duplicated between the Commission and NEPAD.
- viii) Analysis should be done on how the continent is achieving its integration agenda.
- ix) Regarding the policies to be considered, audit findings should be reflected in those policies.
- x) The continent should set targets of living within its means. Partnership should not be based on dependency on one partner.
- xi) Why was the Commission not in a position to decline some of the assistance if it was not in the interest of Africa?
- xii) Why was the Union strengthening funding relations with partners whilst talking about being independent on the partners?
- xiii) Even though funds were provided by the partners, expenditures of those resources should be justified.
- xiv) There should be a smaller group that would be tasked with examining the budget execution and later inform the larger group.
- xv) The budget should be audited and verified before presenting it to the Sub-Committee.
- xvi) Apart from the traditional partners, countries such as Brazil, Turkey and some Arab and Gulf countries could be approached to make contributions to the development of Africa.
- xvii) Wondered whether contributions received in kind could be quantified in terms of cash.
- xviii) About 12 departments had asked for supplementary budget but only one department had used the money; one department never used the supplementary budget at all.
- xix) Could the Sub-Committee be told of the problems that led to the stoppage of financing by some partners?

- xx) The Union should identify programmes that could quickly be financed by Member States in order to improve efficiency.
- xxi) Expressed concern on the Union's over-dependence on partners and that situation should be reduced.
- xxii) Member States should be requested to pay their contributions and on timely basis.
- xxiii) Internal Audit should also be more proactive and plan better in the future

Responses by the Commission

21. The Commission responded to Member States' concerns and observations as follows:

- i) The revised travel policy in the Year 2014, which removed the additional incentive to staff's Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA), affected the execution rate, since the budget estimates had factored the 20% additional allocation to the DSA budget .
- ii) The impact of Ebola disease outbreak affected the budget execution rate, since several conferences were either cancelled or re-scheduled during the year 2014, especially in the West Africa Region
- iii) The 2014 absolute figures were better than those in 2013, even though the execution rate was lower in 2014 as compared to the year 2013.
- iv) Unused funds from partners in a particular year were returned to the partners or re-programmed in the subsequent year with the consent of the partners.
- v) Regarding the Member States' funds, the unused funds are transferred to the Reserves, since they are largely meant for operational activities. The available cash had always been less than the assessed contribution and therefore, the current year's expenses were mainly backed up by previous years' collection from arrears.
- vi) It was explained that there was no discrepancy in the figures, as those provided by the Director of SPPMERM were only augmenting what the Director of PBFA had provided.
- vii) The capacity constraints were affecting the performance since there was heavy reliance on the Short term staff on the daily duties and tasks.
- viii) On why the Union would want to strengthen funding relations with partners at a time when there was a call to de-emphasize dependence, it was explained that no significant progress in alternative source of funding had yet been made.
- ix) The Union should be able to fund programmes for integration and not to resent the partners who were even funding peace support operations up to the tune of \$700,000,000.
- x) Internal Audit had already started doing performance auditing and was in the process of finalizing a report on performance auditing that would be tabled before the PRC shortly.
- xi) Due to the huge financing gap of \$78 million, certain projects could not be funded.
- xii) Even if the Union wanted to reduce dependency, it should be a gradual process.

- xiii) NEPAD and AUC were building synergy especially on CAADP. A platform for regular planning and review existed, and a multi-year planning was reviewed on regular basis. It was a plan of synergy and complementarity to ensure that there was regular review and planning.
- xiv) The Commission could do better in the future especially when there was coordination and synergy among the various departments such as the PBFA, AHRM and SPPMERM and also among other departments. The Peace and Security Department and the Women and Gender, for instance, were working together to implement programmes.
- xv) Member States' support for alternative source of funding was needed.
- xvi) With regard to capacity constraints, the changing mandate should have been aligned to the structural and policy reforms which needed new expertise.
- xvii) Reduction of donor dependence was a gradual process since most of the activities still depended on that. However, the strategy had been to request the partners to provide budget support and not pick and choose.

Recommendations

22. The Sub-Committee took note of the report and made the following recommendations.

- a. Partnership should not be based on dependency on one or few partners.
- b. All Organs should ensure that all expenditures are made in line with approved budget. The meeting requested the Commission to quantify contributions received in kind in terms of cash or funds available.
- c. With regard to capacity constraints, the changing mandate should have been aligned to the structural and policy reforms which needed new expertise.
- d. The modalities for the implementation of the alternative sources of funding should be expedited.

D. CONSIDERATION OF 2016 BUDGET OF THE AFRICAN UNION

23. The Sub-Committee resumed its sitting in Mekele, Ethiopia from 13 to 19 May 2015 to consider the 2016 Programme and Operations Budget of the Union.

24. The Acting Director of Programming, Budgeting, Finance and Accounting (PBFA) presented the Overview of the 2016 Budget proposals which took into account priorities stipulated in the Budget Framework Paper based on the Five Pillars namely, Peace and Security; Social, Economic and Development; Integration, Cooperation and Partnerships; Shared Values; and Institutions, Capacity Building and Communication.

25. The budget sought to consolidate gains in achieving results identified in the AU Strategic Plan for 2014 – 2017 and on implementing the priorities of the Agenda 2063, and accelerate progress towards the attainment of the AU vision. Its main objective would be to see progress in implementing programmes that focus on promoting peace

and stability; expanding agricultural production; promoting inclusive economic development and industrialization; building Africa's human capacity; mainstreaming the participation of women and youth in all priorities and activities of the Union and the continent.

26. The proposed total budget for the African Union for 2016 is US\$523,873,040.00 which is higher than that of 2015 by 33%. It is composed of Programme Budget of US\$361,622,025.00, 44.4% higher than 2015 budget and Operational Budget of US\$162,251,025.00 which would be 13.7% higher than 2015. Out of the total budget, about US\$245,307,824 representing 68% of the Programme Budget had been secured from Partners, whilst US\$31,951,399.00 representing 9% had been allocated to Member States. An amount of US\$84,362,802 representing 23.30% of the Programme Budget was not yet secured.

27. The following Flagship projects were included in the Budget of the Union for 2016:

- i) High Speed Train Network – US\$0.5 million
- ii) Establishment of a Single African Air Transport Market facilitated as a flagship project of the AU Agenda 2063 – US\$0.3 million
- iii) Formulation of a commodities strategy – US\$0.2 million
- iv) Establishment of an annual African forum – US\$0.3 million
- v) Establishment of Continental Free Trade Area by 2017 - US\$7.5 million
- vi) The African Passport and Free Movement of People – US\$0.2 million
- vii) The Pan African E-Network – US\$0.5 million
- viii) African Women Economic Empowerment and Gender Parity – US\$0.4 million
- ix) Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program – US\$0.3 million
- x) Silence the guns by 2020 – US\$0.2 million
- xi) Support to the Establishment of the African Union Institute for Statistics – US\$1.7 million

28. The proposed assessed contribution of Member States towards the 2016 budget was US\$196 million representing 37% of the total budget. The increase in assessed contribution of Member States would be US\$64 million.

29. Development partners, namely EU, Canada, Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, United States, United Kingdom, Spain, World Bank, China, Turkey and many others, were expected to contribute US\$325 million representing 62% of the total budget.

30. The Operational Budget was composed of the following: Staff cost US\$112.5 million; Operating Expenses US\$46.5 million; and Capital Expenditure US\$3.3 million. The 2015 and 2016 Operational Budget proposals were compared as follows:

No.	Category	2015	2016	% Change
1	Staff Costs	101,714,425	112,486,062	10.6%
2	Operating Costs	43,314,011	46,465,790	7.3%
3	Capital Expenditure	2,226,826	3,299,163	48.2%
	Total	147,255,262	162,251,015	10.2%

31. The Operational Budget would be mostly driven by new initiatives, maintenance of office infrastructure and periodic step increase Staff basic salaries. The new initiatives would be articulated around (i) improvements in the management of the human resources; (ii) business continuity programmes in response to the need for robust preparedness to deal with unforeseen emergencies; and (iii) strengthening corporate accountability and governance; (iv) funds appropriated for new institutions namely; African Center for Disease Control (ACDC), African Institute of Remittances (AIR), African Union Anti-Corruption Board (AUACB) and IPED, AUACB; (v) to absorb recurrent costs from completed projects i.e. AUCC, E-Network (to phase out in July 2016 but students to continue in school),; and (vi) upgrading security and safety infrastructure of the AU Commission.

32. The proposed 2016 Operational budget was approximately US\$147,255,262 million, with a nominal increase of US\$9,370,304.48 (7%) when compared to the 2014 budget.

33. In presenting the financial statement of the African Union, the Acting Director of PBFA reported that as at 26 May 2015, the cash balance in the accounts of the Reserve/General Fund was US\$11.5 million plus a working capital fund of US\$5.3 million adding up to a total cash balance of US\$16.8 million only. He further stated that on the same date, the total uncollected assessed contribution of Member States had reached **US\$130.5 million**. It was also worth-mentioning that unless Member States, who are behind in their payment of Contribution, pay significant amount of their respective outstanding arrears, the Union was heading for a major financial crisis because the amount of cash available could only cover two months of operating expenses.

Rationale for the change in the assessed contribution of Member States

34. The Acting Director of PBFA further explained that the increase in the 2016 operational costs was due to the following:

- a. To accommodate projects that were not attracting partners funding i.e. CFTA, BIAT, Silence the Guns, CAADP, etc. (to at least 9% of Programme Budget);
- b. To absorb overhead and other costs arising from ever increasing mandates and from new institutions such as ACDC, AIR, AUABC and IPED
- c. To Maintain 2015 salary levels plus annual step adjustments;
- d. The financial impact of annual changes in staff steps / grades;

- e. Price changes in goods and services (Inflation)
- f. Statutory subventions and grants for Assistance to Refugees; the Peace Fund; and Women Fund that were allotted at 2%; 7%; and 0.5% of the total operational budget of the Commission.

Comments and Observations by Member States

35. Member States made the following comments and observations:

- i) Questioned why the Commission was anticipating decisions to be taken on a meeting that was in progress on the alternative source of funding. It was stated that since a decision had not yet been taken and implemented, the Commission should stick to the normal way of increasing the previous budget by only 5%.
- ii) The National Parliaments would need to approve the decisions taken on the proposed new methods of financing for the Union.
- iii) Questioned why the Commission would want to go beyond the Banjul decision that required a 5% cap on assessed contribution by proposing an increase of 37% and wondered what would happen in the subsequent years.
- iv) Requested to know how the gaps in the programme budget would be financed.
- v) Queried why the Sub-Committee should discuss funds that had not yet been secured as it had been previously discussed in the previous meeting of the Sub-Committee
- vi) The 2016 budget should be based on the performance of the previous years in order to know the Departments that need more or less funds.
- vii) Asked how the Sub-Committee could look at a budget on scale of assessment which had not yet been approved.
- viii) Member States should look at the ways of funding the gaps within the budget and prioritize.
- ix) .
- x) Assessed contributions should be pushed to the limit of 5% and then prioritize the programme budget to see which programmes would need to be implemented.
- xi) The Sub-Committee on Programmes and Conferences should meet and consider the programmes before the Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters meet to discuss the budget.

Responses from the Commission

36. The Commission made the following responses to the concerns and comments raised by Member States:

- i) The Deputy Chairperson responded that the alternative source of funding was expected to be implemented in 2016 and what was left to be worked

- out were the modalities. The Sub-Committee was urged to concentrate on the budget and not to discuss the issue of alternative source of funding since a separate committee was handling it.
- ii) Expressed concern about the late payment of contributions by Member States resulting in a low rate of budget execution; the budget execution rate of over 70% was even commendable bearing in mind the late submission of payments by Member States and Partners.
 - iii) Member States used to allow the Commission to look for funds to finance the gaps and then have them approved in the Supplementary budget.
 - iv) The 5% cap did not apply to the overall budget but rather on assessed contributions of Member States.

PRESENTATION OF 2016 PROGRAMME BUDGET BY DEPARTMENTS

37. Following the presentation, the Sub-Committee decided to discuss the Programme Budget proposals by AUC departments and Organs. The details of the Programme Budget as presented by each of the implementing AUC departments and Organs as follows.

Bureau Of The Chairperson (BCP)

The Cabinet

38. A representative of the Bureau of the Chairperson presented the budget of the Bureau under the two Strategic Pillars namely, Shared Values; Institutions, Capacity Building and Communication. With a budget execution rate of 89% in 2014 against the available funds and 85% against the approved budget, the total budget presented by the Bureau of the Chairperson was US\$12 million representing an increase of 1.2% of the 2015 budget. There was no funding gap.

39. The Head of the Partnership Management and Coordination Division also presented the budget of the Division which had had no specific budget allocations for the previous years.

Women, Gender and Development Department (WGD)

40. The representative of the Women, Gender and Development Department presented the budget under the Strategic Pillar of Social, Economic and Human Development. 2015 was declared the year of women towards the realisation of Agenda 2063. With a budget execution rate of 48% in 2014 against the available funds and 10% against the approved budget, the total budget submitted was US\$1,151,717.00.

Office of the Legal Counsel

41. The Legal Counsel presented the budget of the Legal Department which was under the strategic pillar of Institutions, Capacity Building and Communication. The Budget was delineated into two areas, namely a framework for regular interaction and effective communication with Member States, RECs and other AU Organs, as well as a

Forum for interdepartmental collaboration and cooperation. With a budget execution rate of 79% in 2014 against the available funds and 59% against the approved budget. The total budget submitted was US\$1,100,000.00.

Citizens and Diaspora (CIDO)

42. A representative of the Directorate of CIDO presented the Directorate's budget which was based on Pillar 4 under Shared Values of the Strategic Plan. This was aimed at enhancing Stakeholders' participation in the implementation of the first ten years plan of the Agenda 2063, and particularly promoting African values among the African Diaspora, and the involvement of Civil Society, Trade Unions and interfaith dialogue. The focus of the 2016 budget would seek to establish links with diaspora from North America, Middle East, Asia and Australia. In 2014, CIDO carried out an extensive sensitization programme on ECOSOCC in African countries.

43. With a budget execution rate of 67% in 2014 against the available funds and 48% against the approved budget,, the Department submitted a total budget proposal of US\$1,006,633.00 which had all been secured from partners.

Directorate of Communication & Information

44. A representative of the Directorate of Information and Communication (DIC) presented the budget. This was reported to be supporting the mandate of the Directorate which had been established with a new strategic direction to popularize the AU within the continent and also to enhance internal communication. The DIC was operating under the Pillar of Communication. With a budget execution rate of 49% in 2014 against the available funds and 15% against the approved budget. The total budget presented was US\$1,679,388.96 with a funding gap of US\$251,141.00.

Office of Internal Audit (OIA)

45. The Deputy Director of the Internal Audit presented the budget of the Department. With a budget execution rate of 63% in 2014 against the available funds and 63% as well against the approved budget, the total budget of the Department is US\$ 116,681. However, the technical execution rate was 100% due to the fact that the department had received some technical assistance funds from GIZ and therefore the money that had been allocated in the Programme budget was not fully spent.

NEPAD Coordination Unit

46. The Head of the NEPAD Coordination Unit presented the budget of the Unit. With a budget execution rate of 73% in 2014 against the available funds and 17% against the approved budget. The total budget presented was US\$1,030,525.00 for Member States' funding. There was no funding gap.

Office of The Secretary General of The Commission (OSGC)

47. A representative of the Office of the Secretary General of the Commission presented the budget of the Office. With a budget execution rate of 71% in 2014 against the available funds and 27% against the approved budget, the total budget presented was US\$442,060.00 with a funding gap of US\$115,310.00.

Protocol Services

48. The Deputy Chief of Protocol Services presented the budget of the Division. She mentioned the low 2014 execution budget rate which was due to inadequate funding of activities. With a budget execution rate of 37% in 2014 against the available funds and 6% against the approved budget. The total budget submitted was US\$158,444.80 to be financed by Member States.

Strategic Policy Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation (SPPMERM)

49. A representative of SPPMERM presented the budget of the department on two projects in 2016 namely, Coordination of the Implementation of Agenda 2063; and strengthening of the Strategic Planning Capabilities within the AUC and other AU Organs. . With a budget execution rate of 70% in 2014 against the available funds and 22% against the approved budget, the total budget of Department is US\$4,430,690

Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson (BDCP)

The Cabinet of the DCP

50. The Deputy Chief of Staff in the Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson presented the budget of the Bureau that was based on the strategic pillar of institutions, capacity building and communication. With a budget execution rate of 88% in 2014 against the available funds and 63% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is US\$ 657,579.

Administration and Human Resource Management (AHRM)

51. The Director of AHRM presented the budget of the Department based on four programme priorities namely: enhance corporate governance and AUC structure; streamline AHRMD Services; implement process improvement initiatives; and develop AUC organisational capabilities. With a budget execution rate of 85% in 2014 against the available funds and 38% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is US\$16,562,089.

Programming, Budgeting, Finance And Accounting (PBFA)

52. The Acting Director of PBFA presented the budget of the Department with emphasis on the improvement of the budget system to enhance results-based budgeting; grant management system to provide transparent and better donor reporting; and making the AUC compliant with IPSAS. The total budget would be US\$1,541,603.00.

Medical Services Directorate

53. A representative of the Medical Services Directorate presented the budget of the Directorate. With a budget execution rate of 62% in 2014 against the available funds and 51% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is , the total budget presented was US\$ 324,198.00 with no funding gap. The main focus of the budget of the Directorate would be to strengthen the capacity of the Medical Centre in service delivery and also strengthen the health care system.

Conference Management And Publication

54. A representative of the Department of Conference Management and Publication presented the budget of the Department. Budget allocation had declined over the years and budget appropriations for 2014 which had been allocated under the Chinese fund was not disbursed. With a budget execution rate of 95% in 2014 against the available funds and 30% against the approved budget, the total budget for 2016 was US\$713,163.00

Economic Affairs Department

55. A representative of the Economic Affairs Department presented the budget of the department. With a budget execution rate of 86% in 2014 against the available funds and 84% against the approved budget. The total budget presented is US\$ 4,609,138.00.

Rural Economy and Agriculture

56. The Director of Rural Economy and Agriculture presented the budget of the department. With a budget execution rate of 66% in 2014 against the available funds and 57% against the approved budget, the total budget presented was US\$61,604,226. The Director requested that Activities **1.31 and 3.08** be deleted.

57. The Director of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) based in Nairobi also presented the budget of the Bureau. With a budget execution rate of 71%, the Director informed the Sub-Committee that an amount of US\$25 million had already been secured from partners and there was a gap of US\$2 million.

Human Resources, Science and Technology

58. The Acting Director of the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology (HRST) presented the budget of the Department. With a budget execution

rate of 64% in 2014 against the available funds and 30% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is, the total budget presented was US\$12,602,785.00.

Trade and Industry

59. The Director of Trade and Industry Department presented the 2016 Budget for the department. With a budget execution rate of 80% in 2014 against the available funds and 74% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is US\$, the total budget presented was US\$2,506,680.13 with a budget gap of US\$1,169,298.00.

Department of Political Affairs

60. The Director of Political Affairs Department presented the 2016 Budget for the department. With a budget execution rate of 75% in 2014 against the available funds and 64% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is presented was US\$13,522,091 with a funding gap of US\$1,997,260.12. The rate of budget execution for the first quarter of 2015 was 15.17% against approved budget and 28.9% against released funds. Special projects were geared towards 2016 as the Year of Human Rights for the rights of women with a budget of US\$1.7 million.

Infrastructure and Energy

61. The Department presented its 2016 Budget. Infrastructure and Energy has 23 Project outputs. With a budget execution rate of 40% in 2014 against the available funds and 35% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is US\$ 6,261,897. The Budget Gap is US\$ 964,562. The Department's budget is based on priorities of Agenda 2063 but centred on the Strategic plan of 2013 - 17. The execution rate of 40% is due to the fact that the access project of \$4 million was not available as a result of the Ebola crisis.

62. The Budget of 2016 had increased by 47% over the one of 2015.

Peace and Security Department

63. The Department presented its 2016 Budget. With a budget execution rate of 59% in 2014 against the available funds and 50% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is the budget is \$64.1 million. . Partners have pledged amount to \$42 million. Member States contribution \$2.6 million with a gap of about \$14 to \$16 million. First quarter of 2015 execution rate 19%

AMISOM

64. A representative of the Peace and Security Department presented the 2016 Budget of AMISOM totalling US\$354,464,673.00

Social Affairs Department

65. The Director of Social Affairs Department presented the 2016 Budget for the department. With a budget execution rate of 66.5% in 2014 against the available funds

and 57% against the approved budget, the total budget presented is presented was US\$13,522,091 with a funding gap of US\$ 1,997,260.12.

Comments and Observations by Member States

66. Member States made the following comments and observations:

- i) The Department of Conference Management and Publication should be well resourced in order to enhance services especially in translation and interpretation. Whether it would be possible for the Department to have its own interpretation equipment for meetings held outside of Addis Ababa.
- ii) The African Space programme was a very commendable programme which should be encouraged and financed.
- iii) All the activities without secured funding could be deferred to 2017.
- iv) Wanted to know what the amount of US\$1.8 million donated by the State of Kuwait for the construction of the Medical Centre was used for.
- v) Questioned why the Medical Centre moved away from its old premises to the new office complex after renovations had been completed to the current one.
- vi) Wondered why the Departments would submit budget for recruitment under the Programme budget instead of the Operations budget.
- vii) All the budget lines on health policies should be under the Social affairs and not the Medical Centre
- viii) All training programmes should be transferred to the Human Resource Management Division.
- ix) Protocol staff should rather be trained in protocol etiquettes and not diplomacy and international relations.
- x) They could also make efforts to purchase adequate AU Flags and made available for Member States without having to return them whenever they borrow those flags.
- xi) Member States also queried the cost on Africa-South America (ASA) partnership.
- xii) Sought to know whether there were two separate communication strategies for the Chairperson and the Department of Information and Communication (DIC); the one for the Chairperson should be deleted and the DIC made to handle it.
- xiii) Wanted to know if there was any legal basis for the establishment of the women's bank.
- xiv) Activity on the sexual health and reproductive rights of women could be taken in collaboration with the Social Affairs Department.
- xv) Wondered whether some of the activities mentioned had not been implemented already. Commission should in future clarify if some of the activities had already been implemented.
- xvi) Some of the meetings could be merged to reduce the budget cost of the Departments.
- xvii) Did not see any follow-up projects for the empowerment of women.
- xviii) Why was the commendable programme on small women's business missing?
- xix) Wondered why some departments had not included flagship programmes in their 2016 budget.

- xx) Wondered whether meetings could qualify as programme budget.
- xxi) Why were AUC Departments working in isolation instead of working together on cross-cutting issues.
- xxii) Duplication of roles played by NEPAD and also being presented by AHRM.
- xxiii) Why duplication in the continuous improvement programmes in the DCP's office and also in the AHRM?
- xxiv) Whilst every country had a quota for recruitment within the professional category, the on-going reforms should ensure that non-professional positions are also affected by the quota system.
- xxv) Why was AHRM handling issues of generating income which should be under the SPPMERM which was in charge of resource mobilisation?
- xxvi) Wondered whether all the activities proposed could be implemented within the period specified.
- xxvii) There should be proper governance whereby retired staff would not be given endless contracts for years.
- xxviii) Queried if there was any structure or institution that was coordinating the flagship programmes such as the high speed train.
- xxix) Supported the geothermal projects and asked for increased funding. The geothermal energy projects were on-going in certain countries and were very important and involved clean energy.
- xxx) Wondered why the Commission should have two separate dialogues with the UN and the EU.
- xxxi) Why so many meetings with no tangible results and no special interest had been accorded to the youth of Africa.
- xxxii) With regard to the meeting of the Committee of 10, the figures indicated did not seem to be adequate for the two meetings in a year for 10 Heads of State and other participants numbering about 200. The amount needed to be increased and funded from the General Fund.
- xxxiii) Funds could be given to the RECs to empower them in election monitoring.
- xxxiv) There was no need for a continental meeting to implement the policy on free movement of people.
- xxxv) With regard to hiring of legal experts for cases, wanted to know whether it was not part of the mandate of the Legal Counsel to provide legal services to the Commission.
- xxxvi) How was the Office of the Legal Counsel going to circumvent the issue of granting immunity to Heads of States about the operationalization of the African Court and issues of human rights?
- xxxvii) The training of Member States legal experts in international law was important and should be supported.
- xxxviii) Wondered whether the two issues on the trial of Hissene Habre were distinct or separate.
- xxxix) The AHRM Department should take care of recruitment in the Commission by developing a coherent plan.
- xl) All Departments were entitled for 11 calendar meetings. Questioned the rationale of about 20 meetings of the Trade and Industry Department within the year.

- xli) Requested to know how the Pass Through funds were allocated.
- xlii) Suggested the setting up of a centre for mining given the fact that most African countries' economies depended on mining.
- xliii) Wondered why the departments should recruit consultants for the implementation of its own plan and not in-house
- xliv) There should be synergy between the departments and the BCP in the implementation of the activities.
- xlv) An observation was made that flagship projects be considered by Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning before submission to the Assembly.
- xlvi) The budget for Protocol Services should be funded 52% by Member States and 48% by Partners.
- xlvii) Departments requesting for replacement of vehicles and assets should provide asset registers.
- xlviii) All the Organs should have a uniform budget presentation format for the Year 2017.
- xlix) The Sub-Committee during its meeting, did not have time to discuss the Calendar of meetings.
- l) The External Audit report should be attached to the budget execution.

Responses by the Commission

67. The Commission provided the following responses:

- i) There were a number of pending cases that have been instituted against the AU in national courts, within and outside the continent such as in South Africa, France and Ethiopia. The Office of the Legal Counsel could not enter an appearance in the national courts where cases had been instituted against the AU, as the Office did not have the licence to practise law in those countries
- ii) The Campaign for the operationalization of the African Court of Justice on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACJHPR) would target the number of countries required to allow the Protocol enter into force, i.e. ratification by fifteen (15) Member States. Protocol was adopted in Malabo and some initiatives would include appointing regional champions to sensitize Member States for its ratification.
- iii) The Capacity building initiative by the Office of the Legal Counsel was meant for Member States and there were even some citizens from Member States currently at Loyola University in the United States about to graduate.
- iv) The funds donated by the State of Kuwait for the construction of the medical centre were still with the Commission pending further consultation.
- v) The old site of the clinic was still operational with other services operating there.
- vi) The specialized medical services were essential on demand basis but the related specialists were not provided for in the Maputo Structure.
- vii) The Women and Gender Department and Social Affairs were the formulators of the gender and health policies for the Member States whilst the Medical Services would implement by integrating gender and health issues to its day to day activities.

- viii) AUC restructuring would also include NEPAD as the implementing agency; there was no overlapping but rather synergies.
- ix) Internally-generated funds referred to the renting of AUC facilities such as the conference halls and office space. The income from such activity was placed into the Maintenance Fund for the maintenance of the facilities.
- x) Training was a very important component of administration and it was very essential for organisation to invest in their human resources. The best organisations were the ones that invest in updating the skills and competencies of their human resources.
- xi) AGOA had not yet been re-authorized and there were still negotiations for it to be extended for 10 years.
- xii) The Commission asked for consideration to hold the unfunded projects until December 2015 but they could be dropped if funds were not received.
- xiii) On the high speed train, 2016 would be devoted to the planning stage as well as a roadmap. A joint project team for implementing this project would be undertaking a mission to China led by the Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy.
- xiv) The INGA project was just to provide support for the popularisation programme.
- xv) On the Geothermal Project evaluation criteria, Member States were always requested to send their frameworks in line with what had been designed with regard to their level resources, project implementation plans, capacity to provide counterpart funding, level of experts.
- xvi) Development plans had been put in place for solar energy in the Sahel region
- xvii) Due note had been taken regarding approval of the flagship projects.
- xviii) There were several cross cutting programmes that always need consultations and cooperation with other departments such as the gender, political and social affairs.
- xix) Several events and conflict situations were not envisaged but had happened during the year such as the situation in Burundi.
- xx) Panel of the Wise was one of the pillars under the APSA programme.
- xxi) There were requirements for the Commission to send biannual reports to the Partners, thus accountability had been given a priority.
- xxii) A Solemn declaration of gender equality was made by Heads of State for the establishment of a women's bank. Funds needed to be put in place in order to start the establishment of the bank operated by women for women. However, this project would not be implemented by the AUC but funded 100% by the African Development Bank.
- xxiii) The Gender and Women Department was collaborating with the Social Affairs under the Pillar on Shared Values.
- xxiv) Secure funds did not mean that money was already in the account but rather monies pledged.
- xxv) Flagship projects had now been included in the budget of sectoral departments and the costs rationalized.
- xxvi) With regard to contracts being given to retired staff, the Office of the Chairperson of the Commission had already directed that no contracts be given to

- retired staff and related recruitment processes be commenced six months before the end of such contracts.
- xxvii) African Women's fund was adopted in the same year as the African Women's Decade. Member states were made to contribute 1% towards the fund and it had since been revised downwards to 0.5%.
 - xxviii) Pre-summit meetings served as platforms to meet civil societies and ministers in order to establish cooperation. Issues such as women agri-business and finance would be discussed during the June 2015 Summit.
 - xxix) Statutory meetings were considered under the Operations budget but there were programme-related meetings that fall under the programme budgets and cannot be subsumed to be under the Operations.
 - xxx) All programme budget proposals are submitted with outputs
 - xxxi) Activities of the Chairperson fall under the coordination and communication since the Chairperson conducts advocacy with Heads of State, parliamentarians and other high level stakeholders.
 - xxxii) The method of cost elements is now being used to cost all the budget proposals.
 - xxxiii) All submissions presented by the Bureau of the Chairperson represented the various representational offices that fall under the Chairperson. It was not the BCP that would implement those decisions but rather those offices that fall under it. The Bureau would only monitor those representational offices in order to enable them to better represent the AU.
 - xxxiv) In response to Member States' queries, the budget was reduced in most Departments.
 - xxxv) The funds for training within Departments would be coordinated by the Human Resource Management Division.
 - xxxvi) Popularization of the AU within Southern African fell within the mandate of the Southern African Regional Office in Lilongwe.
 - xxxvii) The Chairperson had her own strategic communication unit within her office and this amount had already been reduced from US\$1,053,217.74 to US\$447,769.50.
 - xxxviii) The Intelligence and Security Unit within the Bureau of the Chairperson had relationship with international security agencies including the Interpol.

AUC OPERATIONS BUDGET

68. The Commission presented its 2016 Operational Budget. The budget is US\$ 110,233,167. The 2014 Execution rate on the Operational Budget was 94%.

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) The increase in assessed contribution of Member States should not be more than 5%.
- ii) Assets and properties of the Commission should be handled with care in order to reduce cost.
- iii) Was the policy on replacement of security uniform for one year or two years?
- iv) All items related to maintenance of capital nature should be drawn from the Maintenance Fund and dropped from the Operations Budget.

- v) Why is the Commission burdened on interview of temporary staff when there are vacant positions to be filled by regular staff.
- vi) Why was the Political Affairs budgeting for \$5 million for elections and was appearing again as \$2 million?

Responses by the Commission

- i) The uniform of the staff in the security unit are replaced every year.
- ii) The two election funds are managed by the Political Affairs Department. The operational amount of US\$ 2 million is funded by the Member States, while the Programme portion of US\$ 5 million is funded by the Partners.

New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)

69. NEPAD presented its 2016 Budget. With a budget execution rate of 73% in 2014 against the available funds and 17.5% against the approved budget, the total budget presented was US\$1,030,525.

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) Wondered whether there were two programmes on CAADP.
- ii) There were no indications of meeting venues shown in the budget document
- iii) NEPAD should be given the support for all the good programmes being carried out.
- iv) Under what legal framework was the Medium Time Expenditure Framework project, was to be implemented since it had not yet been approved.
- v) Questioned why consultants were being recruited when they had staff to do the job.
- vi) Why was NEPAD hiring vehicles when they had their own vehicles?

Responses by NEPAD

- i) Regarding CAADP, whilst the Commission was in charge of policies, NEPAD was dealing with the implementation of CAADP.
- ii) Regarding MTEF, NEPAD thought that it was the right route to take in preparing the budget
- iii) NEPAD could only recruit the Head of Resource Mobilisation
- iv) NEPAD was currently recruiting for the implementation of PIDA for the RECs and these positions were financed by AfDB and GIZ.

African Court of Human and People's Rights

70. The 2016 budget of the Court has been developed taking account the socio-economic and political challenges facing Member States and the African Union as an organisation, as well as the global economic outlook. The proposed 2016 budget of the Court stood at US\$ 12,013,984 and comprised two main sections:

- Regular budget – The budget financed by Member States - \$9,662,498

- Programme Budget – Budget finance by donors - \$2,351,468

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) Postpone the new recruitment proposed in the budget in order to reduce the budget. The organ should move the items to the Year 2017.
- ii) Sought clarification on the high figure on training.
- iii) Member States requested to understand the Court's recruitment policy on how positions were advertised since some countries had never seen any job vacancies for the Court.
- iv) It would be prudent to defer one of the vehicles in the budget for the next year – 2017. It was also questioned why the Court wanted to replace a vehicle purchased in 2007. Member States also requested to know the type of vehicle the Court intended to purchase with the amount indicated.
- v) It was stated that unused funds should be utilised according to the AU's Financial Rules and Regulations.
- vi) A special programme should be set up, geared towards law students of Member States about the activities of the Court in the form of sensitization.
- vii) Expressed concern about the repeat of a recommendation made during the preparation of the 2015 budget in Dar-es-Salaam by the PRC Sub-Committee about the number of staff going for one travel mission at a time.

Responses by the Court

- i) With regard to training, the Court was making an effort to ensure that Judges were conversant with all languages of the AU. Training programmes had also been instituted on case management to some staff and these would build the capacity of the staff.
- ii) Recruitment of judges is done from only countries that have ratified the protocol, while the Court's staff were recruited from all Member States through regular advertisements.
- iii) To promote the work of the court, it usually organises lectures in Law schools in the continent.
- iv) Some new staff had been recruited for almost a year without computers, and even those available were purchased in 2007 and need to be replaced.
- v) Vehicles were purchased in 2007/2008. Maintenance costs for these vehicles a year amounted to US\$30,000.00, which was costly.

Pan-African Parliament (PAP)

71. The total budget was US\$32,764,833 broken into: The Programme Budget – US\$ 20,444,766 and the Operational Budget – US\$12,320,067. The overall budget execution rate for the operational budget in 2014 was 84% compared to 94% in 2013, while the Programme Budget execution in 2014 was 92%.

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) Explanation was required on why all budget lines had a uniform 5% increase.

- ii) Queried why PAP had as many as 46 interpreters when the AU works in only 4 languages.
- iii) Questioned why the cost of maintenance of equipment for last year would be doubled in 2016.
- iv) No explanation on the over-expenditure of partner funds on the Programme budget had been provided in the PAP Report. The budget should be based on the need analysis.
- v) Queried the need to replace 8 vehicles in one year.
- vi) Questioned the rationale behind the overtime allowances by PAP
- vii) Replacement of fixed assets should be submitted with a register that provide all statistics of the vehicles.
- viii) There should be uniformity in the presentation of budget across all the Organs
- ix) Questioned the US\$50,643 for refreshments for a 12-day meeting. Again, the stationery budget costs for Pan-African Parliament were exorbitant.
- x) PAP should implement all the observations made by the Audit report presented in Dar-es-Salaam.

Responses by Pan-African Parliament

72. PAP was embarking on a recruitment exercise and expected to recruit 94 staff stretched over the period of the strategic plan of 2013 to 2017. PAP would review the budget as advised and forward it again based on the recommendations provided.

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

73. One of the major roles of the committee is to monitor the implementation and ensure that the protection of the rights enshrined in the Charter. In view of fulfilling its obligations and duties the committee has developed a five year Strategic Plan for the Period 2015-2019 which seeks to define the broad thrust and focus of the work of the Committee and sets out the major objectives that the committee will seek to achieve during this period.

74. The budget had an increase of 7% budget. The total Budget was US\$ 754,060 broken down into Programme – US\$495,336 & Operational Budget – US\$258,724.

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) Queried why the tickets for the other organs were catered for by the ACERWC Committee.
- ii) Amount for the commemoration of the Day of the Child were too high and should be revised.
- iii) Concerned about the capacity to implement all the programmes within the year.
- iv) Requested to know the location of the Secretariat and venue of the sessions.
- v) Questioned why the Committee recruit consultants when all the members of the Committee are experts.

- vi) Wondered why the Committee budgeted for translation and publication when those facilities existed at the Commission.
- vii) Asked whether the committee aligned its plans to the Agenda 2063.
- viii) Questioned how the meetings and conferences were going to help in the welfare of the children and what activities would go into the child welfare.

Responses by ACERWC

- i) The Committee work on the documents from Member States that are required to be translated into the two working languages i.e French and English. The translators were required to be paid to translate into the two working languages.
- ii) To commemorate the day of the African Child, 2 activities are undertaken. These were Commemoration of the Day of the Child and the Monitoring of the Committee's activities.
- iii) Based on the advice of last year's meeting, the Committee was requested to raise funds from donors; unfortunately, funds could not be raised.
- iv) Whenever members of the Committee travelled, the secretariat from the Department of Social Affairs would accompany them to coordinate their mission.
- v) When correspondences were sent to Member States for ratification, the latter usually did not respond. However, when members travelled to meet stakeholders in Member States, the Committee would receive favourable responses.
- vi) Consultants were needed to develop those documents since it would not be feasible for members of the committee who were usually based in their respective countries.

African Union Commission on International Law (AUCIL)

75. The representative of AUCIL presented the 2016 Budget for the department. With a budget execution rate of 87% for Operational and 46% for Programme , the total budget presented is presented was US\$696,462. The Operational Budget being US\$401,262 and US\$295,200 for Programmes.

Comments and Observations by the Member States

- i) Wondered why huge amount of US\$900,000 for only 2 sessions with participants of not more than 11. Member States required clarification on honorarium and per diem.
- ii) Questioned why the AUCIL should take studies on human rights when it is within the mandate of AUC.
- iii) Questioned whether all the six studies could be carried out within a year; they should be rationalised.
- iv) Questioned why the per diems of the commissioners differed?
- v) Questioned why \$10,000 was allocated to each of the 10 studies.

Responses by AUCIL

- i) The training programme was part of the programme on international law and supported by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
- ii) Amounts provided as lump sum in the budget are provided by the EU to support African students in the universities. With regard to the studies which started with Ghana, it would be done within three years and the US\$10,000 was allocated across the board to all the studies.
- iii) On the issue of honorarium, these are decided based on the conditions of service of their assignment.

African Energy Commission (AFREC)

76. The representative of AFREC presented the 2016 Budget for the Commission. With a budget execution rate of 87% for Operational and 46% for Programme, the total budget presented was US\$ 696,462, the Operational Budget being US\$401,262 and US\$295,200 for Programmes.

- i) Why the North African region had not been included in the activities of AFREC.
- ii) There was no indication as to whether funds had been secured or to be funded by Member States.
- iii) Would like to know how much Member States would be assessed.
- iv) There was no indication of the Pelindaba Treaty.

Responses by AFREC

- i) AFREC was working closely with the Department of Infrastructure and Energy as implementers in areas such as PIDA and other programmes.
- ii) Most partners had promised to provide support but currently negotiating for the host agreement with Algeria in order to determine the existence of the Commission.

AU Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC)

77. The Chairman of the Advisory Board on Corruption presented a total budget of US\$3,681,980, broken down into US\$2,078,501 and US\$1,603,479 for Operational and Programme budgets respectively. The budget execution rate in 2014 was 48%..

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) Member States requested to know the specific mandate of this Board if all the money was largely budgeted under the Operational budget.

- ii) The budget failed to indicate how much Member States should finance.
- iii) Wondered whether the Board could manage to function with the existing staff.
- iv) For the two annual sessions, the Board should try to reduce travel costs by ensuring that not all the members of the Board attend the meetings.
- v) There were too many meetings and conferences for the programme budget.
- vi) The budget had huge amounts for publicity, the Board could call on national TVs to assist.
- vii) Given the numerous requests for meetings, would the Board have sufficient time to do their studies on corruption?
- viii) The proposed budget of AUABC should be taken as a baseline or foundation budget and not be subjected to a 5% cap for the 2016 budget.

Responses by AUABC

- i) Explained that the budget was a foundation level and not a continuation of a base budget given the fact that the Board moved from the AUC to a new location with all the initial costs in setting up an office.
- ii) Steps had already been taken in communicating with Member States in the mandate and functions of the Board
- iii) All the seven staff were critical in executing their mandate especially the position of the Executive Secretary without which the Board would not be able to operate properly.

ECOSOCC

78. The Presiding Officer of ECOSOCC presented a total budget US\$2,500,823, broken down into US\$1,359,824 and US\$1,140,999 for Operational and Programme budgets respectively.

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) Wanted to know the contributions by the countries that had accepted to host the meetings.
- ii) Requested ECCOSOC to align with CIDO's activities.
- iii) National committees had been set up to popularize ECCOSOCC, so there was no need to budget for it again.
- iv) Venues should be determined before costs of tickets were indicated.
- v) Format for the budget should be standardized

Responses by ECOSOCC

- i) There was a special mandate given to ECOSOCC which was mandatory and need to report to the AU Assembly, such as the election;
- ii) The Infrastructure clusters represented the structure.

Peace and Security Council (PSC)

79. The representative of the Peace and Security Council presented the 2016 Budget of the Organ. With a budget execution rate of 66% in 2014 against the approved budget, the total 2016 budget presented was US\$1,069,278.

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) If the amounts indicated for the budget lines could be explained.
- ii) On what basis did the PSC visit countries that had no conflicts?
- iii) Budget line on training was too high and should be reconsidered.
- iv) Amount for organising retreat is too high.
- v) Training programmes had already been addressed under the PSD and wondered why this was being budgeted again.
- vi) Funds allocated to the Peace and Security Department for communication should be made available to the PSC.

Responses by PSC

- i) The reason why visits were held in countries without conflict usually depended on the Council.
- ii) Training was exclusively funded under APSA and was intended to enhance the capacity of the staff.

African Commission on Human and People's Rights (AfCHPR)

80. The Chairman of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights presented a total budget of US\$ 7,120,698. The budget execution rate for 2014 was 53%.

Comments and Observations by the Member States

- i) Requested to know the processes of how complaints were lodged with the Commission.
- ii) Why should the cost of insurance of property be increased when there were no claims in the previous year?
- iii) Why should there be an increase in the hosting of the website.
- iv) Why should the insurance of vehicles also be increased?
- v) Had the Commission made provision for the recruitment of the positions that were expected to be filled?
- vi) Could the Commission send only two or three Commissioners on travel missions instead of all the Commissioners?
- vii) Why was an increase of 25% on travel on home leave?

- viii) Commemorative days have increased by 575% .What kind of commemorative days are planned, how often is this done?
- ix) Why would the Commission budget for extraordinary meetings?
- x) Needed explanation on the amount of \$275,000 as honorarium for Commissioners.

Responses by the Commission

- i) It was not very easy to get to and out of Banjul by flights since there were times that there were no flights.
- ii) Commissioners were entitled to travel business class from different parts of the continent to Banjul.
- iii) There were two statutory meetings which could not be done away with.
- iv) The last session for example had about 600 participants and the money was not for just operations but to service those sessions.
- v) 2016 being the year dedicated to human rights, the Commission would be at the forefront.
- vi) Before complaining to AfHCPR, one has to exhaust his or her country's judicial processes.
- vii) Promotional travel missions helped to talk to state parties.

CONSIDERATION OF THE 2015/2016 MAINTENANCE PLAN UNDER THE MAINTENANCE FUND

81. The Director of AHRM presented the 2015-2016 Maintenance Plan to be utilized under the Maintenance Fund that had been set up. The Maintenance Fund of US\$3.6 million was available. He expressed grave concern about the deteriorating condition of both Buildings "A" and "C" in the AUC compound. He cited especially the lift in Building "A" which could collapse any time, therefore posing a great danger to the lives of the staff working in this building as well as visitors.

82. He urged Member States to consider the proposed improvements that were to take place within the Procurement Unit by making it more efficient and transparent.

83. Measures were being taken to improve the capacity of the maintenance team through training and coaching in order to be able to undertake maintenance works on all the buildings especially the two new buildings. He assured the Member States that the funds indicated in the proposals would not be spent in its entirety but that the funds were indicative and would be spent judiciously.

84. The Head of Administration and Facilities Management Division (AFMD) recalled a report that had been presented by the Sub-Committee in Malabo as well as a Draft Decision that was supposed to be approved. He presented the details of the Maintenance Plan and recalled how the Sub Committee had not been able to meet on three occasions. He informed the Sub-Committee about the danger that posed to both staff and visitors to some of the buildings especially Building A which, at one time, had

some debris falling from the roof. The Commission had been fortunate that no major accident had been reported from these buildings.

Comments and Observations by Member States

- i) Confirmed that the draft decisions were in line with what had been discussed before but were surprised at why the draft decision had still not been adopted.
- ii) Were of the view that the Maintenance Fund should be accompanied by the income that had been generated so far so that both revenues and expenditures could be looked at.
- iii) Strongly supported the maintenance plan and called on the Commission to train all the technicians to be able to maintain the buildings especially the new office complex which had a lot of modern equipment and materials.
- iv) On the supply of the Automatic Medium Voltage Switch, there was no indication of the origin of the equipment.
- v) Why should the Commission purchase generators for Commissioners when they were receiving a considerable amount for housing allowance.
- vi) There was no indication of the country of origin of the Lift; wondered what kind of Lift would cost that amount.
- vii) Why was Johnson Training Institute chosen for the training of the technicians?
- viii) Cost of air ticket to the United States was too high.
- ix) The cost of removing the roof of the old Conference Centre was too high.
- x) Maintenance issues were of crucial importance as it was linked with the security and safety of the staff. Member States would hold both the Director of AHRM and Head of AFMD responsible for any accident that would occur as a result of the non-maintenance of the facilities.
- xi) The Commission could enter into negotiations with landlords over the maintenance and change of generators for Commissioners.
- xii) Would it not be more economical to buy a new transformer instead of refurbishing the current one?
- xiii) The amounts indicated for the maintenance were very high and should be reviewed downwards.
- xiv) Regarding the training of technicians, could they not be trained from purchasing contract agreements that would come with "After sales services"?
- xv) Could the Commission not postpone the construction of the water tanks as it was not urgent?
- xvi) Why was the department also requesting for \$2 million for next year when they already have about 16 projects to be carried out in 2015.
- xvii) Why was the Commission requesting for the renovation of Congo Hall when it was renovated not long ago?
- xviii) The cost of Landscaping and parking at the AU Stores was too high.
- xix) Why should Commissioners have free houses and receive housing allowances at the same time?
- xx) Why would the Commission not use the revenue generated from the Congo hall to renovate and purchase furniture for the place?

- xxi) What had been decided on the disposal of the New York building?
- xxii) Why should the Commission maintain equipment for a new building in Washington D.C. office?
- xxiii) How could the Organisation use a lift for about 50 years without replacement?
- xxiv) Why would the Commission not provide parking shades/car ports for vehicles in the AUC compound to protect vehicles?
- xxv) A quality cafeteria needed to be constructed to befit the image of a diplomatic institution such as the UN-ECA.
- xxvi) Why would Member States renovate the Congo Hall when the Hall had been privatized?
- xxvii) Did the allocation of statutory contributions appear in the document?
- xxviii) Needed explanations on what was meant by critical emergencies.
- xxix) Absolute figures were not given in the Decision to correspond with the percentages.
- xxx) On the training of technicians, what was the relation between the maintenance of facilities to the training of drivers?
- xxxi) Needed to align the purchase of furniture for Congo hall and the electrical kitchen equipment.
- xxxii) The replacement of the lift might be too high.

Responses by the Commission

- i) As a policy, the AU previously did not have the mandate to generate income. However, over the years due to budgetary constraints, it became necessary for the AU to take measures to generate income.
- ii) Changes to the draft decision would be taken into account.
- iii) There were 70 Drivers at the Commission who had never undertaken any training programme especially in defensive driving and first aid. Drivers in a normal multinational organisation needed to be given training about twice a year and an amount of US\$48,000 was very nominal.
- iv) Commissioners only receive housing allowance and are not provided with free accommodation; only the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson are provided with accommodation by the Commission.
- v) The Commission by a decision, was required to provide generators for each commissioner.
- vi) The Commission would not be in a position to negotiate on behalf of Commissioners with regard to the provision of generators by their landlords.
- vii) The prices shown were indicative and even if the costs had been approved by the Tender Board, the funds would not be used for decisions that had been taken about six months ago. A competitive bidding approach would be used in awarding contracts for all the projects.
- viii) Installation of the lift would also entail the removal of the old lift which would require civil engineering works. All the projects would be carried out in transparent and robust way and progress reports would be provided as the projects progress.

- ix) Congo Hall's income did not come to the AUC but to the caterer who had been contracted to provide the catering services.
- x) After the renovation, the budget available was not enough to do a full renovation. Based on the recommendations of the caterer, the kitchen equipment needed to be changed and replaced up to international standards.
- xi) The earlier decision for the New York office was to sell it. However, at the time of the decision, the market value was very low and so it was not prudent to sell it at that time.
- xii) Based on the technical advice, it was recommended that the AU identified a company to renovate the building, use it for a period and transfer it back to the AU. This proposal would be submitted later to the Sub-Committee.
- xiii) Based on the decision, there was supposed to be a transition period where a percentage equivalent to \$2 million would be taken from the Operations budget. As soon as the Maintenance Fund is approved for the \$2 million, the operations budget would be within the 5% cap.
- xiv) Congo Hall had not been privatized.
- xv) The Commission was responsible for the maintenance, renovation and provision of facilities for the functioning of the cafeteria.
- xvi) In view of the perennial shortage of water and daily interruption of water supply in the compound and the increase in the demand for water, there was a critical need for a water tank where water would be drawn from the borehole that had been constructed.
- xvii) With regard the maintenance of equipment in the new office in Washington DC, the regular maintenance of equipment, old or new, was a standard operation process based on best practices whereby even new equipment should be serviced and maintained at periodic intervals.
- xviii) The Maintenance Fund would manage only capital expenditure (CAPEX) projects whilst the operational budget would cater for the other routine maintenance activities such as cleaning and janitorial, gardening and landscaping, security; pest control, carpentry, plumbing, electrical. The strategy of the Maintenance Fund would be to integrate all the CAPEX projects and to remove them from the Operational budget. The PRC had already given the Commission two-year transition period to bring all the CAPEX projects from the Operational budget to the Maintenance Fund. The remaining maintenance activities would however remain in the Operational budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE 2015/2016 MAINTENANCE PLAN

85. The Sub Committee made recommendations as follows:

- i) The 2015/2016 Maintenance Plan for an amount of US\$1,984,399.00 concerning the 15 proposed projects was adopted.
- ii) A decision concerning the New York Office' old building would be taken based on a comprehensive report which would be presented to the Sub-Committee.

- iii) During the transition period, the two budget lines of improvement to premises and maintenance of premises and equipment within the Operations Budget should be rationalized and reviewed for judicious utilisation of the allocated funds.
- iv) The Commission should compile all maintenance requests from all other organs and include them in the 2016/2017 Maintenance Plan.
- v) All VAT refunds relating to transactions on the Maintenance Plan should be deposited into the Maintenance Fund.
- vi) The Annual Maintenance Plan shall be approved at the level of the Permanent Representative Committee.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON 2016 BUDGET

86. Following the discussions and explanations made by the Commission and other Organs of the African Union, the Sub-Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Financial Matters made the following recommendations:

- i) A total budget of **US\$385,078,627** was recommended for the African Union for the year 2016, which was broken down into **US\$129,615,176** Operating costs (**33.7%**) and **US\$255,463,451** Programmes (**66.3%**) – (**Annex 2**)
- ii) The budget was recommended to be financed by assessed contributions on Member States of **US\$138,044,641** and from International Partners of **US\$247,033,986 (Annex 2)**
- iii) The Commission should continue to solicit funds from Partners to close the funding gap of **US\$70,552,314** on the Programme budget till the end of 2015, drop activities without funding from the budget and report back the status to the PRC before the summit in January 2016.
- iv) There was a need for increased contributions of Member States in order to reduce the dependence on partners.
- v) The modalities for the implementation of the alternative source of funding should be expedited.
- vi) Clear analysis of financial implications should accompany new decisions adopted by policy organs. The Sub-Committee also noted that because of the 5% limitation on the assessed contribution of the Member States, the proposed 2016 operating budget gap of the Union amounting to **US\$31,459,764**, and Programme of US\$ 16,156,450 could not be financed. (**Annex 4**). Included in the Budget Shortfall of US\$**47,618,967**, the following specialised offices within the AU have no funding: i) IPED – US\$ 835,512 ii) CIEFFA – US\$ 835,512 iii) PAU – US\$2,526,668 iv) ACDC – US\$ 2,429,036. In line with the Malabo Decision EX.CL/DEC.847(XXV), the Advisory Board of Corruption required an additional amount of US\$1,702,812 to restart its operations.
- vii) The State also recommended a total budget of **US\$354,464,673** for AMISOM for Submission to the Peace and Security Council through the PRC.
- viii) It was also recommended that **2%** of AMISOM budget for 2016 be supported by voluntary contributions from Member States.

Organ	2015 'US\$	2016 Budget			% Change (2015 vis-à-vis Sub-Committee)
		Initial Proposal	Recommended by Sub-Committee	Reduction	
AUC	306,279,604	411,713,408	298,629,890	(113,083,518)	-2.50%
PAP	29,521,837	32,764,833	31,880,993	(883,840)	7.99%
AfCHR (The Court)	9,857,665	12,013,984	9,636,401	(2,377,583)	-2.24%
ACHPR (The Commission)	5,922,595	7,120,699	5,581,245	(1,539,454)	-5.76%
ECOSSOC	1,023,521	2,500,823	2,034,619	(466,205)	98.79%
NEPAD	36,045,143	39,650,496	29,644,237	(10,006,259)	-17.76%
AUCIL	642,547	696,463	684,775	(11,688)	6.57%
Advisory Board on Corruption	1,805,628	3,681,980	776,408	(2,905,572)	-57.00%
Peace & Security Council	759,253	1,069,278	797,216	(272,062)	5.00%
ACERWC	279,405	754,060	739,178	(14,882)	164.55%
SPECIALIZED OFFICES OF THE AU					
AFREC	900,255	1,551,891	945,268	(606,622)	5.00%
IPED	0	835,512	0	(835,512)	
CIEFFA	0	835,512	0	(835,512)	
PAU	0	2,526,668	0	(2,526,668)	
AIR	0	2,135,276	2,135,276	-	
ACDC	0	4,022,157	1,593,121	(2,429,036)	
Total	393,037,453	523,873,040	385,078,627	(138,794,413)	-2.02%

2016 Budget Recommended by the Sub-Committee - Annex II
Summary by Source of Fund

Organs	Member States			Partners			Total Budget for 2016		
	Operating Budget	Programs	Total Assessment	Operating	Programs	Total	Operating	Programs	Total 2016
AUC	97,893,628	8,274,284	106,167,912		192,461,978	192,461,978	97,893,628	200,736,262	298,629,890
PAP	11,436,230		11,436,230		20,444,763	20,444,763	11,436,230	20,444,763	31,880,993
AfCHR (The Court)	7,284,915		7,284,915		2,351,486	2,351,486	7,284,915	2,351,486	9,636,401
ACHPR (The Commission)	4,279,846		4,279,846		1,301,399	1,301,399	4,279,846	1,301,399	5,581,245
ECOSSOC	1,043,396		1,043,396		991,223	991,223	1,043,396	991,223	2,034,619
NEPAD	4,630,500		4,630,500		25,013,737	25,013,737	4,630,500	25,013,737	29,644,237
AUCIL	389,575		389,575		295,200	295,200	389,575	295,200	684,775
Advisory Board on Corruption	776,408		776,408			-	776,408	-	776,408
Peace & Security Council		797,216	797,216			-	-	797,216	797,216
ACERWC	253,810	39,565	293,375		445,802	445,802	253,810	485,367	739,178
SPECIALIZED OFFICES OF THE AU									
AFREC	945,268		945,268			-	945,268	-	945,268
IPED			-			-	-	-	-
CIEFFA			-			-	-	-	-
PAU			-			-	-	-	-
AIR			-	681,600	1,453,676	2,135,276	681,600	1,453,676	2,135,276
ACDC			-		1,593,121	1,593,121	-	1,593,121	1,593,121
TOTAL	128,933,576	9,111,065	138,044,641	681,600	246,352,386	247,033,986	129,615,176	255,463,451	385,078,627

MSs Assessment Recommended by the Sub-Committee - Annex III

Organ	Assessment on Member States		
	2015 'US\$	2016 'US\$	Increase/decrease
AUC	101,112,297	106,167,912	5.00%
PAP	10,891,648	11,436,230	5.00%
AfCHR (The Court)	6,938,014	7,284,915	5.00%
ACHPR (The Commission)	4,076,044	4,279,846	5.00%
ECOSSOC	993,710	1,043,396	5.00%
NEPAD	4,410,000	4,630,500	5.00%
AUCIL	371,024	389,575	5.00%
Advisory Board on Corruption	739,436	776,408	5.00%
Peace & Security Council	759,253	797,216	5.00%
ACERWC	279,405	293,375	5.00%
SPECIALIZED OFFICES OF THE AU			
AFREC	900,255	945,268	5.00%
IPED		0	
CIEFFA		0	
PAU		0	
AIR		0	
ACDC		0	
Total	131,471,087	138,044,641	5.00%

2016 Budget Funding Gap - Annex IV

Organs	Gap on Member States			Gap on Partners	Total Budget Gap 2014		
	Operating Budget	Programs	Total Gap	Programs	Operational	Program	Total Gap 2016
AUC	12,339,537	15,379,884	27,719,421	67,860,218	12,339,537	83,240,102	95,579,639
PAP	883,836		883,836		883,836	-	883,836
AfCHR (The Court)	1,300,047		1,300,047		1,300,047	-	1,300,047
ACHPR (The Commission)	939,454		939,454		939,454	-	939,454
ECOSSOC	316,429		316,429		316,429	-	316,429
NEPAD	7,226,955		7,226,955		7,226,955	-	7,226,955
AUCIL	11,688		11,688		11,688	-	11,688
Advisory Board on Corruption	1,203,308	504,504	1,707,812	1,098,975	1,203,308	1,603,479	2,806,787
Peace & Security Council	-	272,062	272,062		-	272,062	272,062
ACERWC	4,914		4,914		4,914	-	4,914
SPECIALIZED OFFICES OF THE AU							
AFREC	606,622		606,622		606,622	-	606,622
IPED	835,512		835,512		835,512	-	835,512
CIEFFA	835,512		835,512		835,512	-	835,512
PAU	2,526,668		2,526,668		2,526,668	-	2,526,668
AIR	-		-		-	-	-
ACDC	2,429,036		2,429,036	1,593,121	2,429,036	1,593,121	4,022,157
TOTAL	31,459,517	16,156,450	47,615,967	70,552,314	31,459,517	86,708,764	118,168,282

2016 Program Budget After Revision - Annex V

2016 Program Budget : Project												
No.	Department	Project	Initial budget					Recommended By Sub-Committee				
			Member States	Ips	Total-Secured	GAP	Total	Member States	Ips	Total-Allocated	GAP	Total
1	Bureau of the Chairperson - Cabinet	Africa's Strategic Partnerships and relations with the RECs	1,750,773.00	528,689.00	2,279,462.00	-	2,279,462.00		528,689.00	528,689.00	963,042.00	1,491,731.00
		<i>Additional Requested</i>	1,093,204.00		1,093,204.00		1,093,204.00			-	928,836.00	928,836.00
2	Bureau of the Chairperson - Cabinet	AU Representational Offices Programmes	588,867.00	148,796.00	737,663.00	7,008.00	744,671.00		106,240.00	106,240.00	487,496.00	593,736.00
3	Bureau of the Chairperson - Cabinet	Development Partners Programme Support	-	8,571,616.00	8,571,616.00	40,000.00	8,611,616.00		8,571,616.00	8,571,616.00	40,000.00	8,611,616.00
4	Bureau of the Chairperson - Cabinet	Policy Coordination and Supervision	1,247,776.74	-	1,247,776.74	-	1,247,776.74		-	-	642,328.50	642,328.50
5	CIDO	Mobilizing non state actors within the Civil Society and Diaspora Community to support the integration	-	925,308.00	925,308.00	81,325.00	1,006,633.00		893,973.00	893,973.00	-	893,973.00
6	Information and Communication	Building a people's Union, through information dissemination, outreach and Communication within the Continent and beyond	959,551.96	468,696.00	1,428,247.96	251,141.00	1,679,388.96		468,696.00	468,696.00	791,160.00	1,259,856.00
7	Office of Internal Audit	Enhancement of Internal Audit Functions	43,000.00	73,681.00	116,681.00	-	116,681.00		73,681.00	73,681.00	11,000.00	84,681.00
8	NEPAD Coordination Unit	Integration of NEPAD into the AUC	1,030,525.00	-	1,030,525.00	-	1,030,525.00		-	-	681,548.00	681,548.00
9	Office of the Legal Council	Legal Support to AU Organs	569,374.00	542,040.00	1,111,414.00	-	1,111,414.00		542,040.00	542,040.00	524,374.00	1,066,414.00
10	Office of the Secretary General of the Commission	Promote Effective Cooperation and Collaboration with Member States, other AU Organs and the RECs.	326,750.00	-	326,750.00	115,310.00	442,060.00		-	-	334,830.00	334,830.00
11	Protocol Services	Re-enforcement and Enhancement of Protocol Services	158,444.80	-	158,444.80	-	158,444.80		-	-	158,444.80	158,444.80
12	SPPMERM	Coordinate the Implementation of Agenda 2063	1,294,605.00	-	1,294,605.00	308,868.00	1,603,473.00		-	-	1,065,812.00	1,065,812.00
13	SPPMERM	Strengthening the Strategic Planning Capabilities within the AUC and other AU Organs	856,675.00	1,834,201.00	2,690,876.00	136,341.00	2,827,217.00		1,153,639.00	1,153,639.00	753,141.00	1,906,780.00
14	Women, Gender and Development	African Women Economic Empowerment and Gender Parity	410,468.00	374,960.00	785,428.00	-	785,428.00		133,566.00	133,566.00	361,694.00	495,260.00
		<i>Brought from Technical Assistance</i>	-	-	-	-	-		18,000.00	18,000.00	-	18,000.00
15	Women, Gender and Development	Gender Mainstreaming to achieve Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa	100,677.00	265,612.80	366,289.80	225,365.00	591,654.80		265,612.80	265,612.80	278,570.20	544,183.00
		<i>Brought from Technical Assistance</i>	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	47,000.00	47,000.00
16	Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson - Cabinet	Institution and Capacity Building Programme	432,925.00	224,654.00	657,579.00	-	657,579.00		224,654.00	224,654.00	432,925.00	657,579.00
17	Administration and Human Resource Development	Coordinating implementation of Administration	250,000.00	608,000.00	858,000.00	5,700,000.00	6,558,000.00		5,808,000.00	5,808,000.00	250,000.00	6,058,000.00
18	Administration and Human Resource Development	Enhancing Administration and Facilities Management	1,375,000.00	834,750.00	2,209,750.00	-	2,209,750.00		420,000.00	420,000.00	675,000.00	1,095,000.00
19	Administration and Human Resource Development	Human Resource and Administrative Reforms	242,450.00	3,132,259.92	3,374,709.92	-	3,374,709.92		3,107,960.00	3,107,960.00	-	3,107,960.00
20	Administration and Human Resource Development	Provision of IT Services to the AUC	10,000.00	1,209,500.00	1,219,500.00	-	1,219,500.00		1,680,000.00	1,680,000.00	-	1,680,000.00
21	Administration and Human Resource Development	Strengthening the security and safety services	3,200,130.00	-	3,200,130.00	-	3,200,130.00		1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	240,000.00	1,690,000.00
22	Conference Management and Publications	Modernization of DCMP Working Methods	182,000.00	255,000.00	437,000.00	276,163.00	713,163.00		255,000.00	255,000.00	903,163.00	1,158,163.00
23	Program Budget Finance and Accounting	Institutionalising Programming Budgeting, Finance and Accounting (PBFA) Reforms	28,040.00	1,463,863.00	1,491,903.00	49,700.00	1,541,603.00		1,463,863.00	1,463,863.00	77,740.00	1,541,603.00
24	Medical Services	Enhancing Medical Services Delivery within AU	324,198.00	-	324,198.00	-	324,198.00		-	-	490,088.00	490,088.00
25	Economic Affairs	Economic Policies and Financial Institutions	394,894.00	-	394,894.00	-	394,894.00		-	-	394,894.00	394,894.00
26	Economic Affairs	Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa	1,167,066.00	658,712.00	1,825,778.00	779,252.00	2,605,030.00		608,712.00	608,712.00	850,227.00	1,458,939.00
27	Economic Affairs	Promotion and Implementation of the African Integration Agenda	337,960.00	261,490.00	599,450.00	148,720.00	748,170.00		261,490.00	261,490.00	403,850.00	665,340.00
28	Economic Affairs	Support to Business Climate in Africa	237,692.00	458,982.00	696,674.00	164,370.00	861,044.00		458,982.00	458,982.00	402,062.00	861,044.00

No.	Department	Project	Initial budget					Recommended By Sub-Committee				
			Member States	Ips	Total-Secured	GAP	Total	Member States	Ips	Total-Allocated	GAP	Total
29	Human Resource Science and Technology	Africa Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation (AOSTI)	-	3,303,901.00	3,303,901.00	-	3,303,901.00		518,179.00	518,179.00	-	518,179.00
30	Human Resource Science and Technology	Education and Capacity Building in Africa	286,464.00	4,154,518.00	4,440,982.00	1,653,511.00	6,094,493.00		4,154,518.00	4,154,518.00	1,365,252.00	5,519,770.00
31	Human Resource Science and Technology	Science and technology for development	1,127,242.44	1,593,421.00	2,720,663.44	483,728.00	3,204,391.44		1,593,421.00	1,593,421.00	2,119,815.09	3,713,236.09
32	Infrastructure and Energy	Energy Development Strategies and Initiatives in Africa	157,950.00	526,313.00	684,263.00	481,161.00	1,165,424.00		526,313.00	526,313.00	589,061.00	1,115,374.00
33	Infrastructure and Energy	Facilitation and Harmonization of the Transport Systems and Tourism in Africa	1,308,188.00	299,550.00	1,607,738.00	100,220.00	1,707,958.00		299,550.00	299,550.00	1,224,368.00	1,523,918.00
34	Infrastructure and Energy	Facilitation of Programs Dev and Impl.& Harmonization of Pol & Reg in ICT & Postal Sectors in Africa	661,127.00	606,550.00	1,267,677.00	306,581.00	1,574,258.00		606,550.00	606,550.00	967,708.00	1,574,258.00
		<i>Brought from Technical Assistance</i>							2,368,432.00	2,368,432.00	1,830,223.00	4,198,655.00
35	Infrastructure and Energy	Programme for infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)and Institutional Architecture (IAIDA)	-	782,284.00	782,284.00	-	782,284.00		782,284.00	782,284.00	-	782,284.00
36	Infrastructure and Energy	Strengthening Skills for Energy Development AFREC/AFSEC	474,212.00	-	474,212.00	557,761.00	1,031,973.00		-	-	1,031,973.00	1,031,973.00
37	Peace and Security	Common African Defense and Security Policy (CADSP)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
		<i>Brought from Pass Through</i>							3,374,005.00	3,374,005.00	2,546,850.80	5,920,855.80
38	Peace and Security	Gender Peace and Security Programme (GPSP)	-	3,437,784.00	3,437,784.00	721,881.00	4,159,665.00		3,437,784.00	3,437,784.00	621,037.00	4,058,821.00
		<i>Brought from Pass Through</i>							200,000.00	200,000.00	-	200,000.00
39	Peace and Security	Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)	275,412.00	9,767,738.80	10,043,150.80	-	10,043,150.80		9,366,914.80	9,366,914.80	200,200.00	9,567,114.80
40	Peace and Security	Programme on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution & Post Conflict Reconstruction/Peacebuilding (CMPCRD Programme)	564,556.00	2,310,743.00	2,875,299.00	3,192,592.00	6,067,891.00		2,310,743.00	2,310,743.00	3,464,248.00	5,774,991.00
		<i>Brought from Pass Through</i>							16,370,617.00	16,370,617.00	1,848,980.00	18,219,597.00
41	Peace and Security	PSD Capacity Building	-	17,176,624.00	17,176,624.00	-	17,176,624.00		17,176,624.00	17,176,624.00	-	17,176,624.00
42	Political Affairs	Promoting Free Movement of People in Africa	174,009.60	-	174,009.60	-	174,009.60		-	-	174,009.60	174,009.60
43	Political Affairs	Strengthening the African Governance Architecture (AGA) for the promotion of African Shared Values	1,860,661.40	9,947,980.88	11,808,642.28	1,539,439.12	13,348,081.40		9,423,322.88	9,423,322.88	2,724,978.52	12,148,301.40
44	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Construction of AU-IBAR permanent premises	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
45	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Coordinating implementation of CAADP and related activities	254,457.00	3,260,786.13	3,515,243.13	5,247,593.12	8,762,836.25		3,260,786.13	3,260,786.13	3,485,122.12	6,745,908.25
		<i>Moved to Technical Assistance</i>							-	-	(1,217,620.00)	(1,217,620.00)
		<i>Brought from Technical Assistance</i>							-	-	1,506,850.00	1,763,050.00
46	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Enhanced Coordination of Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources	72,070.90	2,124,542.01	2,196,612.91	2,613,749.79	4,810,362.70		2,124,542.01	2,124,542.01	810,805.69	2,935,347.70
		<i>Moved to Technical Assistance</i>							(73,803.00)	(73,803.00)	(1,478,708.00)	(1,552,511.00)
47	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Enhancing the coordination of Animal resources initiatives in Africa	392,470.00	41,856,240.80	42,248,710.80	5,782,317.00	48,031,027.80		41,511,238.80	41,511,238.80	180,151.00	47,781,711.80
48	Social Affairs	Facilitate Africa Human Capital Development	338,906.00	558,153.72	897,059.72	2,375,729.00	3,272,788.72		516,234.72	516,234.72	180,151.00	2,359,331.72
49	Social Affairs	Facilitate peace and stability through Pan-Africanism, cultural renaissance and drug control	-	662,402.80	662,402.80	1,058,594.30	1,720,997.10		662,402.80	662,402.80	180,151.00	1,720,997.10
50	Trade and Industry	Boosting Intra Africa Trade and Enhancement of Africa's Share of the Global Trade	1,035,186.00	1,311,004.12	2,346,190.12	160,490.00	2,506,680.12		1,311,004.12	1,311,004.12	180,151.00	2,244,438.12
Total			27,595,958.84	126,521,347.98	154,117,306.82	34,558,910.33	188,676,217.15	-	150,316,077.06	150,316,077.06	37,724,983.32	197,682,254.68

2016 Program Budget : Special Projects

No.	Department	Project	Initial budget					Recommended By Sub-Committee				
			Member States	Ips	Total-Secured	GAP	Total	Member States	Ips	Total-Allocated	GAP	Total
1	Bureau of the Chairperson - Cabinet	Agenda 2063 and AU Foundation	308,904.00	-	308,904.00	-	308,904.00		-	-	308,904.00	308,904.00
2	Bureau of the Chairperson - Cabinet	Development and Effective Management of AU Conference Centre, Cultural Centre and Residential Houses	74,000.00	212,400.00	286,400.00	-	286,400.00		212,400.00	212,400.00	74,000.00	286,400.00
3	Office of the Legal Counsel	African Integrated Maritime Strategy	272,266.00	-	272,266.00	520,641.00	792,907.00		-	-	792,907.00	792,907.00
4	Economic Affairs	African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)	-	950,530.00	950,530.00	726,164.00	1,676,694.00		950,530.00	950,530.00	726,164.00	1,676,694.00
5	Economic Affairs	PanAfrican Statistical Training Centre (PANASTAT)	-	2,711,160.00	2,711,160.00	-	2,711,160.00		2,711,160.00	2,711,160.00	-	2,711,160.00
6	Political Affairs	Human Rights										
7	Social Affairs	AIR Project - Leveraging Remittances for Social and Economic Development in Africa	557,421.00	499,051.00	1,056,472.00	418,204.00	1,474,676.00		499,051.00	499,051.00	975,625.00	1,474,676.00
8	Social Affairs	Establishment of the African Centre(s) for Disease Control and Prevention (ACDC)	1,005,681.00	-	1,005,681.00	587,440.00	1,593,121.00		-	-	1,593,121.00	1,593,121.00
9	Trade and Industry	Establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area	282,540.00	3,743,365.96	4,025,905.96	6,945,244.57	10,971,150.53		3,743,365.96	3,743,365.96	7,227,784.57	10,971,150.53
10	Trade and Industry	Support to the Implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation in Africa	-	200,000.00	200,000.00	520,983.00	720,983.00		200,000.00	200,000.00	520,983.00	720,983.00
11	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Construction of AU-IBAR permanent premises							20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	-	20,000,000.00
		Total	2,500,812.00	8,316,506.96	10,817,318.96	9,718,676.57	20,535,995.53		28,316,506.96	28,316,506.96	12,219,488.57	40,535,995.53
2016 Program Budget : Pass Through Funds												
1	Human Resource Science and Technology	Education and Capacity Building in Africa	-	6,572,400.00	6,572,400.00	2,265,000.00	8,837,400.00		6,572,400.00	6,572,400.00	2,265,000.00	8,837,400.00
2	Human Resource Science and Technology	Science and technology for development	-	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
3	Peace and Security	Common African Defense and Security Policy (CADSP)	196,180.00	3,374,005.00	3,570,185.00	2,350,670.80	5,920,855.80					
4	Peace and Security	Gender Peace and Security Programme (GPSP)	-	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	200,000.00					
5	Peace and Security	Programme on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution & Post Conflict Reconstruction/Peacebuilding (CMPCRD Programme)	1,169,780.00	16,370,617.00	17,540,397.00	679,200.00	18,219,597.00					
6	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Construction of AU-IBAR permanent premises	-	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	-	20,000,000.00					
7	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Enhanced Coordination of Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources	-	2,979,800.00	2,979,800.00	3,847,750.00	6,827,550.00		2,979,800.00	2,979,800.00	3,847,750.00	6,827,550.00
8	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Enhancing the coordination of Animal resources initiatives in Africa	-	-	-	909,487.00	909,487.00		-	-	909,487.00	909,487.00
9	Trade and Industry	Boosting Intra Africa Trade and Enhancement of Africa's Share of the Global Trade	-	-	-	2,596,600.00	2,596,600.00		-	-	2,596,600.00	2,596,600.00
		Total	1,365,960.00	51,496,822.00	52,862,782.00	20,648,707.80	73,511,489.80		11,552,200.00	11,552,200.00	17,618,837.00	29,171,037.00
2016 Program Budget : Technical Assistance												
1	SPPMERM	Strengthening the Strategic Planning Capabilities within the AUC and other AU Organs	-	-	-	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		-	-	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
2	Women, Gender and Development	African Women Economic Empowerment and Gender Parity	-	85,230.00	85,230.00	-	85,230.00		67,230.00	67,230.00	-	67,230.00
3	Women, Gender and Development	Gender Mainstreaming to achieve Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa	-	28,760.00	28,760.00	24,334.00	53,094.00		-	-	6,094.00	6,094.00
4	Infrastructure and Energy	Facilitation and Harmonization of the Transport Systems and Tourism in Africa	-	136,161.00	136,161.00	-	136,161.00		136,161.00	136,161.00	-	136,161.00
5	Infrastructure and Energy	Facilitation of Programs Dev and Impl.& Harmonization of Pol & Reg in ICT & Postal Sectors in Africa	-	2,368,432.00	2,368,432.00	1,830,223.00	4,198,655.00					
6	Peace and Security	Programme on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution & Post Conflict Reconstruction/Peacebuilding (CMPCRD)	17,258.00	-	17,258.00	-	17,258.00		-	-	17,258.00	17,258.00
7	Political Affairs	Promoting Free Movement of People in Africa	-	-	-	368,772.00	368,772.00		-	-	368,772.00	368,772.00

No.	Department	Project	Initial budget					Recommended By Sub-Committee				
			Member States	Ips	Total-Secured	GAP	Total	Member States	Ips	Total-Allocated	GAP	Total
8	Political Affairs	Strengthening the African Governance Architecture (AGA) for the promotion of African Shared Values	-	-	-	158,756.00	158,756.00	-	-	-	158,756.00	158,756.00
9	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Coordinating implementation of CAADP and related activities	-	-	-	7,092,800.72	7,092,800.72	-	-	-	6,541,276.72	6,541,276.72
10	Rural Economy and Agriculture	Enhanced Coordination of Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources	-	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	4,558,867.00	6,558,867.00	-	2,073,803.00	2,073,803.00	6,037,575.00	8,111,378.00
11	Social Affairs	Facilitate Africa Human Capital Development	-	-	-	180,151.00	180,151.00	-	-	-	180,151.00	180,151.00
Total			17,258.00	4,618,583.00	4,635,841.00	15,213,903.72	19,849,744.72	-	2,277,194.00	2,277,194.00	14,309,882.72	16,587,076.72
Member States Contribution								8,274,284.00		8,274,284.00		
AUC Total Budget			31,479,988.84	190,953,259.94	222,433,248.78	80,140,198.42	302,573,447.20	8,274,284.00	192,461,978.02	200,736,262.02	83,240,101.91	283,976,363.93
ORGANS												
	PAP		2,044,476.64	18,400,289.76	20,444,766.40		20,444,766.40		20,444,763.00	20,444,763.00	-	20,444,763.00
	AfCHR (The Court)		235,148.60	2,116,337.40	2,351,486.00		2,351,486.00		2,351,486.00	2,351,486.00	-	2,351,486.00
	ACHPR (The Commission)		190,139.90	1,711,259.10	1,901,399.00		1,901,399.00		1,301,399.00	1,301,399.00	-	1,301,399.00
	ECOSSOC		-	1,140,999.00	1,140,999.00		1,140,999.00		991,223.00	991,223.00	-	991,223.00
	NEPAD		2,779,304.15	25,013,737.35	27,793,041.50		27,793,041.50		25,013,737.35	25,013,737.35	-	25,013,737.35
	AUCIL		29,520.00	265,680.00	295,200.00		295,200.00		295,200.00	295,200.00	-	295,200.00
	Advisory Board on Corruption		160,347.90	1,443,131.10	1,603,479.00		1,603,479.00		-	-	1,603,479.00	1,603,479.00
	Peace & Security Council		1,069,278.00		1,069,278.00		1,069,278.00	797,215.65		797,215.65	272,062.35	1,069,278.00
	ACERWC		49,533.60	445,802.40	495,336.00		495,336.00	39,565.00	445,802.00	485,367.00	-	485,367.00
SPECIALIZED OFFICES OF THE AU												
	AFREC		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
	IPED		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
	CIEFFA		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
	PAU		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
	AIR		-	1,453,676.00	1,453,676.00		1,453,676.00		1,453,676.00	1,453,676.00	-	1,453,676.00
	ACDC			1,593,121.00	1,593,121.00		1,593,121.00		1,593,121.00	1,593,121.00	1,593,121.00	3,186,242.00
ORGAN TOTAL			6,557,748.79	53,584,033.11	60,141,781.90	-	60,141,781.90	836,780.65	53,890,407.35	54,727,188.00	3,468,662.35	58,195,850.35
GRAND TOTAL			38,037,737.63	244,537,293.05	282,575,030.68	80,140,198.42	362,715,229.10	9,111,064.65	246,352,385.37	255,463,450.02	86,708,764.26	342,172,214.28

N.B.: Member States Allocation to the Program Budget of the Commission is \$8.27 Million in total. The detail breakdown of Member States fund allocation will be done in due course

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